DRAFT INTENSIVE SURVEY RESOURCE EVALUATION FORMS

Resource Name/Address	Alternate Address	Mountain View Register Status	Historic Name
PRIVATE PROPERTIES			
177 ADA AV*		Opted Off	
1181 BONITA AV	1195 BONITA AV	On	
206 BUSH ST		On	James Shower House
272 BUSH ST			
415 BUSH ST			
537 BUSH ST		Opted Off	Ward-Minton House
449 CALDERON AV	411 CALDERON AV, 445 CALDERON AV	On	Abbott/Bakotich House
711 CALDERON AV	97 CHURCH ST	Opted Off	E.T. Johnson House
725 CALDERON AV		On	Willie Garliepp House
696 CALIFORNIA ST	690 CALIFORNIA ST	Opted Off	McDonald House
990 CALIFORNIA ST			E.Z. Hitchcock House
1560 CALIFORNIA ST		On	
1610 CALIFORNIA ST		On	
1690 CALIFORNIA ST		On	
124 CASTRO ST	124-126 CASTRO ST	On	S. Weilheimer & Sons; S. Rummelsburg & Sons
134 CASTRO ST			
169 CASTRO ST	169-175 CASTRO ST	On	Ames Building
191 CASTRO ST		Opted Off	Mockbee Building
194 CASTRO ST	198 CASTRO ST	Opted Off	Odell & Jurian; A. Jurian & Co.
201 CASTRO ST	761 VILLA ST	On	Farmers & Merchant's Bank
228 CASTRO ST		On	Mountain View Theater
292 CASTRO ST			Knight's Pharmacy
301 CASTRO ST			Bank of America Building
331 CASTRO ST	329 CASTRO ST		Mountain View Register-Leader Building
492 CASTRO ST	444 CASTRO ST		International Environmental Dynamics (IED) Building
501 CASTRO ST			Mountain View Home Savings & Loan Association
655 CASTRO ST			
799 CASTRO ST			Spangler Mortuary
251 CHIQUITA AV		On	
300 CHIQUITA AV		Opted Off	
334 CHURCH ST		Opted Off	Mancini House
595 CHURCH ST		On	

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890 CHURCH ST		Opted Off	American Legion Memorial Building
1281 W DANA ST	360 S SHORELINE BL		Mountain View Union Academy
2715 DIERICX DR		On	Levin Huff House
96 W EL CAMINO REAL			Cusimano Family Colonial Mortuary
624 W EL CAMINO REAL			Joe Musso Motor Service
749 W EL CAMINO REAL*			
1051 W EL CAMINO REAL			
1414 W EL CAMINO REAL			Jane's Steak House; El Zarape Drive-in
1901 W EL CAMINO REAL			Walt's Texaco Service
2674 W EL CAMINO REAL			
2690 W EL CAMINO REAL			Lozano Car Wash
555 ELLIS ST			
655 EUNICE AV		Opted Off	Blue and Gold Kennel Club; Whitehall Distillery; Burton's Gold Medal Distillery
350 FRANKLIN ST		On	
394 FRANKLIN ST		On	Campbell House
570 FRANKLIN ST	572 FRANKLIN ST		
574 FRANKLIN ST	576 FRANKLIN ST		
2094 GRANT RD			St. Timothy's Episcopal Church
392 HOPE ST			California Apartments
403 HOPE ST		On	
425 HOPE ST		On	
582 HOPE ST		Opted Off	St. Joseph's Church
782 HOPE ST	786 HOPE ST		
1390 LATHAM ST		On	James H. Cochran Residence
280 LESLIE CT	113 E MIDDLEFIELD RD	Opted Off	Robledad
1655 LLOYD WY		On	
302 LORETO ST		On	
484 LORETO ST		On	Alfred and Emily Olsen House
201 MARIPOSA AV	209 MARIPOSA AV	Opted Off	Pierre Klein House
250 MARIPOSA AV			
496 MARIPOSA AV		On	
596 MERCY ST		Opted Off	First Church of Christ Science
355 E MIDDLEFIELD RD*			
1250 W MIDDLEFIELD RD			Spectra-Physics Inc.
1855 MIRAMONTE AV		On	Wright Residence
243 MOFFETT BL			Arrow Development Building

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252 MONROE DR			
372 MOUNTAIN VIEW AV		On	
360 OAK ST		On	
340 PALO ALTO AV			
390 PALO ALTO AV		On	
562 PETTIS AV		On	
604 PETTIS AV		Opted Off	
195 N RENGSTORFF AV			Mountain View Japanese Seventh-day Adventist Church
987 N RENGSTORFF AV		Opted Off	Ambra Olive Oil Company Building
575 N SHORELINE BL			
472 S SHORELINE BL		On	
462 SLEEPER AV		Opted Off	
1247 SPRINGER RD		On	Walter House
432 STIERLIN RD			Irmandade da Festa do Espirito Santo (IFES) Hall No.1
1531 TYLER PARK WY		On	
395 VELARDE ST			
322 VIEW ST	326 VIEW ST	On	McPheeters House
327 VIEW ST		On	
344 VIEW ST		Opted Off	Swall House
472 VIEW ST	482 VIEW ST		
361 VILLA ST			Sociedade da Festa Velha (SFV) do Divino
515 VILLA ST		On	
831 VILLA ST	833 VILLA ST		
895 VILLA ST			Purity Stores
938 VILLA ST		Opted Off	Weilheimer House
954 VILLA ST			Air Base Laundry
1043 VILLA ST		On	
1200 VILLA ST	1240 VILLA ST		Pacific Press Auditorium
1209 VILLA ST			Malone House
1645 VILLA ST		On	
1655 VILLA ST		On	
253 N WHISMAN RD	247-255 N WHISMAN RD		Francia Orchard
680 YOSEMITE AV		On	

*These analysis were conducted through a separate process

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MEMORANDUM

DATE	May 18, 2022	PROJECT NUMBER	22036
TO	Stephanie Williams, Planning Manager	PROJECT	177 Ada Avenue, Mountain View Peer Review
OF	City of Mountain View 500 Castro Street P.O. Box 7540 Mountain View, California 94039	FROM	Stacy Kozakavich, Cultural Resources Planner, Page & Turnbull
CC	Peter Birkholz, Page & Turnbull	VIA	Email

REGARDING 177 Ada Avenue, Mountain View, Peer Review Memorandum

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INTRODUCTION

This Peer Review Memorandum has been prepared by Page & Turnbull at the request of the City of Mountain View regarding the property at 177 Ada Avenue (APN 160-46-057). 177 Ada Avenue is located on the east side of Ada Avenue, between Serena Court and Brenton Court, in the eastern part of the City of Mountain View. The roughly rectangular, 0.4-acre parcel includes one two-story residence built ca. 1899-1900, with a one-story rear wing. The property additionally includes six sheds of varying sizes located to the rear of the residence. The original owner, architect, and builder of the house are not known.

The property is not currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) or California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). The property at 177 Ada Avenue was listed on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources (Mountain View Register) until April 12, 2005, after which it was voluntarily removed from the register at the request of the property owner. The building is not included in the most recent version available of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) for Santa Clara County, issued March 2020, indicating that no record of a previous survey or evaluation is on file at an information center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

In December 2007, Carey & Co., Inc. prepared State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523A (Primary Record) and 523B (Building, Structure, and Object Record) forms for the subject property as part of the *Citywide Historic Property Survey* completed for the City of

Mountain View. The DPR 523 forms evaluated the property's historic significance and eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources. Carey & Co., Inc. found that the property appeared to be eligible "under Criteria C/3 as a good example of National Folk/Colonial Revival architecture from the early twentieth century," with a high level of integrity.[1]

In January 2022, Anthony Kirk prepared DPR 523A and 523B forms for the subject property at the request of the property owner. The DPR 523 forms evaluated the property's eligibility for listing in the National Register and California Register, as well as the Mountain View Register. Kirk found that the property appeared ineligible for listing at the state or federal level under any criterion, and recommended that "the property should be removed from the Mountain View Register of Historical Resources."[2]

At the request of the City, Page & Turnbull peer reviewed the DPR 523 forms prepared by Carey & Co., Inc. in 2007 and by Anthony Kirk in 2022.

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Summary of Findings

Page & Turnbull concurs with Carey & Co. Inc.'s finding that the property appears eligible for listing on the National Register and California Register under Criterion C/3 (Architecture), and retains integrity as a good representative example of a late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century single-family residence of a type once common in Mountain View's formerly agricultural areas. Additionally, Page & Turnbull's research identified an association with a significant pattern in Mountain View's history: the development of fruit and flower growing by Japanese American families from the early through the mid-twentieth century. However, due to the subdivision and residential development of much of the original parcel, as well as surrounding properties, the residence no longer conveys its significant association with Mountain View's fruit and flower growers.

Methodology

Page & Turnbull reviewed the following documents for this memorandum:

- Carey & Co., Inc., State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Forms for 177 Ada Avenue, Mountain View, December 2007 (Appendix A);
- Anthony Kirk, State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Forms for 177 Ada Avenue, Mountain View, January 7, 2022. (Appendix B).

[1] Carey & Co., Inc., State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Forms for 177 Ada Avenue, Mountain View (San Francisco, December 2007), 3.
[2] Anthony Kirk, State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Forms for 177 Ada Avenue, Mountain View (January 2022), 3.

Page & Turnbull conducted a site visit of the subject property on April 21, 2022 to take photographs and observe existing conditions. Where additional research or analysis needs were identified in either of the two reports, as outlined in the Peer Review sections that follow, Page & Turnbull conducted supplemental research and has provided additional information in the Additional Research Findings section. Research regarding the subject property was conducted at the City of Mountain View Building Division, and using online databases including Newspapers.com, the UC Riverside California Digital Newspaper Collection, the UC Santa Barbara Library FrameFinder website, HistoricAerials.com, and Ancestry.com.

PEER REVIEW OF HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATIONS

DPR 523 Forms, Carey & Co., Inc. (2007)

DPR 523 forms prepared in December 2007 by Carey & Co., Inc. were completed as part of the larger *Citywide Historic Properties Survey, Mountain View, California*. The evaluation found the property at 177 Ada Avenue to be eligible for the National Register and California Register under Criterion C/3, with a period of significance of ca. 1911-1921.

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Page & Turnbull finds the overall level of detail included in Carey & Co., Inc.'s DPR 523 forms for the subject property to be consistent with accepted professional standards for documentation of individual properties as part of a large, citywide historic resources survey. However, the finding of eligibility would be better supported with additional contextual and property-specific information. The following section focuses on those portions of the DPR 523 forms for which Page & Turnbull has additional comments.

AREAS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/DISCUSSION

Page & Turnbull's review found that the following sections/topics would benefit from additional development as discussed below:

Property Description

Carey & Co., Inc.'s property description section provides only a brief description of the primary façade of the subject property, as the survey was completed from the public right-of-way. The section would benefit from the inclusion of a more complete description of the building, including photographs of all façades of the residence, as well as brief descriptions of site features, accessory buildings, and the surrounding neighborhood. A more thorough description of the building's architectural character would contribute to the significance evaluation and analysis of the property's historic integrity.

Architectural Style

Carey & Co., Inc.'s description of the architectural style of the residence at 177 Ada Avenue identifies the building as being of a "National Folk / Colonial Revival" style. However, neither the DPR 523 forms nor the larger *Citywide Survey* provide a definition or description of this style's general features or significance in Mountain View or California at the time of the building's construction. The *Citywide Survey* includes only a brief overview of the building type represented by the subject property in its summary of pre-1900 architectural styles:

> The houses of this era that do survive are primarily found singly and at a distance from one another, reflecting the rural aspect of the area at that time and the organization of a single farm house located on large tracts of farmland. [...] They range in style from Queen Anne Victorian, to Gothic Revival, to Italianate. They also exhibit a broad range in size, from large houses like those named above, to more modest Victorian cottages or small Folk Victorian houses. No matter the size, however, Victorian era architecture typically demonstrated ornate and abundant detailing. These Victorian era styles often lap over the turn of the century and continued to be used during the early years of the 1900s.[3]

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The DPR 523 forms for 177 Ada Avenue and the associated *Citywide Survey* could be improved by including a brief description of the development and aesthetics of the National Folk and Colonial Revival architectural styles, as well as a summary list of features and characteristics that are typical of these styles as they were expressed in single-family residences during the early decades of the twentieth century. This information would provide the necessary context to understand the degree to which the house at 177 Ada Avenue is significant as a representative of the National Folk and Colonial Revival styles in this local context.

Historic Context

As the DPR 523 forms prepared for 177 Ada Avenue by Carey & Co., Inc. were completed as part of a larger survey project, the building's DPR 523 forms do not include a discussion of the broader historic context of Mountain View or agricultural development within the region. The *Citywide Survey* document does include an adequate historic overview of Mountain View and its economic reliance on agriculture until the mid-twentieth century. Including a summary of these contexts directly in the DPR 523 forms would allow the forms to be useful as a standalone document, and provide

[3] Carey & Co., Inc., *Citywide Historic Properties Survey, City of Mountain View* (San Francisco: Prepared for the City of Mountain View, September 2008), 28.

necessary information to support the evaluation of the property's significance under Criterion A/1 (Events).

Site Development History

The site history prepared by Carey & Co., Inc. provides insufficient information to understand the overall development of 177 Ada Avenue as part of a once-larger agricultural property. More thorough information regarding the development of Ada Avenue and the subject property would provide needed context for evaluating its significance under Criterion A/1 (Events) and Criterion B/2 (Persons).

Occupancy History

Carey & Co., Inc. attribute the initial construction of the residence at 177 Ada Avenue to owner Frederick G. Houseman, based on a 1911 newspaper article announcing the construction of a residence for Houseman, and a 1926 city directory listing which appears to list the Houseman family as the "only occupant on Ada Avenue."[4]. While stating that "additional research would need to be conducted to establish this connection," the discussion is otherwise unequivocal in stating that the building is associated with Houseman and his family.[5] Carey & Co., Inc. do not discuss the ownership of and residence at the property of the Tachibana family, aside from one mention of the family's application in 1982 to build condominiums on adjacent, formerly orchard land. Page & Turnbull conducted additional research, including a review of United States Census schedules for Mountain View and historic newspaper articles, which provided additional information regarding Ada Avenue's residents during the first decades of the twentieth century. The additional findings are discussed in the Additional Research Findings section below.

Significance Evaluation

As the building description, architectural style discussion, historic context, site history, and occupant history are not fully developed in documentation for 177 Ada Avenue, expansion of these areas in the forms would better support the findings of the significance evaluation. Under Criterion A/1 (Events), the evaluation should include additional discussion of the property's association with Mountain View's agricultural development in the early years of the twentieth century, particularly in relation to Japanese American families. Under Criterion B/2 (Persons), the evaluation should clarify the relative importance of the Tachibana family and their agricultural operation in order to justify the finding of ineligibility. As noted above, additional discussion of the associated architectural

[4] Carey & Co., Inc., DPR 523 Forms for 177 Ada Avenue, 2.
[5] Carey & Co., Inc., DPR 523 Forms for 177 Ada Avenue, 2.

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styles, specifically within the context of Mountain View's development and existing historic building stock, would support the findings under Criterion C/3 (Architecture).

Character-Defining Features

For a property to be eligible for national or state designation under criteria related to type, period, or method of construction, the essential physical features (or character-defining features) that enable the property to convey its historic identity must be evident. Thus, Carey & Co., Inc.'s finding that 177 Ada Avenue is eligible for listing on the National Register and California Register should be followed by a list of the character-defining features that convey the property's historic significance.

DPR 523 Forms, Anthony Kirk, 2022

The significance evaluation included in the forms prepared in January 2022 by Anthony Kirk found the property at 177 Ada Avenue to be ineligible for listing on the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register under any criterion.

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Page & Turnbull finds the overall level of detail included in Kirk's DPR 523 forms for the subject property to be adequate in its presentation of local historic context for Mountain View. However, property-specific information, including the description of the property and information regarding its ownership history is not sufficient to refute the previous 2007 finding and support the new 2022 finding of ineligibility. In addition, as DPR 523A and 523B forms had been prepared for 177 Ada Avenue in 2007, it was not strictly necessary for Anthony Kirk to prepare new forms as part of the 2022 evaluation of the property. Continuation sheets (523L) could have been prepared to include the additional information and reevaluation, which could be attached to the 2007 forms.

The following section focuses on only those portions of the DPR 523 forms for which Page & Turnbull has additional comments.

AREAS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/DISCUSSION

Page & Turnbull's review found that the following sections/topics would benefit from additional development as discussed below:

Property Description

The physical description of the property prepared by Anthony Kirk includes a satisfactory level of general detail, but should include clear photographs of all façades, as well as brief descriptions and photographs of accessory buildings, site features, and the surrounding neighborhood. One error in the information presented in Kirk's description concerns the foundation material: while the 2022

DPR 523A states that the building sits on a concrete perimeter foundation, portions of brick foundation were observed at the north side of the two-story portion of the building during Page & Turnbull's April 21, 2022 site visit.

A long paragraph at the end of the Description section discusses the Santa Clara County Improvement Appraisal Record and the owner and occupant history of the residence. This information should be included in the Significance section of the DPR 523B form, not the property description.

Architectural Style

In the Architectural Style field of the DPR 523B form, Kirk identifies the style of 177 Ada Avenue as "Craftsman; no style." No support for this attribution is provided. The building does not display characteristic features of Craftsman architecture,.

Historic Context

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The general historic context for the City of Mountain View and its economic reliance on agriculture provides an adequate introduction to the broader history of the area. Kirk's description of the site-specific history is not well supported by research, however, and there appear to be some errors in the interpretation of sources. For example, Kirk cites a statement from Eugene T. Sawyer's 1922 *History of Santa Clara County, California*, that flower growing was abundant "just outside the corporation limits" of Mountain View. In response, Kirk states that the author "unfortunately, fails to mention anything about the growing of flowers in the town."[6] At the time the 1922 *History of Santa Clara County* was written by Eugene T. Sawyer, however, the subject property was located well outside of the town limits of Mountain View. City of Mountain View information indicates that this particular parcel was not annexed until 1981. Further, as discussed below, the subject property appears to have been used for fruit-growing – not flower growing - until after World War II.

Kirk's criticism of the 2008 *Citywide Historic Properties Survey* is also erroneous in stating that there is "but a single mention of agriculture" in the report.[7] Kirk is correct that searching the text of the PDF document for the word "agriculture" locates only one result, in the "Chinese and Japanese in Mountain View" section of the Historic Context. However, there is considerable discussion of Mountain View and Santa Clara County's agricultural history in the broader Historic Context, including post-Gold Rush agriculture, as well as fruit growing through the later nineteenth century and first half of the twentieth century.[8] Kirk is correct that previous context statements which have

[6] Anthony Kirk, DPR 523 Forms for 177 Ada Avenue, 2.
[7] Anthony Kirk, DPR 523 Forms for 177 Ada Avenue, 2-3.
[8] Carey & Co., Inc., *Citywide Historic Properties Survey*, 12-14, 19, 22, 26.

been written for the City of Mountain View and Santa Clara County do not include adequate discussion of the economic role of floriculture. An evaluation of an individual property associated with flower growing, such as 177 Ada Avenue, provides a researcher with the opportunity to contribute to developing this context.

Site Development History

The site history prepared by Anthony Kirk provides insufficient information to understand the overall development of 177 Ada Avenue as part of a once-larger agricultural property. More thorough information regarding the development of the properties adjacent to Ada Avenue, and the subject property itself would provide needed context for evaluating its significance under Criterion A/1. Kirk notes in the significance evaluation for the property that "there were no greenhouses on the land owned by Tachibana and later Hayamizu and [...] no greenhouses appear on the pages of Google Earth Pro, which provides an excellent view of the Ada Avenue area dating back to 1948."[9] As will be discussed further in the Additional Research Findings section, the current parcel was subdivided from what was previously a much larger parcel which contained greenhouses and row plantings.

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Occupancy History

In both the description and significance sections of the DPR forms, Kirk posits that the subject property was built for Motokichi Tachibana, and that Tachibana acquired land on Ada Avenue in around 1900. As will be discussed in the following section on Additional Research Findings, the Tachibana family do not appear to have been the original owners of the subject property at 177 Ada Avenue. Kirk does not address the 2007 DPR forms' assertion that the original owner of the property was Frederick G. Houseman.

Significance Evaluation

As noted above, the site development and association with the context of agriculture in the vicinity of Mountain View is not well-developed in the DPR 523 forms prepared by Kirk for 177 Ada Avenue. Thus, the evaluation of the subject property under Criterion 1/A (Events) appears to be based on a lack of information more than a lack of significance. Similarly, the evaluation under Criterion 2/B (Persons) appears to be based on minimal research regarding resident families. With respect to the building's architectural style, although Kirk uses the term "Craftsman" at an earlier point in the DPR 523B form to identify the building's style, the evaluation under Criterion 3/C (Architecture) states that 177 Ada Avenue "possesses no pattern of physical features, or attributes, associated with a particular style" and "lacks meaningful architectural interest and is not significant, even at the local

[9] Anthony Kirk, DPR 523 Forms for 177 Ada Avenue, 3.

level."[10] This finding does not contextualize the house within its period of construction as a residence associated with a larger agricultural property, or as a particular residential property type in Mountain View.

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH FINDINGS

Page & Turnbull conducted supplementary research to illustrate the property's existing conditions and architectural style, the development of its original property and surroundings, and biographical information regarding its previous owners and occupants. The results of this research have informed Page & Turnbull's opinion regarding the significance of the property in relation to its eligibility for listing on the national, state, and local registers.

Property Description

As noted above, Kirk's 2022 building description provides sufficient general detail, but lacks photographs of all façades of the house and associated outbuildings. The photographs in **Figure 1 through Figure 11** taken by Page & Turnbull on April 21, 2022, provide additional views of the property. A few additional details regarding the property were not included in the previous evaluations. The majority of windows at the main, original portion of the residence appear to be original double-hung wood windows with ogee lugs, with divided-lite upper sash at the second story. Secondary entrances are located on the west and east façades of the rear wing, accessed by concrete steps, and at the rear of the original residence building. The latter entrance opens to a non-original low wood deck. The rear wing, at the northeast side of the original residence, appears to have been originally built with an open or screened rear porch spanning its width. A small shed-roofed addition with a domed skylight protrudes from its east side.

Carey & Co.'s 2007 building description states that "Four additional one-story structures associated with the greenhouse are located at the rear of the lot."[11] Kirk describes these buildings as "six outbuildings, all less than fifty-years old."[12] Page & Turnbull identified six sheds, including a mix of plywood, corrugated fiberglass, and corrugated metal construction, as well as temporary vehicle and equipment shelters **(Figure 12 through Figure 16)**. A small wood-frame shed to the immediate south of the residence has siding matching that of the residence, and resembles an outhouse **(Figure 17)**. None of the other five sheds appear to be contemporaneous with the residence.

[10] Anthony Kirk, DPR 523 Forms for 177 Ada Avenue, 3.
[11] Carey & Co., Inc., DPR 523 Forms for 177 Ada Avenue.
[12] Anthony Kirk, State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Forms for 177 Ada Avenue, 3.

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Figure 1. Primary facade, view east.



Figure 2. Interior of porch, view east.



Figure 3. Porch window with leaded glass transom, view southeast.



Figure 4. North and west (primary) facades, view southeast.



Figure 5. Brick visible at foundation of north facade, below cross-gabled portion, view southwest.



Figure 6. Rear one-story wing with double-hung and screened windows, view southwest.



Figure 7. North and east facades, including small shed-roofed addition to larger rear wing. View southwest.



Figure 8. East façade, view west. Note small outhouse-like shed to south of building, at left.



Figure 9. South facade of rear wing with double-hung windows, east facade of original residence, wood deck. View north.



Figure 10. South and east facades, view northwest.

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Figure 11. Example of shingle details and eave returns in cross gable at south facade, view northwest.



Figure 12. Contemporary shed to east of residence, view east.



Figure 13. Contemporary shed and vehicle shelter at rear of property to east of residence, view east.



Figure 14. Shed at northeast corner of property, view east.



Figure 15. Shed to north of residence, view northwest.



Figure 16. Shed to north of residence, view northwest.



Figure 17. Shed to south of residence, view west.

177 Ada Avenue is deeply set back on its lot relative to neighboring properties to the north and south. The neighborhood setting of the property at 177 Ada Avenue is residential in character. Single-family homes and condominiums built between the 1980s and 1990s are arranged in groupings facing small crescents and cul-de-sacs branching to the east and west of Ada Avenue. The residential buildings are typically one and two stories in height, and display contemporary interpretations of Colonial Revival and Craftsman architectural styles.

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Figure 18. Front yard of 177 Ada Avenue, view southwest toward neighboring residences.

Architectural Style

While the DPR 523 forms by Carey & Co., Inc. identify the house at 177 Ada Avenue as "National Folk" and "Colonial Revival," the subject building could most accurately be described as a vernacular residence incorporating some Greek Revival and Folk Victorian features. Residential buildings in the Greek Revival style typically include low-pitched gabled or hipped roofs with wide trim, partial or full-width porches supported by square or rounded columns, pedimented openings, and primary entrances with sidelites and transoms.[13] While most popular for civic and residential buildings in the United States in the first half of the nineteenth century, Virginia and Lee McAlester note that Greek Revival style as expressed in the gable-front and gable-front and wing varieties of National Folk style houses remained popular in some rural areas as late as the 1930s.[14]

Less elaborate than the Queen Anne style with which it bears some similarity, Folk Victorian residences constructed between the 1870s and 1910s are characterized by combinations of architectural elements in often asymmetrical and varied compositions. Character-defining features may include steeply-pitched gabled, pyramidal, or cross-gabled roofs, usually with dominant front-facing gable; asymmetrical massing; wood clapboard siding; patterned shingles, especially in gable ends; and first-story porches.

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With its gabled and columned detail at the primary entrance, suggesting Colonial Revival influence, and Folk Victorian elements such as the shingled and ornamented gable ends, asymmetrical fenestration, and steep, cross-gabled roof, the house at 177 Ada Avenue combines elements of these two residential architectural styles which were popular in the decades around the turn of the twentieth century. Yet, as evident in both Carey & Co., Inc. and Kirk's evaluations of the property, the house does not adhere strictly to a specific architectural style.

While not a full expression of a definable, formal architectural style, however, the building at 177 Ada Avenue is an example of the type of rural residence that would have been common in the agricultural properties surrounding Mountain View, and other Santa Clara County communities through the end of the nineteenth and first decade of the twentieth centuries. Review of the surveyed properties in the 2008 *Citywide Survey* completed by Carey & Co., Inc. and of the properties included in the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources indicates that, while there are several historic homes in Mountain View dating from the 1870s through 1910, there are a relatively small number which represent the type of residential building associated with the small family-owned farms and orchards which were economically significant in Mountain View's development. Variations of the front-gabled, two-story house originally built as part of an agricultural property appeared in

[13] Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1995), 90-93; 179.
[14] Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1995), 184.

images of the area's growth as early as the 1870s, but appears today to be represented by few extant examples, such the house at 462 Sleeper Avenue, formerly listed on the Mountain View Register but voluntarily removed at the owner's request **(Figure 19 through Figure 21)**. With its elaborated gable ends and pedimented porch, the subject property was built with, and retains, more architectural detail than many rural family homes of its era.

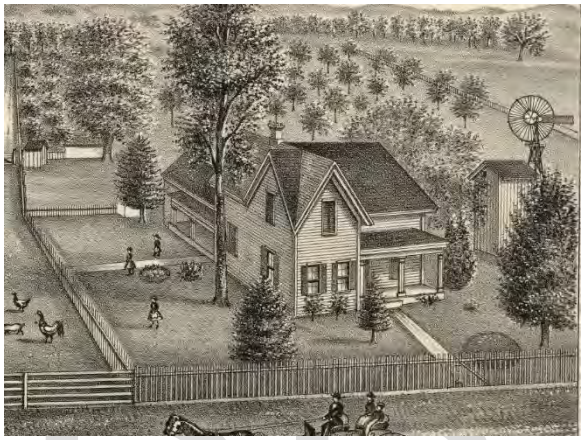


Figure 19. The residence of W.H. Bubb, Mountain View, pictured in Thompson & West's *Historical Atlas Map of Santa Clara County*, 1876. Source: David Rumsey Map Collection.



Figure 20. The Richardson Farrell Theuerkauf House, photographed ca. 1900. Formerly located on Stevens Road, the house was destroyed by fire in 1976. Source: Mountain View Public Library.

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Figure 21. 462 Sleeper Avenue, built ca. 1900

Historic Context

Settlement of Properties on Ada Avenue

The 2007 DPR 523 Forms prepared by Carey & Co., Inc. attribute original ownership of subject property to Frederick G. Houseman based on a newspaper announcement that he had, in 1911, built a "commodious residence" on Ada Avenue and the observation that the "city directory published in 1926 lists Frederick G. Houseman as the only occupant on Ada Avenue."[15] Page & Turnbull's research, however, identified a greater number of residents and earlier period of development for properties on Ada Avenue. The Houseman family was neither the first, nor at any point the only, household residing on Ada Avenue.

Among the first residences built on Ada Avenue in Mountain view was that of Isaac Milner, who arrived from North Dakota in 1899, and planted a prune orchard at his ten-acre Ada Avenue property. In that year, Milner planned to build a "seven-room, story and a half house and a barn," and were occupying "the neat little cottage of Mr. Yan opposite their place" while waiting to build.[16] The presence of this cottage indicates that Milner was among the first, but not the first to build on Ada Avenue. The 1900 United States Census lists Milner in Fremont Township of Santa Clara County (parts of which would later be incorporated as Mountain View); however, no street names are included in the census.

By 1910, the United States Census enumerated five families on Ada Avenue: the family of Fred G. Houseman, a fruit farmer; the family of Graham A. Baker, a printer; Joseph P. Merrill, a eucalyptus tree farmer; and the households of Isaac Milner, a farmer and retail merchant, and his adult son Fred, a retail clothing merchant.

In 1920, eight households were enumerated on Ada Avenue, including those of five fruit growers.[17] The greatest number of households recorded on Ada Avenue between 1910 and 1950 was in 1930, with 14 families, including eight fruit growers. The families residing on Ada Avenue in 1930 included adults born in the United States, Japan, England, Yugoslavia, and Switzerland.

By 1940, the residents of Ada Avenue included families headed by Japanese, Italian, and Yugoslavian immigrants. For the first time, there were no American-born heads of household listed in the census for that year on Ada Avenue.[18]

[15] Carey & Co., Inc., DPR 523 Forms for 177 Ada Avenue, 2.
[16] *San Jose Mercury News*, October 30, 1899.
[17] United States Census Bureau, Fourteenth Census of the United States, Population Schedules for Fremont Township, Santa Clara County, Enumeration District 132, Sheet 3A, 1920
[18] United States Census Bureau, Sixteenth Census of the United States, Population Schedules for Fremont Township, Santa Clara County, Enumeration District 43, Sheet 8B, 1940.

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Original Ownership of 177 Ada Avenue

Census information and land records from the early 1930s conflict with Carey & Co., Inc.'s preliminary finding that the house at 177 Ada Avenue was built by Fred G. Houseman. After Houseman died in 1921, his widow, Kate, continued to live until at least April of 1930 at a property which she owned on Ada Avenue, and which was valued at $12,000.00. As of January 1930, while Kate Houseman still resided on Ada Avenue, Wasaburo Tachibana was recorded as trustee of a property on Ada Avenue which includes the subject property, a five-acre parcel referred to as Lot Number 13 in Block J of the Miramonte Subdivision. Tachibana held the land in the names of his two eldest sons, pursuant to California's Alien Land Law of 1923.[19] In 1932, Fred R. and Leona Milner, the son and daughter in law of Isaac Milner, who had built a house on Ada Avenue in 1899, sold the 5-acre Lot 13 of Block "J" in the Miramonte tract, to Hideo and Masao Tachibana.[20] Based on the continued residence of the Houseman family at the time the Tachibana family moved to Ada Avenue, and that the Tachibana Family purchased the subject property from Fred R. Milner, it is most likely that the house at 177 Ada Avenue was built by the Milner family. It may be the family's original, 1899 residence.

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Japanese American Floriculture in California

Like many of their neighbors of different backgrounds and nationalities, the earliest growing operations undertaken at the subject property by the Tachibana Family focused on fruit growing. As recalled by Sei Tachibana in 1977, the family grew apricots, strawberries, and tomatoes in the years before World War II. Beginning in the 1950s, the family appears to have shifted their agricultural focus to floriculture, and by 1977 grew chrysanthemums at the Ada Avenue property.

Japanese immigrants to California began growing flowers in the San Francisco Bay Area in the last decades of the nineteenth century. It was in the San Francisco Bay Area that the state's Japanese American cut flower industry originated with growers such as the Domoto Brothers, Yohnoshin and Kanetaro, from the Wakayama prefecture in Japan, who began their nursery in Oakland around 1885. With brothers Motonoshin and Mitsunoshin, the Domotos bought two acres of land in Oakland in 1895 and soon employed a large workforce of Japanese-born laborers. [21]

In the first decades of the industry's growth, the Bay Area's flower producers were located in two concentrations of activity: the East Bay, including Richmond, Berkeley, and Oakland; and the San

[19] Written report filed by Wasaburo Tachibana, Trustee, January 29, 1930.
[20] Grant deed, Fred R. Milner and Leona Milner to Hideo Tachibana and Masao Tachibana, January 4, 1932. Records of the Santa Clara County Clerk-Recorder, Book 599, Page 242.
[21] *Noritaka Yagasaki, Ethnic Cooperativism and Immigrant Agriculture: A Study of Japanese Floriculture and Truck Farming in California.* (Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Geography, University of California, Berkeley, 1982), 39.

Francisco Peninsula, with growers in the areas surrounding San Mateo, Belmont, Redwood City, and Mountain View. By the end of the first decade of the twentieth century, the East Bay had nearly three dozen Japanese American-owned nurseries, most specializing in chrysanthemums, carnations, and roses.[22] Redwood City had become the early center of chrysanthemum growing in the region, with the city claiming itself in 1926 to be the Chrysanthemum Center of the World, boasting more than seven million dollars in annual income from the flowers' sale.[23]

In the depression years of the early 1930s, individual growers on the Peninsula experienced difficulty securing payment on their orders from shippers, who were expected to collect payment from the flowers' purchasers. In response to these pressures, the California Chrysanthemum Growers Association was founded in Redwood City and formally incorporated on April 6, 1932. With its membership entirely consisting of Japanese American growers, the organization was one of many ethnic cooperatives in northern California's floriculture industry established in the early decades of the twentieth century.[24]

After the end of World War II, when many chrysanthemum growers returned to their peninsula farms following forced relocation and internment, production of the flower resumed growth in the area. In the 1950s, Peninsula growers adopted the use of black cloth and artificial lighting to extend the blooming season of chrysanthemums, whose harvest had originally been limited to a short period in the fall.[25] Greenhouse growers could harvest three times each year, using steam sterilization and fungicides to prevent root diseases as they reused growing sites.[26]

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Site Development History

When first developed, the current, 0.4-acre subject property was part of the five-acre property referred to as "Lot number 13 in Block J" of the Miramonte subdivision (Map Book G, P 14-15, 1892) **(Figure 23)**. While the owner and use of the subject property is not conclusively known prior to 1929, when the Tachibana family's ownership of the subject property began, some information regarding the Tachibanas' general use of the parcel can be understood based on aerial photographs. The earliest available aerial photograph, dating to 1939, shows the residence and yard at its current location, with the remainder of the larger surrounding parcel subdivided into eight rectangular "fields," likely corresponding to different crops **(Figure 24)**. In an oral history interview recorded by

[22] Yagasaki*, Ethnic Cooperativism and Immigrant Agriculture*, 46.
[23] Jagruti Patel, *Japanese Americans in Redwood City: A Local History* (Master of Arts Thesis, Department of History, San Jose State University, 2004), 5.
[24] Brian Niiya, *Japanese American History: An A-to-Z Reference from 1868 to the Present*. (New York, NY: The Japanese American National Museum, 1993).
[25] California Chrysanthemum Growers Association, *Kiku Kumiai, Fifty Years*, edited by Hiroji Kariya (Palo Alto: 1981), 9.
[26] Gary Kawaguchi, *Living With Flowers: The California Flower Market History*. (San Francisco: California Flower Market, 1993), 72.

the Mountain View Public Library, Sei Tachibana, Wasaburo Tachibana's wife, recalled that the family grew tomatoes and strawberries at their Mountain View property, and also operated an apricot ranch.[27] A 1949 joint tenancy deed in the records of the Santa Clara County Clerk Recorder[28] documents that Masao and Hideo Tachibana deeded a 125-foot by 70-foot (0.2-acre) rectangular lot at the northwest corner of their property to Kikuyo and Takashi Sugimoto, however, there is no indication in the aerial photographs or later deeds that the property was developed separately from the Tachibana's other lands.

In 1956, a row of what appear to be greenhouses were constructed near the center of the parcel to the southeast of the residence **(Figure 25)**. In 1965 and 1968, most of the land within the parcel outside of the residence's yard was occupied with greenhouses and planted rows, some covered with temporary shade structures **(Figure 26 and Figure 27)**. The difference in appearance between 1965 and 1968 indicates changing uses in different areas of the parcel, potentially corresponding to changing crops and/or seasonally-based shade needs. When Sei Tachibana was interviewed in 1977, she stated that the property was, at that time, used only for growing chrysanthemums.[29] In the early 1980s, the Tachibana Nursery belonged to the California Chrysanthemum Growers Association, and was represented by Sei Tachibana, her son and daughter-in-law, Shig and June Tachibana, and son-in-law Sam Hayamizu **(Figure 22)**.[30]

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The change from open crops to a mixture of open crops and greenhouses can be seen outside of the subject parcel as well, with a similar pattern of development across Ada Avenue to the west. In 1980, though the subject parcel and its neighbors facing Ada Avenue remained largely agricultural, suburban residential development bordered the rear of the subject property to the east **(Figure 28)**.

The Tachibana's five-acre parcel on Ada Avenue appears to have first been subdivided in March 1986 when owners Masao, Shigeru, and Hideo Tachibana filed a parcel map with the County of Santa Clara for Tract No. 7879. This parcel subdivision split the rectangular lot into two parts: an approximately one-acre lot, "Lot 2", at the southwest corner of the parcel, which included the residence; and the remainder of the property, "Lot 1," on which 19 detached residential buildings containing a total of 49 condominium units were constructed. In 1997, the southern portion of Tract No. 7879, Lot 2, owned by Hideo Tachibana, was subdivided as Tract No. 8968, Ada Gardens, for

[27] Interview with Sei Tachibana, recorded by the Mountain View Public Library, October 10, 1977, electronic resource at https://archive.org/details/cmv_001200, accessed April 28, 2022. Interpreted from Japanese by Aisha Sawatsky.
[28] Joint Tenancy Deed, from Masao Tachibana and Hideo Tachibana to Kikuyo Sugimoto and Takashi Sugimoto, October 17. 1949. Records of the Santa Clara County Clerk-Recorder, Book 1866, Page 598.
[29] Interview with Sei Tachibana, recorded by the Mountain View Public Library, October 10, 1977, electronic resource at https://archive.org/details/cmv_001200, accessed April 28, 2022. Interpreted from Japanese by Aisha Sawatsky.
[30] California Chrysanthemum Growers Association, *Kiku Kumiai, Fifty Years*, edited by Hiroji Kariya (Palo Alto: 1981), 33; nursery worker Sam Hayamizu married Masako Tachibana, Wasaburo and Sei Tachibana's daughter, between 1955 and 1962.

construction of eight residential buildings facing a private road, Serena Court. The remaining 0.4-acre parcel which contains the house was, by the end of the 1990s, surrounded on three sides by condominium developments on the land which the Tachibana family and the property's original owners grew fruit and flowers.



Figure 22. Members of the Tachibana Nursery pictured in *Kiku Kumiai*, ca. 1981. From left, Sam Hayamizu, Shig Tachibana, Sei Tachibana, and June Tachibana.

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Figure 23. Detail of 1892 map of Miramonte Subdivision, County of Santa Clara Volume G, Page 15. Original 5-acre parcel shaded red. Source: County of Santa Clara, edited by Page & Turnbull.

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Figure 24. Aerial view of subject property, 1939. Original five-acre parcel indicated by dashed line. Current parcel indicated by yellow line. Approximate footprint of house shaded yellow. Source: Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Flight C-5750, Frame 285-82. Collection of University of California, Santa Barbara Libraries, edited by Page & Turnbull.

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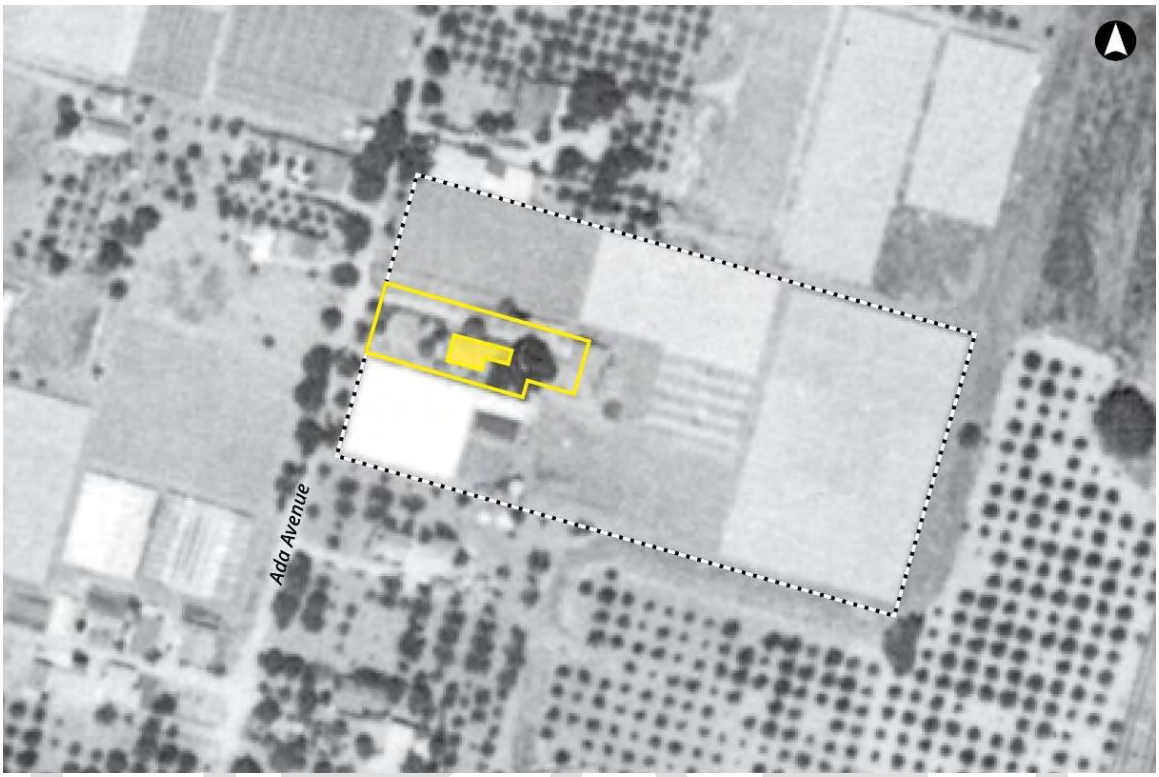


Figure 25. Aerial view of subject property, 1956. Original five-acre parcel indicated by dashed line. Current parcel indicated by yellow line. Approximate footprint of current house shaded yellow. Source: Aero Services Corporation, Flight CIV-1956, Frame 2r-36. Collection of University of California, Santa Barbara Libraries, edited by Page & Turnbull.

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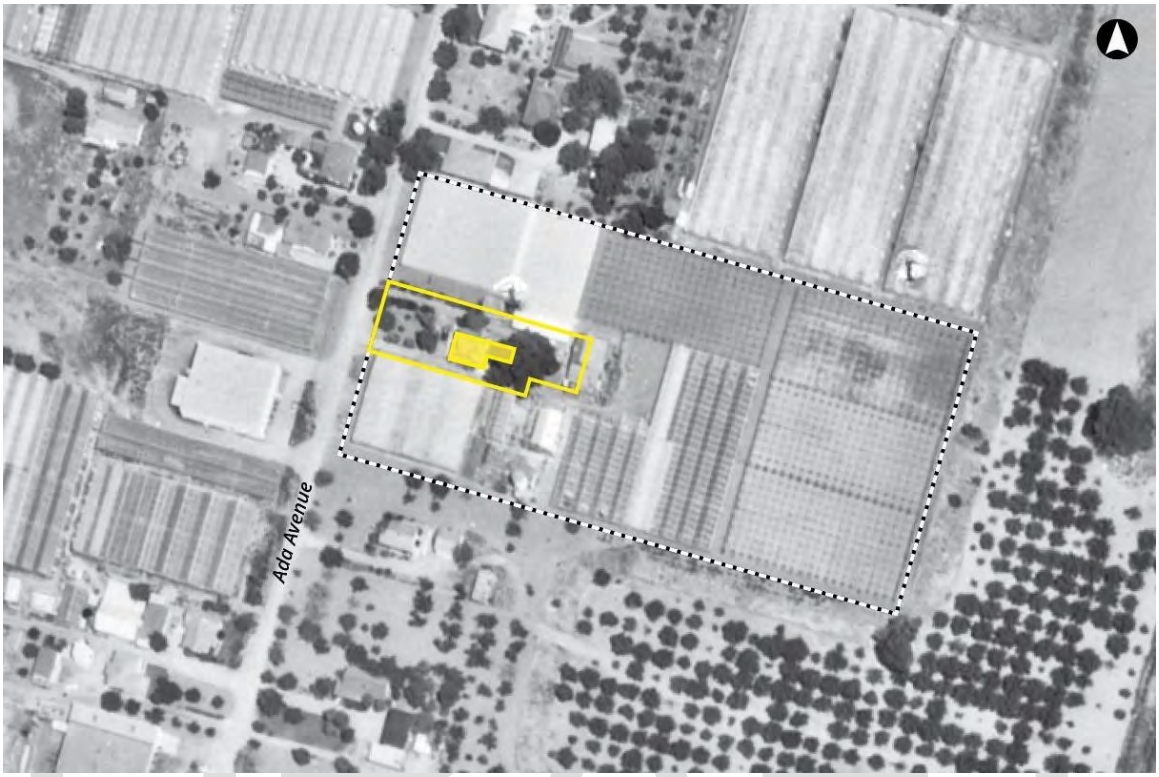


Figure 26. Aerial view of subject property, 1965. Original five-acre parcel indicated by dashed line. Current parcel indicated by yellow line. Approximate footprint of house shaded yellow. Source: Cartwright Aerial Surveys, Flight CAS-65-130, Frame 5-111. Collection of University of California, Santa Barbara Libraries, edited by Page & Turnbull.

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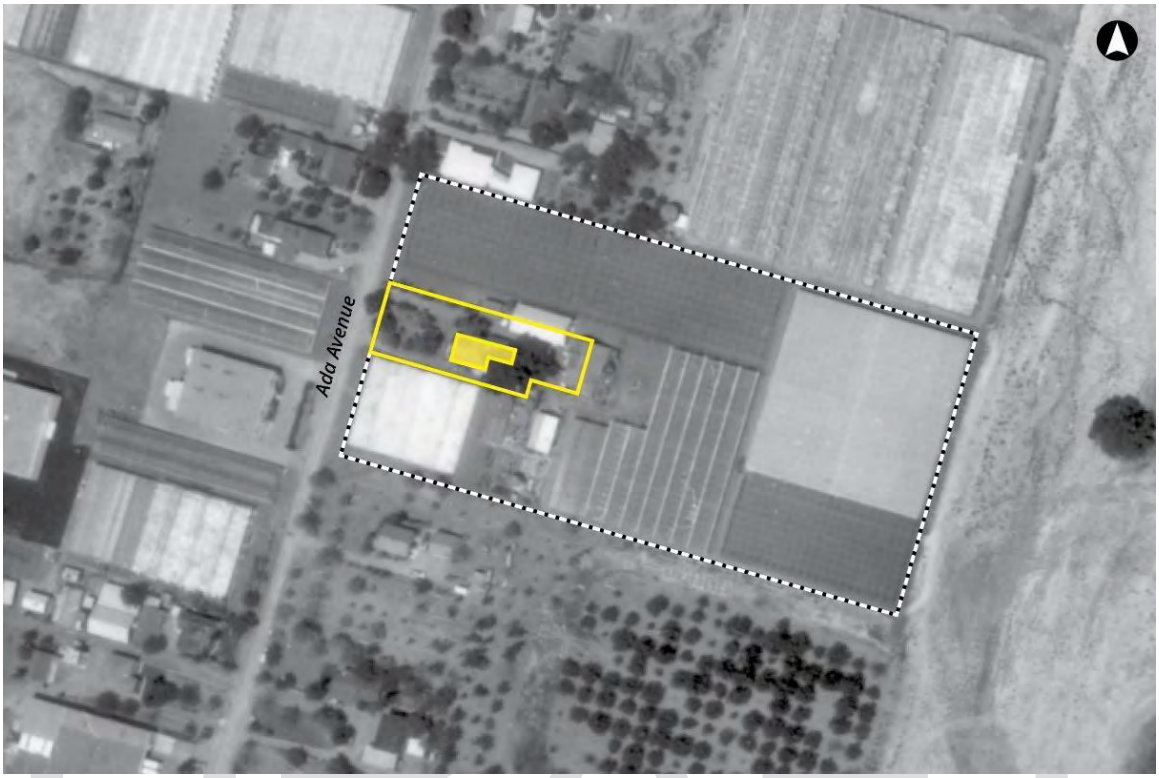


Figure 27. Aerial view of subject property, 1968. Original five-acre parcel indicated by dashed line. Current parcel indicated by yellow line. Approximate footprint of house shaded yellow. Source: Cartwright Aerial Surveys, Flight CAS-2310, Frame 1-107. Collection of University of California, Santa Barbara Libraries, edited by Page & Turnbull.

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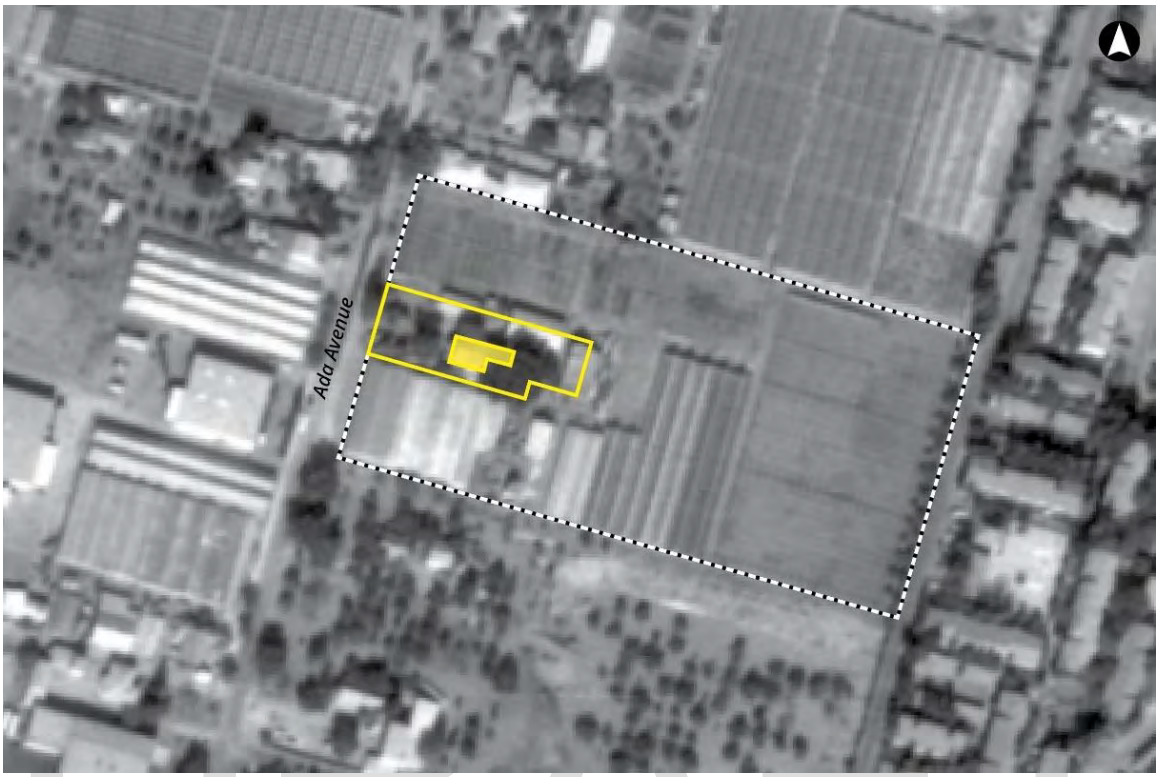


Figure 28. Aerial view of subject property, 1980. Original five-acre parcel indicated by dashed line. Current parcel indicated by yellow line. Approximate footprint of house shaded yellow. Source: Cartwright Aerial Surveys, Flight GS-VEZR, Frame 1-148. Collection of University of California, Santa Barbara Libraries, edited by Page & Turnbull.

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Alterations to the residence itself are more difficult to discern from aerial photographs, due to the resolution of available images and the presence of large, mature trees close to the building through much of its history. The date of construction of the rear wing identified by Kirk as an addition is not known though, based on aerial photographs, it was present by at least 1964. With shingle detail matching that of the house in its east-facing gable, the wing may have been an original one-story rear wing, or may have been constructed as a cottage or accessory building at the time the house was built and later relocated to its current position. Permits on file at the City of Mountain View do not provide information regarding alterations to the property, in part because the parcel was not annexed by the City until 1981, and in part because there appear to have been few changes made to the building itself. The metal roof tiles are visibly non-original, as is the deck at the corner of the east façade of the original building and south façade of the rear wing. Second-story windows on the east, north, and south facades lack header trim, instead intersecting directly with a horizontal band of trim beneath the gable or soffit. It is unclear if this is an original condition, or if it reflects replacement of trim at some point in the building's history. A barn set to the rear of the house,

located at the rear boundary of the current parcel, was demolished after 1980. According to Kirk, a tank house formerly located at the rear of the property was demolished in 1988.[31] The location of this tank house cannot be discerned from available aerial photographs.

Occupancy History

Milner Family

Born in England in 1840, Isaac Milner moved with his family to the United States as a child, where they settled in upstate New York by 1850, and in Minnesota by 1857.[32] Enlisting in the Union Army in Minnesota, Milner served between 1862 and 1866, mustering out as a Corporal. Milner married his wife, Hester, in 1867 and in 1870 lived in St. Paul, Minnesota where he worked as a "peddler."[33] Ten years later, the Milner family lived and farmed in Cass County in the Dakota Territory.[34] When the Milners moved to Ada Avenue in 1899, the couple was already 59 years old, and brought with them their only child, Fred Rowntree Milner, then 20 years old, and a 25-year-old niece, Lillian Milner. Prior to 1906, Isaac and Fred Milner opened a men's clothing and "furnishings" store, "Milner & Son," which was destroyed by the April 1906 earthquake which devastated San Francisco.[35] The father and son opened a new store on Castro Street in Mountain View in 1907 **(Figure 29)**. The store appears to have operated until December of 1915, when Milner & Son advertised the sale of all store and office fixtures.[36] Also in December 1915, Isaac Milner, then 74 years old, married Lovina Greiner of Mountain View. While operating their clothing store in Mountain View, the Milners grew apricots and prunes at their Ada Avenue property.[37] Isaac Milner died at his Ada Avenue home in 1917.[38] His son, Fred R. Milner and daughter in law, Leona Milner had moved to Vallejo, California by 1920.[39]

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[31] Anthony Kirk, DPR 523 Forms for 177 Ada Avenue, 3.
[32] United States Census Bureau, Population Schedules for White Creek, Washington County, New York, 1850; Minnesota Territorial and State Census, Ramsey County,1857.
[33] United States Census Bureau, Population Schedules for St. Paul, 4th Ward, Ramsey County, Minnesota, 1870.
[34] United States Census Bureau, Population Schedules for Cass County, Dakota Territory, Enumeration District 62, Page 12, 1880.
[35] "Mountain View Suffered Heavily by the Earthquake," *San Jose Mercury News*, April 21, 1906.
[36] Advertisement, *San Jose Mercury News*, December 30, 1915.
[37] "Mr. Milner's Orchard," *San Jose Mercury News*, July 20, 1913.
[38] "Isaac Milner Dies at Home, Mountain View," *San Jose Mercury Herald*, January 17, 1917.
[39] United States Census Bureau, Fourteenth Census of the United States, Population Schedules for Vallejo Township, Solano County, Enumeration District 207, Sheet 4B, 1920



Figure 29. Fred Milner at the entrance of the Milner & Son clothing store, Mountain View, ca. 1907. Source: Mountain View Public Library.

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Tachibana Family

In 1920, the family of Wasaburo Tachibana (born in 1902), which included his father, Motokichi (born in 1872) and mother, Ko (born in 1873), lived on University Avenue, Los Altos.[40] Both Wasaburo and Motokichi worked as farm laborers. All three were born in Japan, with Motokichi coming first to the United States in 1902, followed in 1916 by Ko and Wasaburo. Wasaburo Tachibana returned to Japan in 1922, where he married Sei (born 1903) in December of that year. The couple returned to California, and by 1930 lived on Ada Avenue with five California-born children: Masao (born in 1924), Hideo (born in 1925), Kikuye (born in 1926), Shigeru (born in 1928), and Masako (born in 1930). As of 1930, the five-acre parcel which included the subject property, referred to as "Lot number 13 in Block J" of the Miramonte subdivision (Map Book G, P 14-15, 1892), was legally held in the names Hideo and Masao Tachibana, Wasaburo Tachibana's two eldest sons (then six and four years old). This arrangement had been necessitated by exclusionary land ownership laws, most recently the 1923 passage of the Alien Land Law (Chapter 441, Page 1020, Statutes of California). According to

[40] United States Census Bureau, Fourteenth Census of the United States, Population Schedules for Fremont Township, Santa Clara County, Enumeration District 125, Sheet 7B, 1920.

the documentation of ownership, which was filed annually, the property was acquired by the Tachibana family on August 9, 1929.

As of 1940, the Tachibana family operated a berry farm at their Ada Avenue property. The household still consisted of Wasaburo and Sei Tachibana, their five children between the ages of 16 and 10, and Wasaburo's parents, Motokichi and Ko Tachibana.[41]

Following passage of Executive Order 9066 on February 19, 1942, the Tachibana family faced mandatory relocation and internment. Sei, the five Tachibana children, and Wasaburo's parents, Motokichi and Ko, were held at the Santa Anita Assembly Center from approximately June until September 1942, after which they were interned at the Heart Mountain, Wyoming relocation center, at the address 30-19-C, until 1945. Wasaburo Tachibana was held at a detention camp in Santa Fe, New Mexico until he was transferred to Heart Mountain in December 1943. During their time at the camp, the Tachibana family published announcements in the camp's newsletter, the *Heart Mountain Sentinel*, thanking neighbors for the send-offs given for their sons Hideo and Masao as they each departed for active service in the United States Army. [42]

By 1950, most of the Tachibana family had returned to their property at 177 Ada Avenue and resumed farming. Wasaburo Tachibana helped found the Mountain View Buddhist Association in 1954, which helped provide a post-war organizational and cultural focus for some Japanese American residents of Mountain View.[43] Masao ("Mas") Tachibana, the eldest son of Wasaburo and Sei Tachibana, moved to Santa Cruz in the 1950s, where he contributed to the establishment of a flower nursery. Mas Tachibana was a partner in Sakae Brothers nursery, which grew carnations in Capitola and La Selva Beach. This nursery opened in 1955 when "smog became a problem" at the Sakae Brothers' Mountain View nursery, which was located near the intersection of Alviso Road South and Whisman Avenue, not far to the southeast of the subject property.[44] Between 1962 and 1968, nursery worker Sam Hayamizu and the Tachibana Nursery were listed in Mountain View city directories at 177 Ada Avenue. Shig Tachibana, who had taken over ownership of the family's nursery, lived across the street at 172 Ada Avenue.[45]

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[41] United States Census Bureau, Sixteenth Census of the United States, Population Schedules for Fremont Township, Santa Clara County, Enumeration District 43, Sheet 8B, 1940.
[42] *Heart Mountain Sentinel*, August 5, 1944; April 7, 1945.
[43] Mountain View Buddhist Temple, "Our History," electronic resource at https://mvbuddhisttemple.org/about-mvbt/our-history/, accessed May 8, 2022.
[44] Margaret Koch, "Cut-Flower Grower's Life is Far From Being Bed of Roses," *Santa Cruz Sentine*l, December 17, 1961; Mountain View City Directory, 1964.
[45] As of a 1964 survey map filed with the County of Santa Clara for a Portion of Block "N" of the Miramonte Subdivision in Mountain View, Shigeru Tachibana owned a one-acre parcel at 172 Ada Avenue, across the road to the west of the subject property. The parcel was subdivided for condominiums in 1989 as Lot 1 of Tract No. 8242. The ownership and development history of this property has not been researched further as part of this peer review.

Significance Evaluation

Although the subject property's agricultural setting has been compromised, the house at 177 Ada Avenue does appear to be significant under Criterion C/3 (Architecture) as a good example of a late-nineteenth or early twentieth-century family home from Mountain View's years of agricultural growth. Built as a vernacular interpretation of Greek Revival and Folk Victorian architectural styles popular around the time of its construction, 177 Ada Avenue is a rare remaining example of a once-rural property on its original site which, though surrounded by more recent developments, provides a visual linkage to an important period of the city's history. It appears to retain sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to convey its significance. With its deep setback and treed lot, the property retains some integrity of feeling and association. It is visibly distinct in its development history from neighboring properties. Based on land title evidence that the Tachibana family purchased the original 5-acre parcel containing the subject property from the Milner family, who began building their first home on Ada Avenue in1899, Page & Turnbull recommends revising the Period of Significance to ca. 1899-1900.

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Page & Turnbull's research regarding 177 Ada Avenue provided additional context about the Tachibana family's occupation of the property to that provided in Carey & Co. Inc. and Anthony Kirk's previous evaluations. Residing at the property at least as early as 1929, the focus of the family's work for their first two decades at the five-acre property was fruit growing, as the use of the land had been under the Milners' ownership. During the post-World War II period, after more than 50 years of development of Japanese American floriculture in the San Francisco Bay area, members of the Tachibana family began commercial production of cut flowers at their Santa Clara County, and later Santa Cruz County, properties. While Mas Tachibana expanded the production of flowers in the Capitola area, his family does not appear to have been early or influential growers in commercial flower production in Mountain View or Santa Clara County. When they began focusing on flowers, they were participating in a larger pattern which had been established by two earlier generations of Japanese American flower growers in northern California.

Where the Tachibana family does appear to be significant, however, is by strongly representing many aspects of the experience of Japanese American families in California during the first half of the twentieth century. This includes their experience with legal restrictions on land ownership by Japanese-born residents, relocation and internment during World War II, followed by a return to their family's home and industry in Mountain View in the post-war years. The Tachibana family's story, as experienced at 177 Ada Avenue, was aligned with that of many California families of Japanese descent. Despite the significance of stories like that of the Tachibanas, the residence at 177 Ada Avenue does not appear to be eligible for the National Register or California Register under

Criterion A/1 or B/2 for its association with Japanese American fruit and flower growers, or for the Tachibana family. The significance of the property in relation to these themes would be conveyed better in the agricultural character of the overall property, which no longer exists, than in the house by itself. Unfortunately, the subdivision of the original and surrounding parcels, and development of a dense residential subdivision around the house, has diminished the setting and association of the building with its agricultural history. While still situated on a relatively large lot compared to neighboring properties, the house alone does not convey an association with the fruit and flower growing which took place there from the early twentieth century through the 1980s.

Character-Defining Features

Character-defining features of the residence at 177 Ada Avenue related to its significance under Criterion C/3 (Architecture), with a period of significance of ca. 1899-1900 include, but may not be limited to:

- Two-story massing with irregular footprint, including rear wing
- Steeply pitched, cross-gabled roof with eave returns
- Wood v-rustic siding
- Front porch spanning the primary façade, with wood floor and ceiling, simple column supports and railing, and a hipped porch roof with pediment over entry.
- Decorative square butt and diamond shingle pattern in gable ends
- Original wood windows, including double-hung and diamond-lite casement, where present
- Oeil-de-boeuf windows at the front and rear gables of the main house
- Greater setback on property than at neighboring residential buildings

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Features which are not original and/or which are not character-defining include:

- Existing curved metal tile roof cladding
- Small shed-roof addition at east façade
- Roof-mounted antenna
- Doors and trim at secondary entrances on north and east facades
- Wood deck at rear (east) of building, south of rear wing
- Existing outbuildings and site features, including vehicle circulation and paved areas

CONCLUSION

Page & Turnbull reviewed DPR 523 forms prepared by Carey & Co., Inc. in 2007 and DPR 523 forms prepared by Anthony Kirk in 2022 for the property at 177 Ada Avenue in Mountain View, California. In addition, Page & Turnbull staff conducted a site visit and supplemental historic research to document existing physical characteristics and evaluate the property's historic significance. Page & Turnbull concurs with Carey & Co., Inc.'s determination that the house at 177 Ada Avenue is eligible

for listing on the National Register and California Register under Criterion C/3 (Architecture) as a good example of a late-nineteenth- to early twentieth-century family residence associated with one of the many small family farms and orchards which surrounded Mountain View until the last decades of the twentieth century.

Based on supplemental research, Page & Turnbull found that 177 Ada Avenue is associated with the potentially significant Tachibana Family, and with the history of Japanese American families in Mountain View and other Peninsula communities. However, due to loss of integrity caused by subdivision of the original five-acre agricultural property and construction of suburban residential subdivisions surrounding the property, the house at 177 Ada Avenue cannot convey its significance related to these significant themes.

While the property was removed from the Mountain View Register by voluntary action of the owner in 2005, its eligibility for listing on the California Register provides a basis for the City of Mountain View, as lead agency under CEQA, to define the property as a historical resource for the purposes of environmental review.

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APPENDIX A

Carey & Co., Inc., DPR 523 Forms for 177 Ada Avenue, 2007.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 *Resource Name or #: 177 Ada Avenue

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted**
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***a. County:** Santa Clara

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View **Date:** **T** ; **R** ; **¼ of** **¼ of Sec** ; M.D. **B.M.**

c. Address: 177 Ada Avenue City: Mountain View Zip: 94043

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: Elevation:

Assessor Parcel Number: 160-46-057

***P3a. Description:**

This turn-of-the-century home is a two-story, rectangular-in-plan structure with a steeply pitched, front gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The building is clad in wood horizontal siding and has a full-width porch with round column supports. The primary window type is wood-sash, nine-over-one, double-hung. Wood shingles and a wood-sash oxeye window (obscured by trees in the photo below) are located in the front gable. Four additional one-story structures associated with the greenhouse are located at the rear of the lot.

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***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2, Single-family property; HP6, 1-3 story commercial building

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo:
View of the west façade; September 19, 2007

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
c. 1911; *Mountain View Register-Leader*

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Sam O. Hayamizu
1495 E San Martin Ave
San Martin, CA 95046

***P8. Recorded by:**
Carey & Co., Inc.
460 Bush Street
San Francisco, CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
December 2007

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Carey & Co. "Citywide Historic Properties Survey, Mountain View, California." September 1, 2008.

***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

***NRHP Status Code** 3S

***Resource Name or #** 177 Ada Avenue

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Single-family home
B4. Present Use: Nursery

***B5. Architectural Style:** National Folk/Colonial Revival

***B6. Construction History:** Constructed around 1911.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None.

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Hill and Lindholm

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential Development **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: c. 1911-1921 **Property Type:** Single-family Residence **Applicable Criteria:** C/3

Little is known about this house, since it does not appear on the city's Sanborn Maps, and city directories did not uniformly list addresses of occupants in the 1910s. An newspaper article from 1911 announced the construction of a "commodious residence" by building contractors Hill and Lindholm for Mr. Houseman on Ada Avenue but did not give an exact address. The city directory published in 1926 lists Frederick G. Houseman as the only occupant on Ada Avenue; therefore, it is possible that this farmhouse was constructed around 1911 for Houseman. However, additional research would need to be conducted to establish this connection. Frederick G. Houseman (1850-1921) was born in England and immigrated to California around 1880, after serving the British Empire in Australia. He first settled in Watsonville and worked in the apple industry. Houseman moved to Mountain View in 1908, where he established an orchard business and built this house on Ada Street for his wife and six children in 1911. One daughter, Edith, became a milliner in a gown shop.

The property was later converted into a nursery, and the surrounding one-story buildings associated with the greenhouse

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:

***B12. References:**

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:



***B14. Evaluator:** Carey & Co., Inc.

***Date of Evaluation:** December 2007

***Recorded by:** Carey & Co., Inc. ***Date:** December 2007 ☑ Continuation ☐ Update

Continuation of B10. Significance:

were constructed. In 1982, owner Masao & Shigaru Tachibana applied for a permit to build the 60-unit condominium structure that now occupies the land adjacent to the structure, land that formerly comprised the orchards at 177 Ada Avenue.

This property does not appear to be eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1, B/2, or D/4. It is not associated with persons, events or broad patterns important to local, California or National history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. However, the house appears to be eligible under for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3 as a good example of National Folk/Colonial Revival architecture from the early twentieth century. The house itself retains a high level of integrity and appears to have undergone few alterations, including a replacement window on the main façade. Although its setting has been significantly altered with the construction of the modern structures, such as the condominiums, it continues to convey its significance as an early Mountain View farmhouse. The house is set back from the street and partially obscured by vegetation, so a closer inspection would need to be conducted to fully assess its integrity.

Continuation of B12. References:

Fastweb Property Profile. "177 Ada Avenue." http://fwprodweb1.firstam.com/FastWeb/FASTOrder/PropertyLookUp (accessed October 1, 2007).

Mountain View City Directories, 1896-2005.

Mountain View Register-Leader.

Building Permit Records, Community Development Department, City of Mountain View.

Mountain View Preservation Alliance. "Ada Avenue Farm House." http//www.mv-pa.org/properties/177Ada/index.html (accessed August 15, 2007).

APPENDIX B

Anthony Kirk, DPR 523 Forms for 177 Ada Avenue, 2022.

DRAFT

State of California -- The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 177 Ada Avenue

P1. Other Identifier:

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

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Mountain View **Date** 1995 **T** 6 S**; R ;** 2 W; **Sec** 22**;** Mount Diablo **B.M.**

c. Address 177 Ada Avenue City Mountain View Zip 94043

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)

Santa Clara County APN 160-046-057

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

The single-family residence at 177 Ada Avenue is a two-story wood-frame house that was constructed in 1900, according to the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources (DPR 523A photo and figure 1). It faces west by north, or west as it described in this report for simplicity and clarity, toward Ada Avenue. It is irregular in plan and rests on a concrete perimeter foundation. A single addition was made to the rear of the house at an unknown date. On the west side two concrete steps lead to a full-width front porch with a wooden floor. The original glazed-and-paneled door provides entrance to the house. A wooden balustrade runs along the edge of the porch and three wooden columns, set on large pedestals, support a hipped and gabled roof. Fenestration is asymmetrical and consists chiefly of double-hung wood-sash windows of various configurations, one-over-one, six-over-one, and nine-over-one. Two casement windows with diamond lights provide illumination for the staircase. The exterior walls are clad with v-rustic siding. The upper section of the gables, the portion above the windows, are clad with patterned shingles. An oeil-de-boeuf window, with four decorative wooden strips, enlivens the front and back gables. The addition at the rear of the houses encloses some four-hundred square feet and is characterized by screened windows on the east and south sides. The steeply pitched cross-gable roof is characterized by closed eaves with little overhang and is finished with metal tiles (continued on page 3)

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***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 #) Looking southeast at north and west sides of house, 12/17/21.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1900; Mountain View Register of Historic Resources

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Judy Hayamizu
16689 Rock Creek Road
Nevada City, CA 95959

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Anthony Kirk, Ph.D.
2644 State Street, No. 22
Santa Barbara, CA 93105

***P9. Date Recorded:** 1/7/22

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") None

***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

***NRHP Status Code**

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 177 Ada Avenue

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: None
B3. Original Use: Single-family residence B4. Present Use: Multiple-family residence
***B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman; no style
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) Constructed 1900; addition to rear of house ca. 1950-70.
***B7. Moved?** ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:**
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** n/a **Area** n/a
Period of Significance n/a **Property Type** n/a **Applicable Criteria** n/a
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Address integrity.)

The City of Mountain View began as a stagecoach stop on El Camino Real, which linked San Francisco and San Jose. In 1852 a stagecoach stop was established southeast of Stevens Creek. It was named Mountain View by the village's first postmaster, Jacob Shumway, because both the Diablo and Santa Cruz Mountain Ranges could be seen. The railroad arrived in the 1860s, which rendered the stagecoach stop obsolete. The railroad divided the village into two sections, the old and the new. With the passage of time, the center of the village shifted to New Mountain View. Agriculture was the earliest local industry, with surrounding acreage devoted to the raising of grain and hay. Wheat fields gradually gave way to specialized crops, such as avocados, asparagus, and beet root. With the passage of years, fruit orchards came to dominate Santa Clara Valley. By the turn of the century, three thousand small farms populated the Valley of Heart's Delight." The town of Mountain View was incorporated in 1902, a year or two after Motokichi Tachibana acquired land on what became Ada Avenue. At the time, a thousand or so residents lived within its boundaries of Mountain View. It served as a shipping point for agricultural products, chiefly fruit. In 1922, according to the *History of Santa Clara County*, *California*, written by Eugene T. Sawyer, "millions of the choicest flowers known to the florists' art" were grown in greenhouses outside the corporate limits of Mountain View. The author, unfortunately, fails to mention anything about the growing of flowers within the town. There is but a single mention of (continued on page 3)

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

Improvement Appraisal Record, 177 Ada Avenue, Office of the Santa Clara County Assessor.
Archives & Architecture, *County of Santa Clara, Heritage Resource Inventory Update; Historic Context Statement* (2011).
Carey & Co., *Citywide Historic Properties Survey, City of Mountain View* (2009).
Eugene T. Sawyer, *History of Santa Clara County, California* (Los Angeles, 1922)



B13. Remarks:
***B14. Evaluator:** Anthony Kirk, Ph.D.

(This space reserved for official comments.)

P3a. Description:

that possess an outer layer of asphalt. They were installed in 1985, replacing the original wooden shingles.

The house, which appears to be in very poor condition, is currently rented to four tenants. It sits far back from Ada Avenue on a large lot that is surrounded by condominium and townhouse complexes. An unpaved driveway runs along the north side of the lot to a backyard, where six outbuildings, all less than fifty-years old, stand. A photograph pasted to the Santa Clara County Improvement Appraisal Record for the property shows a large tankhouse at the rear of the property, near the north side of the parcel. It was demolished in 1988 according to the Appraisal Record. Parenthetically, this two-page form is devoid of all information typically associated with an Improvement Appraisal Record, including a plat of the house and relevant details, such as the date or estimated date of construction, and the character of the roofing, exterior siding, and windows. It notes only that it was owned by a Flower Grower, which would have been Motokichi Tachibana, a Japanese immigrant who had arrived in California in 1903 with his wife, Ko Tachibana. Tachibana, a farmer who raised flowers, died in October 1951, and according to his obituary, in the *Mountain View Register*, he had resided in Mountain View for forty-nine years. As such the house on Ada Avenue may have been built for him and his family. Nothing is known about him as a flower grower, such as how many acres he owned and whether he grew only flowers. The wife of his only son, Wasaburo Tachibana, was interviewed in October 1977 and stated that she and her husband leased land on Ada Avenue and subsequently purchased it, but she did not mention if it was close to property owned by Tachibana. Upon the death of Tachibana, the property was purchased by Sam Hayamizu, who continued to operate the business until the mid-1960s and possibly later as Tachibana Nursery. It subsequently came into the possession of his daughter, who has rented the house to for some years.

B10. Significance:

agriculture in the *Citywide Historic Properties Survey, City of Mountain View*, prepared in 2008 by the San Francisco firm Carey & Co. It states that agriculture, particularly the fruit industry, depended on Chinese labor. Slightly more information is available in the *Historic Context Statement* for the County of Santa Clara, published in 2004 and revised in 2011 by the firm Archives & Architecture, but even this volume does not address the growth of the flower industry.

The property at 177 Ada Avenue is not associated with events that have made an important contribution the broad patterns of United States or California history. Flower growing was apparently a significant enterprise in Mountain View, but it is unknown whether the flower-growing enterprise owned by Motokichi Tachibana was an important business, or whether he was a large or small flower grower. After the death of Tachibana, the property was acquired by Sam Hayamizu, who continued to operate the business until the mid-1960s, and possibly later, as Tachibana Nursery. No information on what plants Hayamizu grew and offered for sale has come to light. Within this context it should be noted that there were no greenhouses on the land owned by Tachibana and later Hayamizu and that no greenhouses appear on the pages of Google Earth Pro, which provides an excellent view of the Ada Avenue area dating back to 1948. The property does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion1, or the Mountain View Register of Historical Resources under Criterion B. Because nothing is known about flower growing on the property, it is impossible to state whether Motokichi Tachibana or Sam Hayamizu was significant for contributing to the culture, history, or development of Mountain View. As such the house appears not to be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion B, the California Register under Criterion 2 or the Mountain View Register under Criterion A. Architecturally, the house possesses no pattern of physical features, or attributes, associated with a particular style. It is not known to be the work of a prominent architect nor a master builder. It lacks meaningful architectural interest and is not significant, even at the local level. The house does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C, the California Register under Criterion 3, or the Mountain View Register under Criterion C. Like most other single-family residences there is no evidence that it is likely to yield information important to history. It appears not to be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion D, the California Register under Criterion 4, or the Mountain View Register under Criterion D. In my opinion, the property should be removed from the Mountain View Register of Historical Resources.

DRAFT



Figure 1. Looking southwest at east and north sides, 12/17/21.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 1181 BONITA AV
P1. Other Identifier: 1195 BONITA AV
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Santa Clara
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 1181 BONITA AV City: Mountain View Zip: 94040-3109
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 19306023

***P3a. Description:**
Architectural Style: Craftsman
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Casement, Fixed
Porch: Engaged, Partial Width
Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1.5
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Prairie style wood windows; and square wood columns at recessed (engaged) porch. The parcel contains the subject Craftsman style residence addressed 1181 Bonita Avenue, as well as a Minimal Traditional single-family residence addressed 1195 Bonita Avenue.

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***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP3. Multiple family property
***P4. Resources Present:** ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 15, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
ca.1930; Mountain View Register

***P7. Owner and Address:**
MANOLI JOSEPHINE A, 1195 BONITA AVE, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94040

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 1181 BONITA AV

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family

B4. Present Use: Residential - Multi-Family

***B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman

***B6. Construction History:** 1181 Bonita Avenue was built ca.1930 and has continued to be used as a single-family residence. A second house, addressed 1195 Bonita Avenue is located on the same lot, but was built ca.1951 and is not the subject of this evaluation.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: ca.1930 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a single-family residence located in the Cuesta Park neighborhood designed in the Craftsman style that is associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The earliest owners or occupants were not identified through the course of research.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

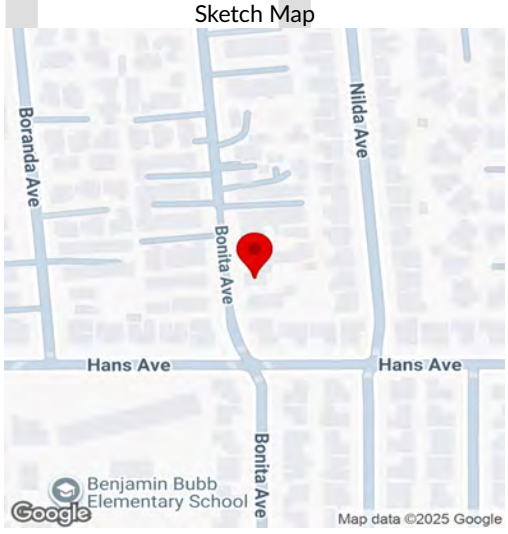
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B6. Construction History
The subject building appears largely unaltered apart from a concrete stoop at the primary facade and a rear porch and deck, added at unknown dates.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, the residence is currently listed on the Mountain View Register under Criterion c (Architecture) and continues to retain historic integrity and eligibility. The period of significance is ca.1930, the approximate date of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Gabled roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails
- Recessed (engaged) porch with wood fluted columns
- Wood clapboard siding
- Fenestration pattern and original Prairie-style wood windows with flat wood surrounds and sills
- Wood vent in gable end.

Continuation of B12. References:

- "Historic Preservation Permit-1181 Bonita Avenue." City of Mountain View Department of Community Development, June 23, 2009. https://laserfiche.mountainview.gov/WebLink/DocView.aspx?id=46993&dbid=0&repo=CityDocuments.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 206 BUSH ST
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 206 BUSH ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1331
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15822032

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Folk Victorian/National Folk
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable, Hip
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel, Wood - Shingle
Window Style: Double-Hung
Porch: Partial Width, Secondary/Rear

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Vinyl
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Cross-hipped roof with primary front-gabled bay; shiplap wood siding with fish scale wood shingles at the gable end; partial-width entry porch with turned-spindle posts; and partial-width side porch.

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*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1904; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
LI ARTHUR AND CHI PATTY TRUSTEE, 4152 WILLMAR DR, PALO ALTO CA 94306

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 206 BUSH ST

B1. Historic Name: James Shower House
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family

***B5. Architectural Style:** Folk Victorian/National Folk

***B6. Construction History:** 206 Bush Street was built in 1904. It first appears on the 1908 Sanborn Map with the address 22 Bush Street, which was changed to 206 Bush Street sometime before 1921. At the rear of the parcel, a two-story carriage house or barn is shown on the 1921 Sanborn map addressed 22 1/2 Bush Street. The carriage house/barn was converted to a residence in the 1920s and later subdivided onto its own parcel and replaced with a larger residential building in the 1940s.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1904 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** B/2 (Persons), C/3 (Design)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion a (Persons), MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a single-family residence located in the Old Mountain View neighborhood designed in the Folk Victorian style that is associated with the theme of Residential Development (1851-1909) as elaborated in the "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. It was built around 1904 and first occupied by James Showers. Showers worked as a sheriff in Bodie, California and as a peace officer in Santa Fe, New Mexico before relocating to the Santa Clara Valley. By 1889, he was listed in county directories as a farmer. Before his death in 1910, Showers was active in the Mountain View community and served on the Board of School Trustees and as a delegate to the State Convention in Stockton.

By the 1920s, the rear carriage house/barn was converted to residential use and occupied consecutively by two Japanese-American families, the Matsui and Sato families. By 1943, it was enlarged or replaced with a larger residential building with T-shaped plan.

See Continuation Sheet.

DRAFT

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. Property has an active Mills Act contract.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
From analysis of historic aerial photographs, the detached garage appears to have been built ca.1960s. The windows were replaced with vinyl at an unknown date. No further alterations were noted.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
206 Bush appears to retain eligibility for the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register under Criterion B/1/a (Persons) for its association with prominent early civic leader James Showers; and under Criterion C/3/c (Design) as a good local surviving example of Folk Victorian residential design reflective of Mountain View's early patterns of development.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall form and massing
- Pedimented front-gabled bay with fish scale shingles
- Partial-width porches at the primary and side facades, with turned spindle posts at the front porch
- Horizontal shiplap siding
- Original fenestration.

Continuation of B12. References:

- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- City of Mountain View Planning Department, "Now and Then: Exploring Mountain View's Architectural Heritage." City of Mountain View, April 1979.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1888, 1891, 1897, 1904, 1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 272 BUSH ST

P1. Other Identifier:
***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted
***a. County:** Santa Clara
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 272 BUSH ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1331
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15822048

***P3a. Description:**
Architectural Style: Folk Victorian
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable, Hip
Exterior Material: Wood - Drop/Groove, Wood - Shingle
Window Style: Bay Window, Double-Hung
Porch: Partial Width, Secondary/Rear

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Front-gabled roof above a bay window has shingles in gable end, and is next to a partial-width porch with turned-spindle balusters. A garage with attached ADU is set back at the rear of the property.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property
***P4. Resources Present:** ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
ca.1900; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
YARWOOD KEITH AND MCCORMACK CAROLINE, 272 BUSH ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS
***Resource Name or #** 272 BUSH ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Folk Victorian
***B6. Construction History:** The subject property was constructed c.1900. A gabled addition was added in 2005 to the north side facade, and a covered side porch was added to the south side facade at an unknown date.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: ca.1900 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: Not Evaluated for Mountain View Register
Statement of Significance:
272 Bush Street is a Folk Victorian single-family residence located in Old Mountain View, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1851-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The property was built ca.1900 and is a good local example of a transitional Folk Victorian cottage built during an early period of residential development in Mountain View.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

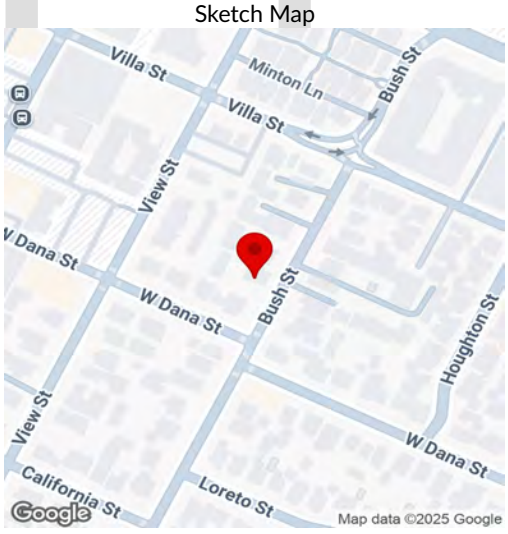
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B6. Construction History
The garage was originally located at the northwest rear corner of the property and has since been converted to residential use. A new, additional rear garage building with an attached ADU was constructed on the property's southwest corner at an unknown date. No further alterations were identified through research or visual analysis.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
272 Bush Street appears eligible for listing in the National Register and California Register at the local level under Criterion C/3 as a good and rare surviving local example of an early 20th-century transitional Folk Victorian cottage. It is otherwise not associated with persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. Despite several alterations including additions to the north and south facades, the additions are minimally visible from the public right-of-way and do no impact the overall original form and massing. Therefore, the residence retains sufficient historic integrity for listing in the National Register and California Register. The period of significance is ca.1900, the estimated year of construction. This evaluation does not address Mountain View Register eligibility.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall form and massing
- Hipped roof with front-gabled bay
- Partial-width porch with turned spindle baluster and decorative brackets
- Vented gable end with shingle cladding
- Bay window
- Original double-hung wood sash windows
- Tongue and groove wood siding.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1904, 1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 415 BUSH ST

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 415 BUSH ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-2105

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15830020

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Tudor Revival/English Cottage
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Half Timber/Faux Half Timber
Window Style: Dormer, Double-Hung, Fixed
Porch: Portico

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Wood Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Chimney partially clad with brick, clapboard siding at the gable ends, and shingle siding at the shed dormer. Detached garage with vertical wood plank doors.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1935; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
BETTMAN R B AND KATHLEEN H TRUSTEE, 415 BUSH ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS
***Resource Name or #** 415 BUSH ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family

***B5. Architectural Style:** Tudor Revival/English Cottage

***B6. Construction History:** 415 Bush Street was built in 1935 as part of the development of Palmita Park, a subdivision planned and built by the Minton Lumber Company. The subject property was designed by Dole F. Thomson and Erwin Reichel. The detached garage was constructed together with the main residence, as evidenced by original drawings.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** Garage

B9a. Architect: Dole F. Thomson; Erwin R. Reichel b. Builder: The Minton Company

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1935 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: Not Evaluated for Mountain View Register

Statement of Significance:

415 Bush Street is a Tudor Revival style single-family residence located in Old Mountain View, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. 415 Bush Street was built in 1935 as part of the development of Palmita Park, a subdivision planned and built by the Minton Lumber Company.

Palmita Park subdivision is a residential neighborhood bounded by Bush, Dana, and Velarde Streets and Calderon Avenue. It was developed over 20 years, beginning in 1924, by the Minton Lumber Company and Bert Holeman, a local businessman. The Minton Lumber Company was founded in 1911. Bert Holeman was a Kansas native who arrived in Mountain View in 1912. He founded the First National Bank in Mountain View, for which he served as president until 1925. In 1923, the Minton Lumber Company bought 9.5 acres fronting Calderon Avenue from W. A. Goodpasture and 4.5 acres fronting Bush Street from Bert Holeman. Holeman collaborated with the Minton Company to promote residential development on the combined 14 acres. A contest to name the new subdivision elicited the name Palmita Park; palm trees were planted along the Bush Street frontage in honor of the subdivision's new name. In March 1924, Palmita Park was annexed to Mountain View. Between 1924 and 1925, the developers graded, curbed, paved, and installed sewer, water, gas, electric and telephone service for lots along the frontage on Bush, Loreto, Anza, and Velarde Streets. In 1926, the Minton Company added Westinghouse electroliers (streetlights) to the subdivision. Lots were sold only to buyers who, at the time of purchase, made a contract with the Minton Company for the construction of a home. The contract included the planting of lawns and shrubbery, and house sites were established with a common setback and uniform distance from lot lines.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP4. Ancillary building

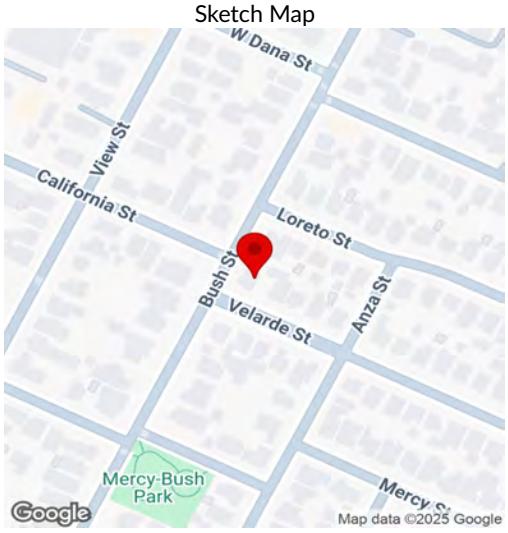
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
In 2003, alterations were made to the fenestration of the west facade facing Bush Street. The southern (right) dormer window of the west facade was replaced in-kind, and the northernmost (left) double-hung window at the grade level was replaced and infilled with a smaller, fixed window. The central window (along the northern side of the west facade) was also replaced in-kind, and a double-hung window (aligned to the right side) was compatibly installed to replace an existing, smaller double-hung window. At an unknown date, a double-hung wood window was installed at the gable end of the garage facing Bush Street. No further major exterior alterations were noted.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
Construction started from Bush Street at Loreto and moved east toward Calderon Avenue. Advertisements in the Mountain View Register Leader in 1924 and 1925 suggest that some of the subdivision's early houses were built on speculation by the Minton Company for immediate purchase while others were built according to the Minton company's plan books from which buyers could select a plan and style for customized construction. The Palmita Park houses built in the 1920s and early 1930s exhibit the range of cottage and period revival styles popular in that decade; however, the Great Depression interrupted the full build-out of the subdivision. Houses from the late 1930s and the post-World War II building boom in the Minimal Traditional style appear to have filled out the remaining blocks. 415 Bush Street was designed by Dole F. Thomson and Erwin R. Reichel.

415 Bush Street appears eligible for the National Register and California Register under Criterion C/3 as an excellent local example of Tudor Revival architecture. Apart from a grouping of windows replaced in 2003, the property appears minimally altered and retains sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register and California Register. The period of significance is 1935, the year of construction. This evaluation does not address Mountain View Register eligibility.

DRAFT

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall form and massing
- Setback from the street and lot size
- Steeply pitched gable roof with wood shingles
- Stucco and faux half-timbered style cladding
- Exterior stucco chimney with brick base
- Entrance portico
- Dormer with shingle siding
- Curved bargeboards
- Wood-paneled gable ends
- Fenestration pattern and original one-over-two double-hung wood sash windows
- Detached garage with vertical wood plank garage doors.

Continuation of B12. References:
- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 537 BUSH ST
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 537 BUSH ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-2107
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15825074

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Cross-gable
Exterior Material: Stucco, Wood - Shingle
Window Style: Bay Window, Casement, Dormer, Fixed, Hung
Porch: Enclosed

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 2.5
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Curved enclosed entry porch and exterior chimney at the primary facade. The gable ends are clad with fish scale shingles and feature eave returns. The upper sash of wood windows have lancet patterned leaded glass. Multiple shed-roofed dormers.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1912; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
PRATI MASSIMO TRUSTEE & ET AL, 537 BUSH ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS
***Resource Name or #** 537 BUSH ST

B1. Historic Name: Ward-Minton House
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Queen Anne
***B6. Construction History:** 537 Bush Street was constructed from 1911 to 1912. From comparison with the 1921 and 1956 Sanborn maps, it appears that the only change to the building footprint is a one-story rear addition at the northeast corner sometime after 1956. Some of the shed roof dormers may be additions.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: None
b. Builder: John R. Ward
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1912 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: Not Evaluated for Mountain View Register
Statement of Significance:
537 Bush Street is a Queen Anne style single-family residence located in Old Mountain View, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The subject property was built by John R. and Hannah Ward as a personal residence for their family. It was occupied by Earl D. Minton (1888-1955) from 1940 through his death in 1955, however, the Minton family retained ownership through the early 1990s. Earl Minton founded the Minton Lumber Company, a notable local building company known for developing the Palmita Park subdivision.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Property was previously listed on the Mountain View Register but was later voluntarily removed from the Register by the property owner.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B6. Construction History
From the review of a 1977 photograph, the original brick chimney on the primary west facade has been covered with wood shingles. The north side facade also appears to have been reclad with stucco at an unknown date. Sanborn Insurance Maps show that the two rear outbuildings were constructed sometime after 1956.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
537 Bush Street appears eligible for listing in the National Register and California Register under Criterion C/3 (Design) as a distinct local example of the Queen Anne style with elements of Colonial Revival. The property appears largely unaltered and retains sufficient integrity for the National Register and California Register. The period of significance is 1912, the year of construction. Despite the association with Earl Minton, the subject property does not appear eligible under Criterion 2 (Persons) as it does not reflect the most important period of Minton's career during the 1920s and 1930s. The property is not associated with any other persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. This evaluation does not address eligibility for the Mountain View Register.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Cross-gabled roof with eave returns
- Wood shingle siding with fish scale shingles at the gable ends
- Rounded, enclosed entry porch
- Bay windows
- Fenestration pattern, including original wood double-hung casement and fixed windows, some with lancet-shaped leaded glass.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- NETR Online, aerial photographs, 1948-2020. Accessed online September 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- Ward-Minton Home. 1977. Photograph. California Revealed from Mountain View Public Library. https://californiarevealed.org/do/4b6bebd9-a5fa-48f5-a6e1-556402422b9f#page/1.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 *Resource Name or #: 449 CALDERON AV

P1. Other Identifier: 411 CALDERON AV, 445 CALDERON AV

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 449 CALDERON AV City: Mountain View Zip: 94041

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15857001

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Italianate
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Hip
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Double-Hung
Porch: Attached, Partial Width

Plan Shape: L-Shape
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood, Metal
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Site also contains a newer three-story multi-family residential building.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP3. Multiple family property

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
ca.1885; Carey & Co. Inc. "445 Calderon Avenue." Historic Resource Evaluation, May 11, 2010.

***P7. Owner and Address:**
BRILL DERK T TRUSTEE & ET AL, 411 CALDERON AVE, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

DRAFT

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 449 CALDERON AV

B1. Historic Name: Abbott/Bakotich House
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Multi-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Italianate
***B6. Construction History:** The building was constructed ca.1885 by Charles M. Abbott as a single-residence with an orchard. It was originally part of a larger estate that has since been subdivided and infilled with new development. Sometime prior to 1956, the residence was moved by owner James Bakotich to the front of the parcel, closer to Calderon Avenue with a small setback behind several mature trees. Bakotich also laid a new foundation, replaced the original wood porch platform with concrete, and excavated a basement with a door installed at the rear of the property.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☐ **No** ☑ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** ca.1956; 2013 **Original Location:** 445 Calderon Avenue
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: None b. Builder: Charles M. Abbott
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: ca.1885-1926 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion a (Persons)
Statement of Significance:

441 Calderon Avenue is a community amenity building, originally built as a single-family residence in the Italianate style, located in Old Mountain View and associated with the theme of Residential Development (1851-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. 441 Calderon Avenue (also listed in archival records as 445 Calderon) was built ca.1885 as a farmhouse by Charles M. Abbott, a prominent early orchardist and builder. It was originally sited on a much larger parcel with apricot, walnut, and cherry orchards. Abbott, a native of New Hampshire, was trained as a carpenter and constructed several early large farmhouses in Mountain View (all since demolished). After settling in Mountain View in 1885 with his wife, Emma, Abbott built two houses- the subject property on Calderon Avenue and one at Hope and Villa streets (non-extant). The family resided at the house until ca.1888. By 1926, it was purchased by Antoinette and James Bakotich, immigrants from Yugoslavia, who resided at the property through their respective deaths in 1956 and 1979.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B6. Construction History
Other unrecorded alterations include the installation of a window on the former hayloft door in a gable end and replacement of the two front windows with wood sash (without ogee lugs). A rear porch was constructed at an unknown date, and an accessible ramp was added in 1992. This rear porch, along with the original hayloft gable, were demolished at an unknown date. A review of Google Maps street view and historic aerial imagery shows that the building was rotated and moved again in 2013 as part of a 19-unit senior housing development project. The original landscaping was completely removed and the residence was partially demolished; the residence with rectangular wings extending out of a central square volume was altered to it's current L-plan configuration. Any original windows have also been replaced. The building is now used as a common space for the adjacent multi-family development.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
441 Calderon Avenue is currently listed on the Mountain View Register and retains eligibility under Criteria a as one of Mountain View's earliest surviving farmhouses built during a period of early agricultural development by an important early builder and orchardist, Charles M. Abbott. The property's later association with the Bakotich family does not appear to rise to the necessary level of significance. Due to being moved and altered significantly including changes to massing, setting, use, and materials, the property does not retain sufficient historic integrity for listing in the National Register and California Register. As currently written, the Mountain View Historic Preservation Ordinance does not provide a definition of historic integrity or threshold for integrity assessment, and a somewhat lower threshold of historic integrity compared to National Register and California Register-eligible properties may be utilized in assessing properties of local significance for the Mountain View Register. As such, the property retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its local significance for Mountain View Register eligibility for association with Charles M. Abbott under Criterion a (Persons). The removal of the agricultural setting and the significant alterations to the building's overall design and massing have diminished its integrity under Criterion b (Events) and Criterion c (Architecture).. The period of significance is ca.1885, the estimated date of construction, to 1926, the year that the Abbotts sold the property.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- One-story height with hipped roof
- Tongue and groove wood siding
- Overhaning boxed eave with decorative brackets
- Partial-width porch with square columns, stick work, and decorative brackets
- Original openings and fenestration
- One-over-one double-hung windows.

Continuation of B12. References:

- Carey & Co. Inc. “445 Calderon Avenue.” Historic Resource Evaluation, May 11, 2010.
- City of Mountain View Planning Department, "Now and Then: Exploring Mountain View's Architectural Heritage." City of Mountain View, April 1979.
- Google Maps and Google Earth Pro, historic aerial and street view imagery.
- NETR Online, aerial photographs, 1948-2020. Accessed online October 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.

DRAFT

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 711 CALDERON AV

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Santa Clara

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 711 CALDERON AV City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-2313

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15804001

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: First Bay Tradition
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Compound, Hip
Exterior Material: Wood - Shingle
Window Style: Dormer, Double-Hung
Porch: Engaged Corner Porch

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1.5
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle, With Photovoltaic Panels
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: At time of survey fieldwork, the building had been raised off its foundation, rotated and relocated on site, and was under renovation. Other notable architectural features include the boxed eaves with exposed rafter tails and a denticulated cornice.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
ca.1900; Mountain View Register

***P7. Owner and Address:**
WHITMAN JULI A TRUSTEE & ET AL, 789 CALMAR AVE, OAKLAND CA 94610

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS
***Resource Name or #** 711 CALDERON AV

B1. Historic Name: E.T. Johnson House
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** First Bay Tradition
***B6. Construction History:** 711 Calderon Avenue was built ca.1900. Analysis of historic photographs dating from the early 1900s and 1977 shows that the subject building was originally accessed through a set of wood-frame stairs with a stepped baluster, and at the rear facade, a wood frame stoop was covered with a shed portico. At an unknown date, the baluster at the front porch entryway was replaced with a solid wood-frame and shingled baluster. The portico above the rear stoop was replaced with a hipped roof and a wood-frame and shingled baluster was added.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☐ **No** ☑ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** ca.2023 **Original Location:** Same parcel, rotated 90 degrees.
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: ca.1900 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: Not Evaluated for Mountain View Register
Statement of Significance:
The property is a single-family home located in Old Mountain View designed in the First Bay Tradition (Shingle Style) that is associated with the theme of Residential Development (1851-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. 711 Calderon Avenue was built ca.1900 as a residence for Edward T. Johnson, a well-known pharmacist in Mountain View and the owner of a drug store on Castro Street. Johnson occupied the subject property until his death in 1915. By 1917, ownership transferred to Lee W. and Rose Hawkins along with their three children. The Hawkins family occupied the property until 1930.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

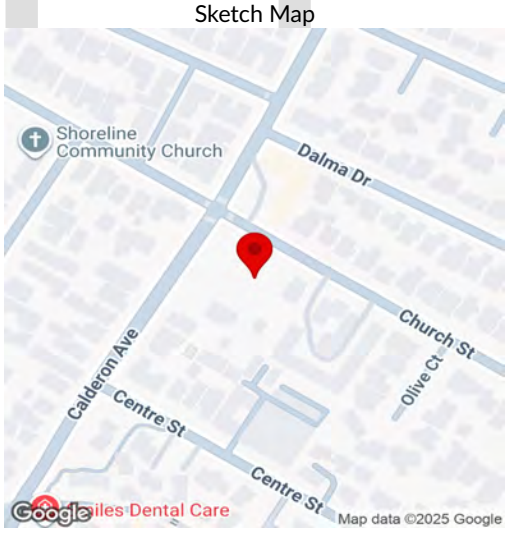
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Property was previously listed on the Mountain View Register, but was later voluntarily removed from the Register by the property owner.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B6. Construction History
By 2023 the building was raised, rotated 90 degrees, and moved from the center to the rear, west. The subject building now fronts Church Street. Photovoltaic (solar) panels have been added, aligned with the roof plane.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
711 Calderon Avenue appears to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register and California Register under Criterion C/3 (Architecture) as a distinctive local example of the First Bay Tradition style. Also known as the Shingle style, the style is a unique regional expression of turn-of-the-century shingled residential architecture that draws on eclectic references from Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and vernacular styles. Extant examples are very rare in Mountain View, and the architectural design of 711 Calderon Avenue is highly intact. The property does not appear to be eligible under any other criteria for association with significant events or persons. Despite alterations to the porches and relocation of the building to another location on the subject parcel, the building retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its architectural significance. The building retains overall integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association. The period of significance is ca.1900, the year of construction. This evaluation does not address Mountain View Register eligibility.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Shingle cladding
- Hipped roof with hipped dormers
- Boxed roof eaves with exposed rafter tails
- Cornice with dentils
- Fenestration pattern and original double-hung and picture wood windows
- Engaged (recessed) corner porch.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- E.T. Johnson Home, 1973. Photograph. Mountain View Public Library.
- E.T. Johnson Home, 1977. Photograph. Mountain View Public Library.
- Google Maps StreetView, 2020, 2022. Accessed August 2024.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 725 CALDERON AV

P1. Other Identifier:

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 725 CALDERON AV City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-2313

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15804043

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Craftsman
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Dormer, Single-Hung
Porch: Partial Width

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1.5
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Wide overhanging eaves have exposed rafter tails and wood knee braces; side dormer has a shed roof; and hung windows have divided-lite upper sashes and ogee lugs.

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***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1910; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
HERTZBERG ERIC AND SYLVIE TRUSTEE, 725 CALDERON AVE, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 725 CALDERON AV

B1. Historic Name: Willie Garliepp House
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman
***B6. Construction History:** 725 Calderon Avenue was built in 1910. No major exterior alterations were noted during the course of research. Research did not determine whether the detached garage is original.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1910 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a single-family home located in Old Mountain View designed in the Craftsman style that is associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. 725 Calderon Avenue was built in 1910 for Edwin Zahn, principal of Mountain View High School, and Lilian Zahn, who resided at the property through 1917 when it was sold to Bert W. Holeman. Holeman founded the First National Bank in Mountain View and served as the company's president until 1925. He also co-developed the Palmita Park subdivision, which is bounded by Bush, Dana, Cladero, and Velarde Streets and was developed over the span of 20 years by Holeman and the Minton Lumber Company, one of Mountain View's pioneering businesses. In 1931, Holeman sold the property to William L. and Nellie Garliepp, who occupied the property until William's death in 1971. The Garliepps, who owned the property for over 40 years, were an early prominent family in Mountain View. William Garliepp owned a successful stationary and news store along with several fruit stands on El Camino Real. As recently as 2008, the property was still owned by descendants of the Garliepp family. The architect and builder are unknown.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

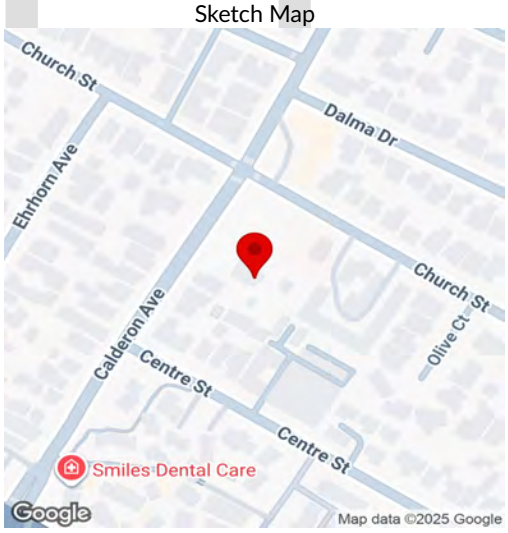
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. It is not directly associated with persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. While a number of prominent Mountain View citizens lived at 725 Calderon Avenue over the years, their respective reasons for significance are not directly tied to the residence, but rather their places of work. The property has not been identified as the work of a notable architect or builder and does not possess high artistic merit. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is currently listed in the Mountain View Register. The residence is eligible for the Mountain View Register under Criterion c (Design) as a good local example of the Craftsman style, noted for its deep eaves, large knee braces, and original tripartite windows. With no notable exterior alterations, the property retains historic integrity. The period of significance is 1910, the year of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Front gabled roof
- Overhanging eaves with knee-brace brackets and exposed rafters
- Clapboard siding
- Partial-width engaged (recessed) porch with square wood posts
- Fenestration pattern, including groupings of three double-hung windows with divided-lite upper sash
- Shed roof dormers on side roof slopes.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 *Resource Name or #: 696 CALIFORNIA ST

P1. Other Identifier: 690 CALIFORNIA ST

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 696 CALIFORNIA ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-2004

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15823026

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Hip
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel, Wood - Shingle
Window Style: Awning, Double-Hung
Porch: Partial Width, Secondary/Rear

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Hipped roof has flared, boxed eaves; flared gabled roof elements are located at the primary (west) facade and above an angled bay window on the north side facade; decorative shingling at the cornice and in gable ends; tripartite arched wood vents in gable ends; exterior brick chimney.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1906; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
SPENCER SUZETTE M TRUSTEE & ET AL, 646 CHURCH ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS
***Resource Name or #** 696 CALIFORNIA ST

B1. Historic Name: McDonald House
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Queen Anne
***B6. Construction History:** The building was originally constructed in 1906. Sometime between 1956 and 1979, the original front porch was enclosed. An original detached stable, later converted to a garage, was demolished in 2003. Sometime between 2011 and 2014, the front porch was restored to its original design.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1906 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: Not Evaluated for Mountain View Register
Statement of Significance:

The property is a one-story, single-family Queen Anne Cottagee located in downtown Mountain View associated with the theme of Residential Development (1851-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The building was originally constructed in 1906 for Richard W. McDonald and his wife Emaline Atwood McDonald. Richard McDonald operated a blacksmith shop at 363 Castro Street (demolished) from 1895 through 1934, in partnership with Dan Burke. Later owners include Austin Spencer from at least 1959-1964, an assistant manager for the First Western Bank's Mountain View branch.

The property appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register and California Register and at the local level under Criterion 3/c (Design) as a distinctive example of a small Queen Anne cottage. Intact examples of Queen Anne residences from this era are increasingly rare in Mountain View and 696 California Street is an exceptionally intact example that, while modest in scale, has several unique features that are characteristic of the style, including flared eaves, decorative shingling at the cornice and gable ends, tripartite arched wood vents in gable ends, a bay window, and recessed porch with Tuscan columns. The property is not associated with significant events, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A/1 (Events). The property is associated with Richard McDonald, but research does not suggest that he significantly impacted local, state, or national history, or that his role as a blacksmith is directly associated with the subject residence and is therefore not eligible under Criterion (B/2/b). The period of significance is the year the building was constructed, 1906. The property retains all aspects of historic integrity and overall retains integrity for listing in the National Register and California Register. This evaluation does not address Mountain View Register eligibility.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Property was previously listed on the Mountain View Register, but was later voluntarily removed from the Register by the property owner. Located in Downtown Precise Plan Area H.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

***Recorded by:** Page & Turnbull

***Date:** January 2, 2025

☑ Continuation ☐ Update

Continuation of B12. References:

- City of Mountain View, "696 California Street input form," Mountain View Historic Register, March 13, 2002.
- Google Street View (2011, 2014)
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1908, 1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- TreanorHL. "City of Mountain View Downtown Precise Plan Area Historic Resource Survey Report." Prepared for City of Mountain View, Draft June 2020.

DRAFT

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 990 CALIFORNIA ST
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted
*a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 990 CALIFORNIA ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1215
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15812043

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Hip
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Double-Hung, Casement, Dormer
Porch: Engaged Corner Porch
Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Hipped dormer with leaded glass window; decorative wood brackets under front bay window; and ornamentation at top of porch columns.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1904; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
LI MARK K AND MARIA K TRUSTEE, 1106 TOURNAMENT DR, HILLSBOROUGH CA 94010

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 990 CALIFORNIA ST

B1. Historic Name: E.Z. Hitchcock House
B2. Common Name: 990 California Street
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Queen Anne
***B6. Construction History:** 990 California Street was built in 1904. A Sanborn map from 1908 confirms the existing building footprint as mostly original, apart from an addition to the rear sunporch that was added by 1921. The subject building was originally sited on a slightly wider parcel, with a small wood frame outbuilding at the eastern edge of the parcel built between 1908 and 1921.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1904 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:
The property is a single-family residence located in the Old Mountain View neighborhood designed in the Queen Anne style that is associated with the theme of Residential Development (1851-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. 990 California Street was built in 1904 and originally occupied by the owner E.Z. "Bert" Hitchcock and his wife, Mary. Bert operated a local gravel business and resided at the subject property for 47 years until he died in 1953. Mary died in 1944. Research did not identify any evidence that the Hitchcock family provided any notable contributions to local, state, or national history.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

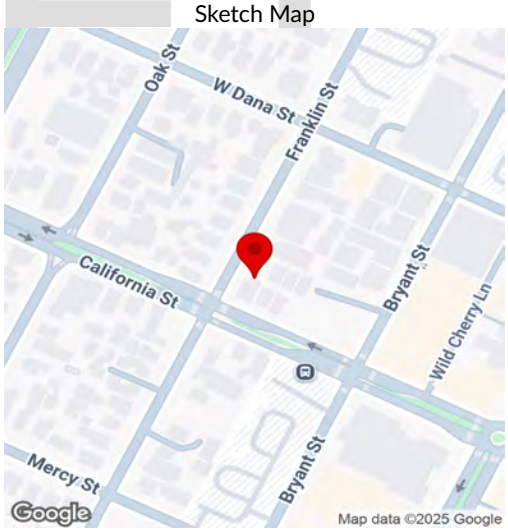
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Located in Downtown Precise Plan Area H.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B6. Construction History
Photographs of 990 California Street from 1913 and 1977 show several alterations were made to the subject building during this period, including the removal of diamond-patterned mullion transoms at the corner box bay window, removal of a diamond-patterned mullion casement window at the primary facade, removal of flared pointed finials at the gable peaks, and replacement of the original wood steps at the entrance with poured concrete steps. A garage was built at the north side of the parcel after 1956. More recently, a wood frame banister has also been added to the porch.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. It is not associated with persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. The property has not been identified as the work of a notable architect or builder and does not possess high artistic merit. While the property does not rise to the level of significance and historic integrity for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, the property has sufficient integrity as a good local example of a Queen Anne transitional cottage from the early 20th century in the Old Mountain View neighborhood and is eligible for local listing under Mountain View Register Criterion c with a period of significance of 1904, the year of construction. The residence retains its overall hipped roof form, dormer with decorative leaded glass muntins, projecting box bay window, and engaged corner porch. As such, the property retains sufficient historic integrity for listing in the Mountain View Register.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Hipped roof
- Hipped dormer with leaded glass window and diamond-patterned mullions
- Bay windows, including a corner box bay and angled side bay with knee brace bracket supports
- Fenestration pattern, including double-hung wood windows
- Clapboard siding
- Engaged (recessed) corner entrance porch with decorative dentils and scrolled brackets at the square columns.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Hitchcock Home. 1977. Photograph. Mountain View Public Library.
- Hitchcock Home, 1913. Photograph. Mountain View Public Library.
- “Hitchcock Rites to Be Held Friday.” Daily Palo Alto Times, February 11, 1953.
- Sanborn Map Company. “Insurance Maps of Mountain View, California.” Sanborn Map Company, 1908, 1921, 1956. Fire Insurance Maps Online.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 1560 CALIFORNIA ST
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted
*a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 1560 CALIFORNIA ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1134
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15410056

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: American Foursquare
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Pyramid Hip
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Double-Hung, Slider
Porch: Engaged Corner Porch
Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood, Metal
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Two-story bay windows at the primary and side (east) facades; original double-hung wood sash windows with ogee lugs. There is an attached garage with an accessible wood-frame ramp in the surface parking area that occupies the east side of the corner lot.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1900; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
JONES JAMES CARROLL JR TRUSTEE & ET AL, 441 VIEW ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 1560 CALIFORNIA ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Multi-Family

***B5. Architectural Style:** American Foursquare

***B6. Construction History:** The property was constructed in 1900 as a single-family residence. The 1921 Sanborn map shows a two-story single-family residence with one-story rear laundry porch, detached one-story tank house, and a detached one-story garage. The tank house and garage were both set back behind the main residence. By 1943, the original garage was demolished and an attached garage was built along the east facade facing California Street. An additional story was also added to the rear laundry porch.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** Tank House

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1900 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

1560 California Street is a residential duplex, originally built as a single-family house, located in the Shoreline West neighborhood, designed in the American Foursquare style with Colonial Revival and Craftsman elements. It is associated with the theme of Residential Development (1859-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The property is an early residence built in 1900 in the former Bailey Tract prior to the period of increased residential development spurred by the Pacific Press in the Shoreline West area of Mountain View. An early photograph shows the subject property in an open field with unpaved roads and several other houses and water tank houses nearby, including one under construction. In the 1970s, the property was occupied by the Community School of Art and Music. Information on the original owners or occupants was not uncovered through the course of research.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP4. Ancillary building

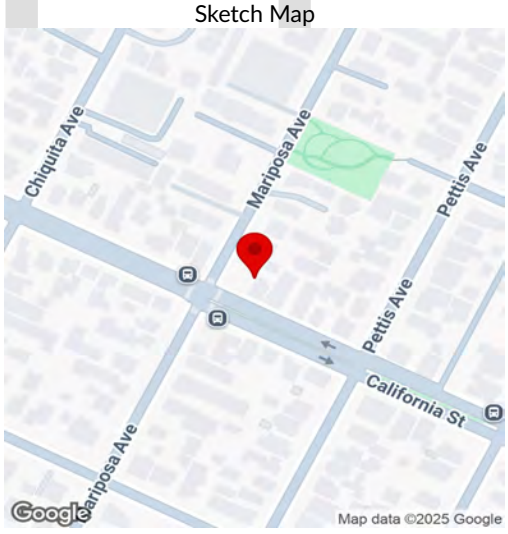
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B6. Construction History
Sometime after 1956, a second front door was added to the entry porch, and the property was converted from a single-family home to a duplex; with one or both units used as a music school during the 1970s. An accessible wood-frame ramp was also constructed along the west side facade, and the garage door has been replaced. On the east side facade, a small window was replaced with a metal slider, and all windows appear to have been covered with screens. The status of the tank house (if extant) could not be confirmed from visual analysis from the public right-of-way.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. It is not associated with persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. The property has not been identified as the work of a notable architect or builder and does not possess high artistic merit. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is currently listed in the Mountain View Register. The property retains eligibility for the Mountain View Register under Criterion c (Design) as a rare, early American Foursquare residence from the turn of the 19th century when the area was still rural in character, prior to the development of the Shoreline West neighborhood after the arrival of Pacific Press. At the time, some residents with the means chose to build in this area where there were larger lots and houses could be larger than right in downtown Mountain View. Apart from a new garage and accessible ramp added to the east side facade and porch, the property appears to retain most of its original fenestration and materials. Therefore, it retains sufficient overall historic integrity for listing in the Mountain View Register. The period of significance is 1900, the date of construction.

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The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall form and massing
- Hipped roof with wide, overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails
- Recessed, partial-width porch with simple Tuscan columns and solid wood-frame balustrade
- Two-story bay windows at the primary and east side facades
- Wood clapboard siding
- Fenestration pattern and original double-hung wood sash windows with ogee lugs
- Detached tank house.

Continuation of B12. References:

- City of Mountain View Planning Department, "Now and Then: Exploring Mountain View's Architectural Heritage." City of Mountain View, April 1979.
- NETR Online, aerial photographs, 1948-2020. Accessed online October 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
- Perry, Nicholas. "Then & Now: Mountain View." Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2012.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 1610 CALIFORNIA ST
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted
*a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 1610 CALIFORNIA ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1135
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15410018

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Folk Victorian/National Folk
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Hip
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Double-Hung
Porch: Wraparound

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Curved bay windows; and projecting square volume over the wraparound porch has a steep, pyramid hipped roof.

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*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1900; Historic photograph

*P7. Owner and Address:
STEVENS RYAN AND MARIA L, 1770 HACKETT AVE, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94043

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 1610 CALIFORNIA ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Multi-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Folk Victorian/National Folk
***B6. Construction History:** 1619 California Street was built in 1900 as a single-family residence. According to the 1943 Sanborn map, the property was divided into five apartments, and several alterations were made to the building footprint, including modifications to the front porch and enclosure of the porch spanning the east side facade. The rear porch was also expanded.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1900 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:
1610 California Street is a multi-family residence, formerly a single-family residence, located in the Shoreline West neighborhood, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1859-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. A photograph dating to 1900 shows the property under construction and located within a rural setting. While the property is within the Bailey Subdivision, it predates the development of the subdivision and the later residential development spurred by the Pacific Press Association.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

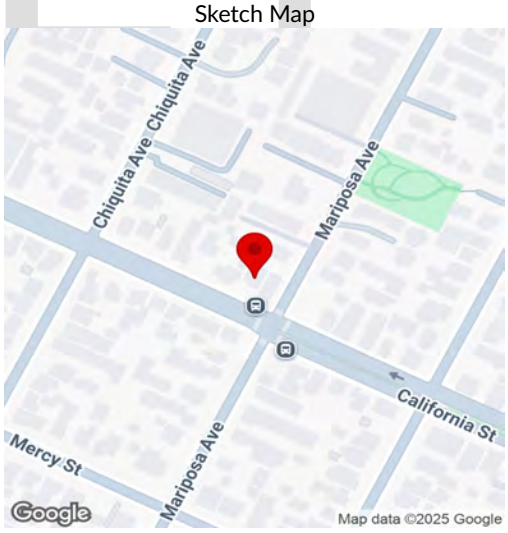
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B6. Construction History
From visual analysis, the front porch appears to have been restored to its original open wrap-around configuration, however permit research could not confirm this. Most windows on the primary facade appear to be original wood sash windows. Two small, gabled dormers appear to be non-original. The detached garage is not original.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. It is not associated with persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. The property has not been identified as the work of a notable architect or builder and does not possess high artistic merit. The building does not rise to a level of significance or distinction as an example of the Folk Victorian style for individual listing in the National Register or California Register. However, the property is currently listed in the Mountain View Register and appears to retain eligibility under Criterion c (Design) as a rare, extant example of the Folk Victorian style in the Shoreline West neighborhood. Although the building was subdivided into apartments previously, it was restored to have its original wraparound porch configuration. Other minor alterations to the rear and small dormer additions do not detract from the overall historic integrity. The residence retains other original character-defining features, including bay windows, wood sash windows, and the distinctive roofline. As such, the property retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its local significance for Mountain View Register eligibility. The period of significance is 1900, the year of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall form and massing
- Curved bay window at the primary facade
- Horizontal clapboard siding
- Fenestration pattern and original double-hung wood sash windows
- Hipped roof with boxed eaves
- Projecting square bay with steep pyramid hipped roof
- Wraparound front porch
- Angled bay window at side facade.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- City of Mountain View Planning Department, "Now and Then: Exploring Mountain View's Architectural Heritage." City of Mountain View, April 1979.
- Ignoffo, Mary Jo. "Milestones: A History of Mountain View, California." Cupertino, CA: California History Center, 2002.
- NETR Online, aerial photographs, 1948-2020. Accessed online September 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
- Perry, Nicholas. "Mountain View." Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 1690 CALIFORNIA ST
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted
*a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 1690 CALIFORNIA ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1135
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15410023

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Vernacular Bungalow
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Jerkinhead
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Double-Hung
Porch: Portico

Plan Shape: L-Shape
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Vinyl
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Knee braces, entry portico with arched pediment and curved brackets; asymmetrical fenestration; and arched door and doorway.

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*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1928; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
CARGILLE BRIAN D AND BORNSCHLEGEL ANDREA, 1690 CALIFORNIA ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 1690 CALIFORNIA ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular Bungalow
***B6. Construction History:** The subject property was built in 1928. It first appears on the 1943 Sanborn map as a one-story wood-frame residence with a roughly square plan.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1928 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:

1690 California Street is a vernacular bungalow in the Shoreline West neighborhood designed with some Colonial Revival and Craftsman elements. It is associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

1690 California Street was built as part of the larger pattern of residential development in surrounding blocks spurred by the need to house employees of the Pacific Press Association, whose printing facility was located less than a half mile to the northeast of the property. The neighborhood now referred to as "Shoreline West" grew as a residential area at what was then the west edge of Mountain View following the ca. 1904 establishment of the Seventh Day Adventist publisher, the Pacific Press publishing company. The publishing company's plant was located on Villa Street west of what is now South Shoreline Boulevard, having moved to Mountain View from its previous location in Oakland. where it was established in 1874. Seventh-Day Adventist families who moved to the area with the business built their homes in the blocks along Mariposa Street, Pettis Avenue, Palo Alto Avenue, and Mountain View Avenue. According to historian Nick Perry, about 100 Seventh-Day Adventist families moved to Mountain View along with the Pacific Press Association, establishing an industrial enterprise in a town that previously had a population of around 600 and whose economy was based on agriculture. In subsequent decades, members of the Seventh Day Adventist community established to the southwest of the Pacific Press Association built local institutions such as the Mountain View Academy high school, established in 1922, and became active in local politics. By the start of World War II, the neighborhood consisted of dense residential blocks interspersed with patches of orchards remaining from its previous agricultural use. The publishing plant remained in operation in Mountain View until 1984.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

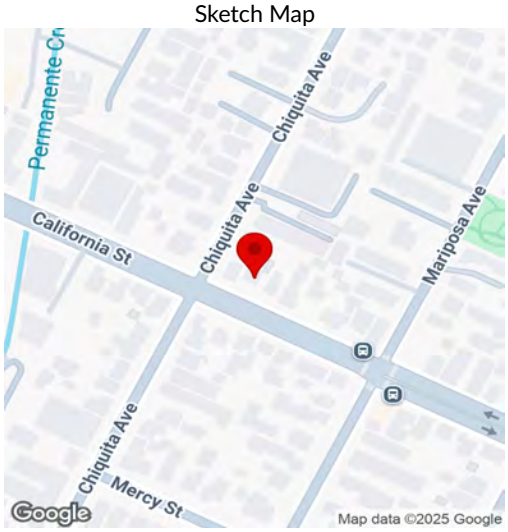
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. The property has an active Mills Act contract.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
In 1991, a one-story addition was made to the rear southeast corner of the main residence creating and L-shaped plan, and the original wood sash windows appear to have been replaced with vinyl double-hung windows with simulated divided lites. No other major exterior alterations are visible. A one-story detached garage was added at an unknown date.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. It is not individually associated with persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. The property has not been identified as the work of a notable architect or builder and does not possess high artistic merit. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is currently listed in the Mountain View Register. The property retains eligibility for local listing under Mountain View Register Criterion c (Design) as a good example of a vernacular bungalow associated with the residential development of Shoreline West following the arrival of Pacific Press. The bungalow, while modest in scale, has several distinctive features, including a Craftsman style jerkinhead roof with wood knee braces (brackets) and a Colonial Revival style pediment hood at the entrance. Although the original windows have been replaced, the replacement double-hung windows have a compatible style and appear to be in original openings, and the rear addition is not visible from the public right-of-way. As such, the property retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its significance for listing in the Mountain View Register. The period of significance is 1928, the year of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Entry portico with an elliptical pediment, eave returns, and curved brackets
- Jerkinhead roof
- Overhanging eaves with knee-brace brackets
- Horizontal wood clapboard siding
- Original fenestration pattern
- Arched entryway and door
- Arched wood vents at side facades.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- City of Mountain View Planning Department, "Now and Then: Exploring Mountain View's Architectural Heritage." City of Mountain View, April 1979.
- Ignoffo, Mary Jo. "Milestones: A History of Mountain View, California." Cupertino, CA: California History Center, 2002.
- NETR Online, aerial photographs, 1948-2020. Accessed online October 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
- Perry, Nicholas. "Mountain View." Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 *Resource Name or #: 124 CASTRO ST

P1. Other Identifier: 124-126 CASTRO ST

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 124 CASTRO ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1202

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15815038

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Italianate
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable, Parapet
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Storefront, Transom
Porch: Recessed Entrance

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Rolled
Primary Door Material: Fully Glazed
Window Material: Wood
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Wood cornice with decorative wood brackets and wall panels.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
October 9, 2024

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1874; Ritter, Ed. "Mountain View in Review," Mountain View Register Leader, August 7, 1939.

***P7. Owner and Address:**
CLICK ENTERPRISES LLC, 11335 EASTBROOK AVE, LOS ALTOS HILLS CA 94024

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S1

***Resource Name or #** 124 CASTRO ST

B1. Historic Name: S. Weilheimer & Sons; S. Rummelsburg & Sons
B2. Common Name: Weilheimer Store
B3. Original Use: Commercial
B4. Present Use: Commercial

***B5. Architectural Style:** Italianate

***B6. Construction History:** 124 Castro Street was built in 1874 as a one-story wood-frame building, just one bay wide. The Weilheimers doubled the building's footprint to the south in 1896. At some time between 1908 and 1921, a one-story rear addition was constructed of concrete masonry units (CMU).
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: None
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Commercial Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1874-1914 **Property Type:** Commercial **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** A/1 (Events), B/2 (Persons)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion a (Persons), MVRHR Criterion b (Events)

Statement of Significance:

The Weilhemier Building is an Italianate style former general store located in downtown Mountain View that is associated with the theme of Commercial Development (1851-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The Weilheimer Building is currently listed in the Mountain View Register and appears to be eligible for listing the National Register and California Register at the local level of significance under Criteria A/1/b (Events) and B/2/a (Persons). Under Criterion A/1/b, the Weilheimer Building is the last remaining nineteenth century commercial example of Castro Street's initial establishment as the spine of the "New Mountain View" central business district. Under Criterion B/b/2, the Weilheimer family, Jewish immigrants from Germany, commissioned the building's construction to house their mercantile business. Various members of the Weilheimer family worked in the general store, which also contained Mountain View's first post office and Wells Fargo express operations. In addition to operating this mercantile business, the Weilheimers established other businesses when they settled in Mountain View in 1859, including a hotel and a livery stable (both no longer extant). Some of these businesses, like the general store at 124-126 Castro Street, were passed onto Weilheimer children, making the Weilheimer name synonymous with early and ongoing business success in Mountain View as well as exemplary of` Jewish-German immigrant contributions in the Santa Clara Valley. The period of significance for the Weilheimer Building is 1874 to 1914, the year of the building's construction through its ownership by the Weilheimer family.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

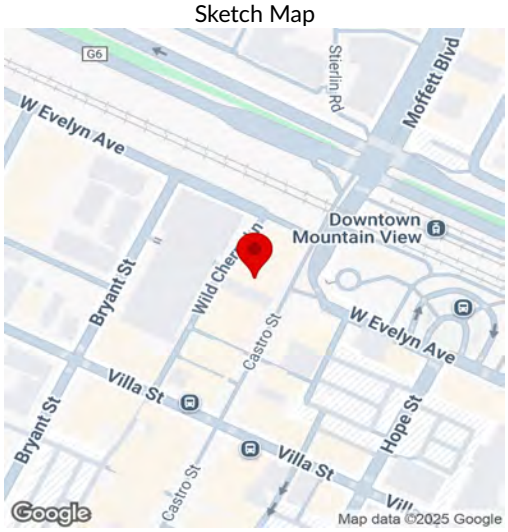
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. Located in Downtown Precise Plan Area H.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
At some date prior to 1922, the wood sign above the parapet, which contained the original S. Weilheimer & Sons lettering, was removed. By 1922, the storefront configuration had changed to dual entrances, and permits dated 1963 outline the application of stone veneer and stucco cladding to the building's primary (east) façade as well as the installation of a flat metal awning that spanned the full width of the building over the storefront glazing. In 1983, the entrance area of the storefronts was modified to include a concrete ramp. Permit history indicates a kitchen installation in 1985, and since this time both storefronts have hosted restaurant tenants. Between 1993 and 1994, the building underwent exterior changes and seismic retrofits. Between 2009 and 2010, the building underwent a complete renovation. Its primary (east) façade was renovated, including the removal of the midcentury metal awning and the replacement of clapboard cladding, storefront glazing, transoms, bulkheads, and door systems. Wall paneling was added that did not exist in its earlier years. The building was also reroofed at this time, though the material changed from asphalt shingles to membrane roofing.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The Weilheimer Building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, and sufficient integrity of design. Alterations resulted in the loss of integrity of materials and workmanship. Despite this loss of material and workmanship integrity, the Weilheimer Building conveys its significance under Criteria A/1/b (Events) and B/2/a (Persons).

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall form and massing
- Wood clapboard siding
- Gable roof behind wood parapet
- Parapet with wood cornice and carved brackets.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- City of Mountain View Planning Department, "Now and Then: Exploring Mountain View's Architectural Heritage." City of Mountain View, April 1979.
- Fresno Morning Republican, "Weilheimer is Dead," June 6, 1900.
- Fresno Weekly Republican, "Removal!," September 16, 1887.
- Ignoffo, Mary Jo. "Milestones: A History of Mountain View, California." Cupertino, CA: California History Center and Foundation, 2002.
- Los Gatos Mail, "Fresh and Newsy News," October 25, 1900.
- Mountain View Public Library, Historical Photograph Collection.
- Mountain View Register-Leader, "Town's Oldest Store Building," July 28, 1922.
- Perry, Nicholas. "Then & Now: Mountain View." Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2012.
- Petaluma Daily Morning Courier, Samuel Weilheimer Obituary, September 8, 1902.
- Ritter, Ed. "Mountain View in Review," Mountain View Register Leader, August 7, 1939.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1888, 1891, 1897, 1904, 1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- San Francisco Call & Post, "Retired Merchant Dies," June 6, 1899.
- San José City Directory, multiple years. Accessed online through www.ancestry.com.
- San José Mercury News, "For Sale!," September 21, 1882.
- San José Mercury News, "Mountain View Notes," June 4, 1896.
- San José Mercury News, "Another Pioneer Passes Away," June 5, 1899.
- San José Mercury News, "Directors of Bank Chosen," May 12, 1905.
- TreanorHL. "City of Mountain View Downtown Precise Plan Area Historic Resource Survey Report." Prepared for City of Mountain View, Draft June 2020.
- United States Federal Census, multiple years. Accessed online through www.ancestry.com.
- United States Voter Registers, "Great Register, Santa Clara County: 1867-1879," accessed online through www.ancestry.com.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 134 CASTRO ST
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 134 CASTRO ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1202
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15815008

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Neo-Chinese Revival
Construction Type: Reinforced Concrete
Roof Style: Flat with Parapet
Exterior Material: Concrete - Concrete Masonry Unit (CMU), Glass Curtain Wall
Window Style: Curtain Wall
Porch: Recessed Entrance
Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Not Visible
Primary Door Material: Aluminum
Window Material: Aluminum
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Metal awning evoking the style of a Chinese pagoda roof at the parapet and over the primary entrance.

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*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP6. 1-3 story commercial building
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1967; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
HA DONNA DOMPLING ET AL, 1670 ZANKER RD, SAN JOSE CA 95112

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 134 CASTRO ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Commercial
B4. Present Use: Commercial

***B5. Architectural Style:** Neo-Chinese Revival
***B6. Construction History:** The building was originally constructed in 1967. No significant exterior alterations were uncovered through research.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Commercial Development (1945-1979) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1967 **Property Type:** Commercial **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion b (Events)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a two-story commercial building located in downtown Mountain View designed in a Neo-Chinese Revival style that is associated with the theme of Commercial Development (1945-1979) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The building was originally constructed in 1967, and was first occupied by the Qui Hing Low restaurant. The Qui Hing Low restaurant first occupied a commercial space at 156 Castro Street in 1933. By the 1960s, business had grown so much that Qui Hing Low's owners, Qui and Hing Liu, had the subject building constructed to operate as a second location immediately next door to their original, still-operating restaurant. Both locations continued to operate side-by-side through the late 1970s. By the mid-1980s, the building was occupied by a different Chinese restaurant, Plum Garden, and has been occupied by a series of different Chinese restaurants since then through 2024.

The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is representative of the 1960s trend of Mountain View's Chinese community moving into Castro Street and opening new businesses and restaurants, like the original Qui Hing Low restaurant (156 Castro Street; extant, altered) and Andy's Chinese Restaurant (174 Castro Street; extant, altered).

See Continuation Sheet.

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B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP36. Ethnic Minority Property (Chinese/Chinese American)

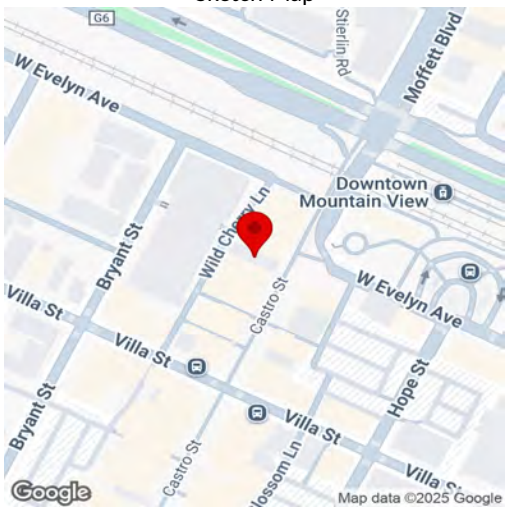
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Located in Downtown Precise Plan Area H.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
As the building was constructed during the 1960s, is situated within an early cluster of post-World War II Chinese-owned and operated businesses on Castro Street, and as the building has been occupied by an unbroken chain of Chinese restaurants, the building represents this association with postwar downtown Mountain View commercial development more than other commercial buildings in the area. Additionally, while the Neo-Eclectic and Neo-Chinese Revival style architectural features are not overall distinctive or architecturally significant, they have high integrity to the building's period of significance of 1967, and support and communicate the character of the building as significant for its association with Chinese and other Asian-owned businesses maintaining commercial activity along Castro Street in the 1960s and 1970s while other retailers moved to the suburbs. Thus, the building is eligible for local listing under Mountain View Register Criterion b (Events).

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Two-story anodized bronze curtain wall at the primary facade
- Chinese Revival style metal awnings at the parapet and over the primary entrance
- Projecting bulkheads flanking primary entrance

Continuation of B12. References:

- "Castro Street, holidays, 1977," Photograph PHA S71 6, Mountain View Public Library, 1977.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- TreanorHL. “City of Mountain View Downtown Precise Plan Area Historic Resource Survey Report.” Prepared for City of Mountain View, Draft June 2020.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 169 CASTRO ST
P1. Other Identifier: 169-175 CASTRO ST
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Santa Clara
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 169 CASTRO ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1201
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15820012

***P3a. Description:**
Architectural Style: Mission Revival
Construction Type: Wood Frame, Brick
Roof Style: Gable, Parapet
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Bay Window, Hung, Storefront
Porch: Recessed Entrance
Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Asphalt - Rolled
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Shaped parapet; two commercial storefront entrances and an third entrance to the upper tenant spaces; fabric awnings; and bay windows and wood balconette with decorative wood brackets below.

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***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building
***P4. Resources Present:** ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
March 15, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1904; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
JEHNING KURT M TRUSTEE, 20220 AVENUE 228, LINDSAY CA 93247

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 169 CASTRO ST

B1. Historic Name: Ames Building
B2. Common Name: Ames Building
B3. Original Use: Commercial
B4. Present Use: Commercial

***B5. Architectural Style:** Mission Revival

***B6. Construction History:** The building was originally constructed in 1904. It was significantly damaged in the 1906 earthquake, particularly its rear portion, but was immediately reconstructed with some alterations. A wood-framed one-story addition clad in iron panels was built along the north side façade, and later expanded to two stories sometime before 1912. In 1934, the Mission-style parapet, relief ornamentation, and second-story wood balcony were removed.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Commercial Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1904-1909 **Property Type:** Commercial **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a Mission Revival style commercial building located in downtown Mountain View that is associated with the theme of Commercial Development (1851-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

Constructed in 1904 for Professor Daniel T. Ames, the brick-framed two-story building at 169-175 Castro Street was designed in the Mission Revival style with ground floor multi-tenant retail spaces, originally including a hardware store and a men's clothing store, while the second floor contained at least one residential unit. The second floor was assessable via an interior staircase near the middle of the front façade as well as an exterior rear staircase. Professor Ames, an international expert in handwriting and forgery, and his family lived in an upstairs unit. After Ames died in 1909, the upper residential floor was later used by various social organizations. Upon Ames' death in 1909, his wife Fannie inherited the building, maintaining in until her death in 1918 when it was sold to Agostino Armanini. Armanini was a prominent local resident and graduate of Stanford University who owned multiple buildings in the downtown area. In 1943, Armanini sold the building to Joseph and Annette Gonzales. The Gonzaleses divided the interior back into two retail stores, operating their "Bi-Lo Market" from one unit. In 1960, the City of Mountain View purchased the rear parking lot area of the property by eminent domain for $11,000, and the portion containing the building remained under Gonzales family ownership until 1996.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. Located in Downtown Precise Plan Area H.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
After 1943, a wood-framed one-story volume was also constructed on the rear façade. By 1976, the building featured a flat clay tile-capped parapet and replacement storefront glazing and door systems, and the front (west) and north façades were clad in painted stucco. The storefront and entry door configuration had also been altered by this time. Sometime between 1976 and 2003, transom windows were reinstalled over the Castro Street storefront. Between 2003 and 2007, new owners renovated the front façade to resemble the original exterior architectural features that were removed in 1934. Work included the construction of a Mission-style parapet, relief ornamentation, second-floor wood balcony, which resemble the original design but are not exact reconstructions. Work also included installation of awnings over most of the building's windows, and upgrading/reconfiguring the storefront glazing and door systems.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. It is not individually associated with persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. The property has not been identified as the work of a notable architect or builder and does not possess high artistic merit. The building has undergone extensive alteration, most notably before the mid-1970s, when it was stripped of most of its original Mission Revival style ornamentation and materials. Although a renovation project in the early 2000s took inspiration and cues from the post-1906 earthquake Mission Revival style design of the building, the proportions and configuration of the parapet, glazing, woodwork, and other exterior ornamentation are not accurate for a true reconstruction. The existing configuration of the storefronts and entrances also does not reflect the post-1906 earthquake design of the building. As such, the property does not have sufficient historic integrity for listing in the National Register or California Register as an example of Mission Revival style architecture.

While the property does not rise to the level of significance or historic integrity for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is an good local example of the Mission Revival style and representative of early commercial development in Mountain View. The property is currently listed in the Mountain View Register and appears to remain eligible under Mountain View Register Criterion c (Design). As currently written, the Mountain View Historic Preservation Ordinance does not provide a definition of historic integrity or threshold for integrity assessment, and a somewhat lower threshold of historic integrity compared to National Register and California Register-eligible properties may be utilized in assessing properties of local significance for the Mountain View Register. As such, the property retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its local significance for Mountain View Register eligibility. While the property does not retain integrity of materials or workmanship, enough of the design has been restored to have sufficient historic integrity for listing in the Mountain View Register. The period of significance is 1904 to 1909, spanning original construction through post-1906 earthquake renovations by the original owner.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall form and massing, including north bay
- Shaped parapet with decorative plaster ornamentation
- Stucco cladding
- Two bay windows with hipped roofs, hung wood windows, and decorative wood brackets
- Central tripartite wood window and balconette with wood balusters and brackets
- Presence of ground-floor storefront windows with transoms and paneled bulkheads.

Continuation of B12. References:

- City of Mountain View, Register of Historic Resources Form, March 14, 2002.
- City of Mountain View. Building permit application records.
- "Hand Writing Expert Dead." San Diego Union, August 27, 1909.
- Mountain View Public Library, History Room. Historical photos.
- "Mrs. Fannie Ames of Mountain View Dies." San Jose Mercury, May 7, 1918.
- Public records available through Ancestry.com.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1904, 1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- San José Mercury News. "New Building Opened." June 8, 1913.
- TreanorHL. "City of Mountain View Downtown Precise Plan Area Historic Resource Survey Report." Prepared for City of Mountain View, Draft June 2020.
- Winter, Thomas A. "State Historical Building Safety Board letter re: Ames Building," August 15, 2003.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 191 CASTRO ST
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 191 CASTRO ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1201
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15820010

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Classical Revival
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Flat with Parapet
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Double-Hung, Fixed, Mitered Corner Window, Storefront
Porch: Recessed Entrance

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Asphalt - Rolled
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Projecting wood cornice with modillions and dentils below the flat parapet; wood pilasters between storefront windows and paired windows at the second story; and denticulated stringcourse below the second story window. A one-story commercial building addressed as 185 Castro Street is located on the same parcel immediately north of the Mockbee Building (191 Castro Street) and is excluded from this DPR form.

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*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP6. 1-3 story commercial building
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1906; Sanborn maps; Peninsula Times Tribune, November 3, 1987

*P7. Owner and Address:
D & K 191 CASTRO LLC, 1777 S BASCOM AVE STE. D, CAMPBELL CA 95008

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S3

***Resource Name or #** 191 CASTRO ST

B1. Historic Name: Mockbee Building
B2. Common Name: Mockbee Building
B3. Original Use: Commercial
B4. Present Use: Commercial

***B5. Architectural Style:** Classical Revival

***B6. Construction History:** 191 Castro Street was constructed in 1906. The Mockbee Building remained relatively unchanged until the early 1960s, after the longtime ground-floor tenant Mountain View Hardware closed in 1962. With this vacancy, the building was deemed "dangerous" following an inspection by city officials, who outlined various upgrades and improvements as part of the Mountain View Revitalization Project Plan and to better align the building with current building codes.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Commercial Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1906-1935 **Property Type:** Commercial **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** B/2 (Persons), C/3 (Design)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion a (Persons), MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a Classical Revival style commercial building located in downtown Mountain View that is associated with the theme of Commercial Development (1851-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The Mockbee Building is eligible for individual listing in the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register at the local level of significance under Criteria B/2/a (Persons) and C/3/c (Architecture). Its significance under Criterion B/2/a (Persons) relates to Mountain View pioneer, businessman, and early civic leader Jacob Mockbee. Jacob Samuel Mockbee (March 16, 1859 – February 11, 1935) was "a native son of Mountain View," born there in 1859 to migrant parents from Kentucky and Missouri. The Mockbees arrived in California in 1855 to farm in the area and had 11 children. Mockbee contributed to Mountain View's early establishment as a town, aiding in the founding of schools and businesses. Mockbee was a founder of the town's chamber of commerce as well as a founding director of the Farmers & Merchants Bank at 201 Castro Street in 1905, which was the second bank established in town and became the most successful. He served as mayor of Mountain View from 1916 to 1918 and continued as a city councilman and in various other civic roles through the 1920s. Mockbee was "captain" of the Order of Elks of Mountain View in 1916 and was a member of the Mountain View Democratic Club.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Property was previously listed on the Mountain View Register, but was later voluntarily removed from the Register by the property owner. Located in Downtown Precise Plan Area H.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
These alterations included various electrical upgrades as well as improvements to overall egress and fire safety in 1964. By 1965, the storefront glazing was replaced and the door system reconfigured, resulting in the loss of the original angled entryway at the southwest corner. The new primary entrance was centered on the primary (west) façade. In 1981, the building exterior was fully rehabilitated by the firm San Francisco Renaissance to closely resemble the original Classical Revival ornamentation. This work included replacement of like-kind wood-framed double-hung windows on the second floor, reconstruction of molding and cornice detailing, improvements to the second-floor cantilevered balcony with a new door opening on the north façade (which also addressed necessary egress requirements), replacement of the storefront glazing and door system, installation of new tenant signage, and exterior sandblasting and painting. The proportions and configuration of the restored glazing and ornamentation appear to be an accurate representation of the original façade, despite the ground floor storefront configuration remaining altered with a central entrance. In 1982, the building interior was prepared to accommodate retail and/or restaurant space on the first floor with an associated use in the basement and office space on the second floor. Also between 1981 and 1982, improvements were made to a non-historic second-floor cantilevered balcony on the north façade to address egress concerns. Between 1982 and 1984, various interior reconfigurations, replacement of interior finishes, and mechanical, electrical, and plumbing upgrades were made. Additional interior reconfigurations, fire sprinkler piping updates, exterior painting, and replacement storefront glazing (sliding metal-sash windows above bulkheads) was made in 2015.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject corner lot at 191 Castro Street was owned by Jacob Mockbee by 1895, if not earlier, as he constructed a two-story, wood-framed blacksmith building operated by McDonald & Burke in that year. The building was removed in 1906 after it sustained damage from the 1906 earthquake, which provided the space necessary for Mockbee to construct the extant two-story wood-framed Classical Revival-style commercial building in the same year for $13,000. The Mockbee homestead (no longer extant) shared the block to the east of the Mockbee Building. Jacob Mockbee was an integral civic-minded leader within the Mountain View community from the 1890s through the 1920s and assisted in the formation of many of the town's early institutions and services. The building at 191 Castro Street is the last extant property associated with Mockbee's individual legacy.

Under Criterion C/3/c (Architecture), the building is an excellent example of an early twentieth century commercial building that embodies distinctive characteristics of the Classical Revival style. The Mockbee Building was constructed in 1906 during Mountain View's reconstruction period following the 1906 earthquake. The two-story commercial building is one of few surviving early buildings along the then burgeoning Castro Street commercial corridor, and its Classical Revival design remains an icon of this central business district. Despite previous alterations in the 1960s, the Mockbee Building was restored in 1981 and therefore conveys its original Classical Revival design, and retains all seven aspects of integrity. The adjacent one-story building at 185 Castro Street does not contribute to the significance of the property.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall form and massing
- Flat roof with parapet
- Stucco cladding
- Projecting wood cornice with modillions and dentils
- Fenestration pattern, including ground floor wood storefront windows and transoms, fixed divided lite wood, and paired double-hung wood windows
- Wood pilasters
- Projecting bands between first and second floors.

Continuation of B12. References:

- City of Mountain View, Community Development Department, building permits, multiple years.
- Evening News, "New Bank at Mountain View," June 1, 1905.
- Ignoffo, Mary Jo. "Milestones: A History of Mountain View, California." Cupertino, CA: California History Center and Foundation, 2002.
- Mountain View Public Library, Historical Photograph Collection.
- Peninsula Times Tribune, "Jacob S. Mockbee, Pioneer Mt. View Civic Leader, Dies," February 12, 1935.
- Peninsula Times Tribune, "First obstacles cleared in Mt. View parking program," October 16, 1953. ---Peninsula Times Tribune, "Happy Birthday Mountain View," November 3, 1987.
- Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission. "Classical Revival Style 1895-1950: History." Accessed online July 7, 2023, http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/classical-revival.html.
- San José Mercury News, "Annual Installation of Officers for Elks," March 27, 1916.
- San José Herald, "Mountain View Democrats," August 30, 1884.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1897, 1904, 1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- TreanorHL. "City of Mountain View Downtown Precise Plan Area Historic Resource Survey Report." Prepared for City of Mountain View, Draft June 2020.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 194 CASTRO ST
P1. Other Identifier: 198 CASTRO ST
***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted
***a. County:** Santa Clara
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 194 CASTRO ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1202
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15815013

***P3a. Description:**
Architectural Style: Mission Revival
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable, Parapet
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Fixed
Porch: Recessed Entrance
Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Built Up Roof/Tar and Gravel
Primary Door Material: Fully Glazed
Window Material: Aluminum, Wood
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Shaped parapet; plaster ornamentation at parapet and corner merlons; and raised bands and geometric Southwestern-inspired ornamentation at the second story windows.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building
***P4. Resources Present:** ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1913; Smith, "The Story of Mountain View," Mountain View Register, January 24, 1913

***P7. Owner and Address:**
HANSON AMERICA LLC, PO BOX 4631, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94040

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 194 CASTRO ST

B1. Historic Name: Odell & Jurian; A. Jurian & Co.
B2. Common Name: Jurian Building
B3. Original Use: Commercial
B4. Present Use: Commercial
***B5. Architectural Style:** Mission Revival
***B6. Construction History:** The Jurian Building was constructed in 1913. Between 1913 and 1921, a wood-frame rear addition was constructed across the full west façade, and an exterior wood staircase was removed from the south façade.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Frank Delos Wolfe
b. Builder: William H. Bates
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Commercial Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1913-1943 **Property Type:** Commercial **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** A/1 (Events), B/2 (Persons), C/3 (Design)
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion a (Persons), MVRHR Criterion b (Events), MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a Mission Revival style commercial building located in downtown Mountain View that is associated with the theme of Commercial Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The Jurian Building appears to be eligible for the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register at the local level of significance under Criteria A/1/b (Events), B/2/a (Persons), and C/3/c (Architecture). Under Criterion A/1/b, it was constructed as a mercantile building with second-floor gathering space at what was considered the most valuable intersection of the Castro Street business district. Under Criterion B/2/a, Andrew Ivan Jurian (1864-1943) commissioned the building's construction along with his dry goods business partner, George Odell, who sold his portion of the business to Jurian shortly after the completion of the building. In addition to Andrew Jurian's contributions to the agricultural and commercial development of the city, during his nearly 35 years in Mountain View, he was an active civic and social leader, especially as it related to Yugoslavian affairs. He was the founder and president of the American-Yugoslav Defense League, first president of the Napredak Club, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and chairman in the Kiwanis Club. In 1936, he ran a corporation that owned the Yugoslav newspaper Narodni Glasnik, or Croatian for "People's Herald." Ultimately, Andrew Jurian and his family were locally notable for their horticultural and retail development influences during the early twentieth century in Mountain View, a time when the newly founded city was burgeoning into a primary center of commerce for the surrounding farmlands. Under Criterion C/3/c, the Jurian Building is an excellent example of an early twentieth century commercial building embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Mission Revival style with geometric Southwestern design influences. The building was designed by San Jose-based master architect Frank Delos Wolfe (1862-1926) and constructed in 1913 of reinforced concrete with stucco cladding. The two-story building is one of few remaining early buildings with high integrity along the Castro Street commercial corridor. Its Mission Revival design remains a unique icon of Mountain View's historic central business district. The period of significance is 1913 to 1943, spanning from the year of the building's construction to the death of owner Andrew Jurian, which ended his direct ownership.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Property was previously listed on the Mountain View Register, but was later voluntarily removed from the Register by the property owner. Located in Downtown Precise Plan Area H.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
Between 1921 and 1943, a reinforced concrete enlargement was made to the existing wood-frame rear addition. The property boundary was reduced around 1960 to accommodate the construction of Wild Cherry Lane to the west of the building. Between 1962 and 1964, an extensive "repair and renovation of [the] existing building" was performed with work valued at $13,000, following the issuance of a "notice and order to repair and rehabilitate [a] dangerous building." This work included a general remodel of the interior for commercial use, installation of a flat canopy at the storefront, wood shutters installed on the second-floor windows on the primary façade, new signage, and improvements to the electrical system, fire safety, and egress via an exterior second-floor rear stair. In 1981, the storefront glazing and door systems were replaced and the original one-over-one wood-framed windows on the second floor of the primary (east) façade were replaced with aluminum sash windows; replacement awnings were also installed at this time. Also in 1981, repairs were made to the roof trusses. In 1983, various mechanical, electrical, and plumbing improvements were made. The bulkheads were updated with ceramic tile, and repairs were made to sections of spalling cement plaster cladding in 1999. Once the exterior cladding was repaired, the façade ornamentation was retouched/repointed and then the entire exterior was painted. By 1999, the rear surface parking area was converted to an outdoor patio, enclosed with stucco and decorative iron fencing. In 2012, the interior was reconfigured with improvements made to kitchen enhancements, fire safety, and interior and exterior accessibility. Also at this time, the historic glass block transom windows on the east and south façades were replaced with metal-frame tripartite transoms. In 2014, the exterior was painted, and exterior signage was mounted to the east façade. At an unknown date, alterations were made to the opening configurations on the south façade.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The Jurian Building retains all seven aspects of historic integrity for listing in the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register. Windows and storefront systems have been replaced but are in original openings, and the building retains other materials and ornamental features that convey its original design and workmanship. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

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The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Two-story, rectilinear massing
- Reinforced concrete construction with stucco cladding
- Shaped parapet and corner merlons at the primary (east) and south facades
- Quatrefoil ornaments at the east and south parapets
- Gabled parapet and coping at the rear (west) facade
- Decorative window surrounds and ornate precast concrete medallions between the second story windows
- Ornamental features at the corners and center column of the primary façade.
- Pattern of original window and storefront openings, including ground floor storefront and transom window openings and punched openings at the second floor.

Continuation of B12. References:

- Archives & Architecture. "Historic Resource Assessment: Jurian Building, 194-198 Castro Street." Prepared for Chee-Yee Chong, Hanson America LLC, June 2023.
- Building and Industrial News, January 7, 1913.
- Ignoffo, Mary Jo. "Milestones: A History of Mountain View, California." Cupertino, CA: California History Center and Foundation, 2002.
- Mountain View Public Library, Historical Photograph Collection.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1888, 1891, 1897, 1904, 1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- San José Mercury News. "Real Estate Transactions." September 23, 1912. Accessed online April 6, 2023, California Digital Newspaper Collection.
- San José Mercury News. "New Building Opened." June 8, 1913. Accessed online April 6, 2023, California Digital Newspaper Collection.
- Smith, P. Milton. "The Story of Mountain View," Mountain View Register, January 24, 1913.
- TreanorHL. "City of Mountain View Downtown Precise Plan Area Historic Resource Survey Report." Prepared for City of Mountain View, Draft June 2020.
- Van Laan, Krista. Frank Delos Wolfe: California Prairie Architecture (2014). Archives & Architecture, LLC: San José, CA.
- Weitze, Karen J. California's Mission Revival (1984).

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 201 CASTRO ST
P1. Other Identifier: 761 VILLA ST
***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted
***a. County:** Santa Clara
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 201 CASTRO ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1326
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15822011

***P3a. Description:**
Architectural Style: Richardsonian Romanesque
Construction Type: Brick
Roof Style: Hip
Exterior Material: Sandstone
Window Style: Arched
Porch: None
Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 3
Roof Material: Metal - Standing Seam
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Rough-cut (ashlar) stone texture; cornice and second-story belt course with scrolling modillions, egg-and-dart molding, and dentils; and paired window openings with ashlar arch springs from squat columns with decorative cushion capitals. Third-story hipped roof addition has dormers along the Villa Street facade.

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***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building
***P4. Resources Present:** ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1905; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
AKKAYA CIHAN AND SERIFE, 4304 BERESFORD ST, SAN MATEO CA 94403

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 201 CASTRO ST

B1. Historic Name: Farmers & Merchant's Bank
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Commercial
B4. Present Use: Commercial

***B5. Architectural Style:** Richardsonian Romanesque
***B6. Construction History:** 201 Castro Street was built in 1905. In 1922, a contract with the Larson-Sampson Company of San Francisco outlined $40,000 worth of remodeling improvements to the bank, including a one-story rear addition that measured thirty feet along Villa Street to accommodate a new vault as well as refinishing the interiors, installing a new alarm system, and installing new and enlarged bronze doors for the bank entrance. Sometime between 1922 and 1947, the angled primary entrance was redesigned and the original arched transom was replaced with a rectangular transom.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Wolfe & McKenzie
b. Builder: William H. Bates
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Commercial Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1905-1927 **Property Type:** Commercial **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** A/1 (Events)
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion b (Events), MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:

The property is a Richardsonian Romanesque style former bank building located in downtown Mountain View that is associated with the theme of Commercial Development (1851-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The Farmers & Merchants Bank Building appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register and California Register at the local level of significance under Criterion A/1 (Events) as one of the earliest, extant bank buildings in Mountain View, California. The Farmers & Merchants Bank Building was constructed in 1905 and the bank's original board of directors was comprised of prominent local businessmen and civic leaders, including Julius Weilheimer, Jacob Mockbee, and Wilbur Camp, to support the growing financial needs of Mountain View's burgeoning population (mostly comprised of farmers and small business owners) in the early twentieth century. As a sturdy masonry building, it survived the 1906 earthquake to remain a steadfast financial and commercial icon of Mountain View's early central business district. The period of significance for the Farmers & Merchants Bank Building is 1905 to 1927, from the year of the building's construction through its use as a bank building by the Farmers & Merchants Bank. The building has diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the large third-story addition, replacement windows, and alteration to the design of the corner entrance. However, despite alterations, enough of the original design is present to be legible as a former bank, and the building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association which are sufficient to convey its significance under Criterion A/1.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

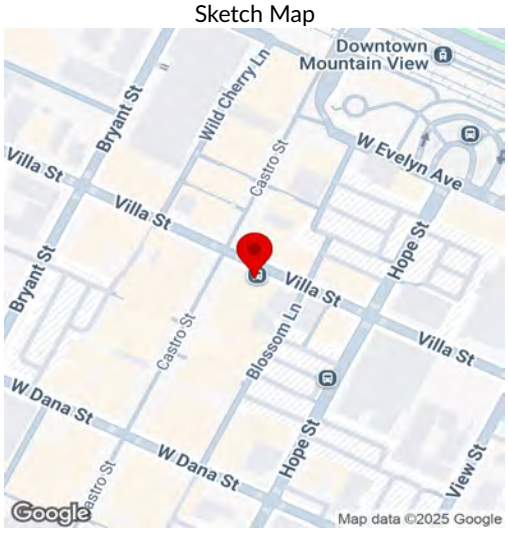
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. Located in Downtown Precise Plan Area H.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
The original partial-height columns flanking the entrance were replaced with full-height columns with an entablature. Also during this timeframe, the ground-floor window openings were enlarged (removing a portion of the sandstone bulkhead) and the windows were replaced with six-part rectangular windows. The decorative arched terra cotta trim around these windows was also removed. Sometime between 1922 and 1974, a secondary doorway on Villa Street (between the second and third window bay from the angled primary entrance) was infilled with sandstone to match the existing façade. The permit history for the building includes a 1949 renovation, but the extent of this work is undocumented. In 1981, the two-story vertical addition was constructed. The work was performed by the building owners at the time, Herring and Worley Partnership (a design and engineering firm). This vertical addition required the removal of the original sandstone parapet with embattlements. Also at this time, the non-original ground-floor windows were replaced with the current wood windows with arched heads within the existing (and already altered) openings. The easternmost window opening at the 1922 addition was converted to a deeply recessed entryway with transom to access the office space in the new vertical addition. The walls of this vestibule are clad in painted stucco to match the sparse vertical surface of the third-floor addition.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The Farmers & Merchants Bank Building is currently listed in the Mountain View Register under Criterion b (Events) for its direct association with early commercial development in Mountain View and Criterion c (Design) as a good local example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture, designed by notable local architects Wolfe & McKenzie. As currently written, the Mountain View Historic Preservation Ordinance does not provide a definition of historic integrity or threshold for integrity assessment, and a somewhat lower threshold of historic integrity compared to National Register and California Register-eligible properties may be utilized in assessing properties of local significance for the Mountain View Register. Thus, despite modifications to the design of the building include the large third-story addition, replacement windows, and reconfiguration of the corner entrance, the property retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its local significance for Mountain View Register eligibility.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Original two-story form and rectangular massing
- Masonry construction and ashlar sandstone cladding
- Cornice and belt course with scrolling modillions, egg-and-dart trim, and dentils
- Fenestration pattern, including rectangular window openings at the first story and paired, arched openings at the second story
- Ashlar arch springs from squat columns with decorative cushion capitals at second story
- Location and angle of the corner entrance
- One-story rear addition with matching cladding.

Continuation of B12. References:

- Ignoffo, Mary Jo. "Milestones: A History of Mountain View, California." Cupertino, CA: California History Center and Foundation, 2002.
- Mountain View Public Library, Historical Photograph Collection.
- Palo Alto Times Tribune, “Happy 85th Birthday: This walking tour is a journey to the downtown’s early years,” November 3, 1987.
- Peninsula Times Tribune, “Local Items,” November 16, 1905.
- Peninsula Times Tribune, “Contract Awarded for Remodeling Bank,” April 14, 1922.
- Peninsula Times Tribune, “Instruments on File: Santa Clara County,” March 12, 1927.
- San José Evening News, “New Brick Store,” June 17, 1905.
- San José Mercury News, “Directors of Bank Chosen,” May 12, 1905.
- San José Mercury News, “Mountain View’s $20,000 Bank,” June 18, 1905.
- San José Mercury News, “Sylvania Rents M.V. Office Space,” April 25, 1958.
- San José Mercury News, “Journal,” December 24, 1984.
- San José Mercury News, “Journal,” September 26, 1985.
- San José Sunday Mercury News & Herald, “Mountain View Notes,” August 6, 1905.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (11904, 1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- TreanorHL. “City of Mountain View Downtown Precise Plan Area Historic Resource Survey Report.” Prepared for City of Mountain View, Draft June 2020.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 228 CASTRO ST
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 228 CASTRO ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1204
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15813039

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Art Deco
Construction Type: Reinforced Concrete
Roof Style: Flat with Parapet
Exterior Material: Masonry, Stucco
Window Style: Casement, Hung
Porch: Recessed Entrance
Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Built Up Roof/Tar and Gravel
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood, Metal
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Fluted concrete pilasters; stepped parapet with bow truss roof behind; and non-orignal marquee and canopy.

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*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP6. 1-3 story commercial building
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1926; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
ASTAREA LLC, 228 CASTRO ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 228 CASTRO ST

B1. Historic Name: Mountain View Theater
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Entertainment/Arts
B4. Present Use: Commercial

***B5. Architectural Style:** Art Deco

***B6. Construction History:** The building was originally constructed in 1926 with Spanish Colonial Revival features at the facade, including ornamental upper window surrounds and clay tile at the parapet, as well as Art Deco features commonly associated with movie theaters of the era, including a zig-zag edged marquee and speedlines at the bulkhead and ticket window. The building was altered in 1962, rebuilding the north and south storefronts, removing the original vertical neon blade sign, replacing the original marquee, filling-in original second-story openings, reconfiguring the ground floor and removing other original features like the ticket booth.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Alexander A. Canton
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Civic Growth and Social, Religious & Cultural Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1926-1941 **Property Type:** Commercial **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion b (Events)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a two-story former movie theater located in downtown Mountain View, originally designed in the Early 20th Century Commercial style, and is associated with the theme of Civic Growth and Social, Religious, and Cultural Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The building was originally constructed as the Mountain View Theater in 1926 for original owner Fritz Campen, who owned a small "nickelodeon" movie theater on the 100 block of Castro. Alexander A. Cantin (1874-1964) was a San Francisco architect of merit who designed buildings throughout the Bay Area from the 1920s through 1950. Cantin is most well known for his series of Pacific Telephone and Telegraph buildings in San Francisco, culminating in his collaboration with Miller Pflueger on the Coast Division Building of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company at 140 New Montgomery Street. The majority of his designs were for movie theaters, including the Roosevelt Theater in Oakland (ca. 1928, nonextant), working from 1948 onward with his son Alexander M. (Mackenzie) Cantin under the firm Cantin & Cantin. The building was used as a movie theater until 1998, when it was altered to combine all interior spaces for use as a night club. The building has been continually used as a night club from 1998 through 2024.

The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level historic integrity required for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. Although not assigned an eligibility criterion at the time it was added to the Mountain View Register, the property appears to be significant under Criterion b (Events) as an example of an early movie theater and entertainment venue in downtown Mountain View's early commercial development. The period of significance is 1926 to 1941, spanning original construction and the period that the theater was run by the first two owners Campen (1926-28) and Blanco (1928-41).
See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

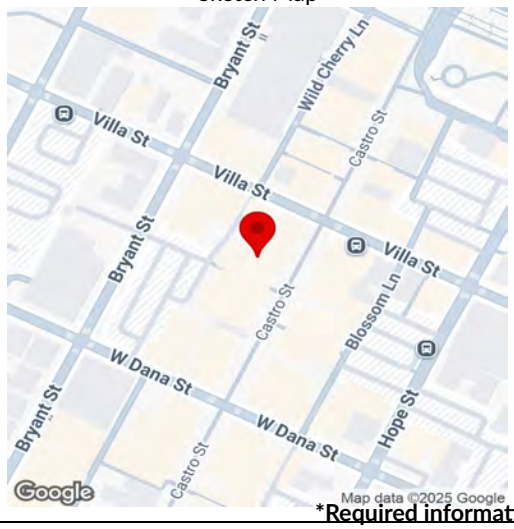
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. Located in Downtown Precise Plan Area H.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
The building was remodeled again in 1998, removing the two storefront commercial spaces that flanked the central recessed primary entrance, and altering or removing materials, openings, and fixtures from the 1962 remodel. The 1998 remodel did not remove any then-surviving original features such as the fluted concrete pilasters, stepped parapet, central recessed entrance, and two second-story windows over the entrance.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
As currently written, the Mountain View Historic Preservation Ordinance does not provide a definition of historic integrity or threshold for integrity assessment, and a somewhat lower threshold of historic integrity compared to National Register and California Register-eligible properties may be utilized in assessing properties of local significance for the Mountain View Register. The central recessed entrance and overall massing are able to convey the former use of the building as a theater, and as such, the property retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its local significance for Mountain View Register eligibility.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall massing and bow truss roof
- Stepped parapet
- Four fluted pilasters at the second story
- Central recessed entrance

Continuation of B12. References:

- "Cantin, Alexander & Mackenzie," UC Berkeley College of Environmental Design, March 6, 2022, https://ced.berkeley.edu/collections/cantin-alexander-mackenzie.
- City of Mountain View, "228 Castro Street input form," Mountain View Historic Register, March 13, 2002.
- David Downey, "Moving Pictures in Downtown Mountain View," Welcome to Silent Movies, accessed November 20, 2024, http://www.welcometosilentmovies.com/features/mtnview/mtnview2.htm.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- TreanorHL. "City of Mountain View Downtown Precise Plan Area Historic Resource Survey Report." Prepared for City of Mountain View, Draft June 2020.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 292 CASTRO ST

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Santa Clara

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 292 CASTRO ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1204

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15813046

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Art Deco
Construction Type: Concrete
Roof Style: Flat with Parapet
Exterior Material: Concrete, Tiles applied on primary facade
Window Style: Storefront
Porch: Recessed Entrance

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Built Up Roof/Tar and Gravel
Primary Door Material: Aluminum
Window Material: Wood, wood with butter glass
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Stepped parapet with fluted panels; transom window with stepped header; and angled entrance and storefront windows.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1932; Mountain View Register-Leader, November 11, 1932.

***P7. Owner and Address:**
TOPLAND ASSOCIATES, 786 DANA ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 292 CASTRO ST

B1. Historic Name: Knight's Pharmacy
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Commercial
B4. Present Use: Commercial

***B5. Architectural Style:** Art Deco

***B6. Construction History:** 292 Castro Street was built in 1932. Various alterations to awnings and signage have been made over the years and all interior furniture and finishes have also been altered, removed, and/or replaced.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Commercial Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1932 **Property Type:** Commercial **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is an Art Deco style commercial building located in downtown Mountain View that is associated with the theme of Commercial Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The commercial building at 292 Castro Street was built in 1932 in the Art Deco style. The property was owned by Orestie Scarpa, who also owned the meat market on the corner. The building was constructed to house the new location of Knight's Pharmacy, a local business run by Abram J. Knight, who served as mayor of Mountain View from 1932-1934, and his son, Robert S. Knight. By 1932, Knight's Pharmacy had been operating in Mountain View for 12 years. Although not a large building, the new pharmacy, described as "Modernistic" in contemporary newspapers, also had a fountain lunch counter, beauty parlor, and circulating library. The one-story, narrow, rectangular concrete building had a peaked parapet with an accordion-pattern concrete panel, surrounded by square tiles. Tiles with geometric patterns were also located along the pilasters framing the large plate glass storefront windows and at the bulkhead below. A rendering in the newspaper shows the angled entryway and a paired door with an Art Deco pattern, with a leaded-glass stepped transom above. By 1944, Knight's Pharmacy moved to a new location at 288 Castro Stret, and 292 Castro Street was occupied by The Gift Shop, a business that appears to have formerly gone by the name Barker's. The Gift Shop was purchased by Mildred C. Lawson and Wilhelmino Goudzward from Margaret Bunds in 1956. Later businesses occupying the building included The Children's Shop (c.1960s); King Croissant (1984); Food Street, a Chinese restaurant (2000); vacant (c.2007-2013); Buffalo Restaurant (2014-2015); Srasa Kitchen (2016-2017); and Icicles, an ice cream shop (2017-2024).

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

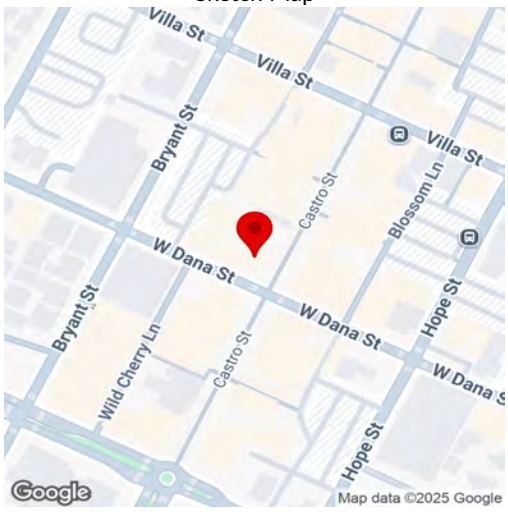
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Located in Downtown Precise Plan Area H.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
Alterations include: in-kind replacement of plate glass windows (1938); unspecified repairs due to a basement fire (1941); partial removal of tile cladding (before 2008); removal of all exterior tile cladding and replacement with larger granite tiles (2013); removal of an original leaded glass transom window, and replacement with a new transom window and signage (2013); removal of interior bulkhead displays (2013); installation of new storefront windows and frames (2013); and replacement of the entrance doors (unknown date).

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The property at 292 Castro Street does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. It is not associated with persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. The Knights pharmacy business was not innovative and was not significant to the history or development of Mountain View. As such, the property does not appear to be significant under Criterion A (Events). Although one of the business owners, Abram J. Knight, served as mayor from 1932 to 1934, Knight's brief tenure as mayor does not appear to be significant to the history of Mountain View, and his role and activities as mayor are not directly linked to the former pharmacy building. The property has not been identified as the work of a notable architect or builder and does not possess high artistic merit. When originally designed and constructed, the building exhibited the Art Deco style, but the design would likely not have risen to an individual level of significance for listing in the National Register or California Register, and now lacks sufficient integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

While the property does not rise to the level of significance or historic integrity for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is a rare local example of an Art Deco commercial building in downtown Mountain View. As such, the property appears to be eligible for listing in the Mountain View Register under Criterion c (Design). As currently written, the Mountain View Historic Preservation Ordinance does not provide a definition of historic integrity or threshold for integrity assessment, and a somewhat lower threshold of historic integrity compared to National Register and California Register-eligible properties may be utilized in assessing properties of local significance for the Mountain View Register. While integrity of materials and workmanship have been lost, some elements of the overall façade design convey the original Art Deco design and feeling of early 20th century commercial development, and the building retains integrity of location, setting, and association. As such, the property retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its local significance for Mountain View Register eligibility.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall form and massing
- Stepped parapet with accordion-patterned concrete panels
- Pointed corner pilasters
- Transom window opening with stepped header
- Angled entrance, storefront windows, and bulkheads.

Continuation of B12. References:

- "A New Home for Knight's Pharmacy: Grand Opening Mon., Nov. 14," Mountain View Register-Leader, November 11, 1932.
- "Business Changes," San Jose Mercury News, July 8, 1956.
- Google Street View, 2008-2024.
- Mountain View Public Library, History Room. Historical photographs.
- "Mt. View C. of C. Elects Directors," Peninsula Times Tribune, November 16, 1932.
- Murphy, Candace. "The Road to Good Chinese Takeout," Mercury News, June 14, 2000; and Google Street View 2007-present.
- "New Mt. View Building Opening on Monday," San Jose Evening News, November 11, 1932.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- "Suit Is Filed to Clean Easement," San Jose Mercury Herald, August 18, 1936.
- "The Gift Shop," advertisement, Mountain View Register-Leader, June 22, 1944.
- TreanorHL. "City of Mountain View Downtown Precise Plan Area Historic Resource Survey Report." Prepared for City of Mountain View, Draft June 2020.

DRAFT

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 301 CASTRO ST

P1. Other Identifier:

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 301 CASTRO ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1205

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15823042

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Late Moderne
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Flat with Parapet
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Fixed
Porch: Recessed Entrance

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Not Visible
Primary Door Material: Fully Glazed
Window Material: Wood
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Mottled blue, ribbed terra cotta pilasters and base; bezeled terra cotta frame around vertical, double-height window bays; double-height interior space; small awning windows above fixed windows.

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***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1946; San Jose Evening News, January 9, 1947.

***P7. Owner and Address:**
SHP CASTRO LLC, 2600 EL CAMINO REAL STE 410, PALO ALTO CA 94306

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 301 CASTRO ST

B1. Historic Name: Bank of America Building
B2. Common Name: Levin Building
B3. Original Use: Commercial
B4. Present Use: Commercial

***B5. Architectural Style:** Late Moderne

***B6. Construction History:** The building was completed in late 1946. In 1955, Bank of America vacated the building and its signage was removed. This change of occupant led to the first major alterations on the property. Sometime between 1956 and 1960, a rear, one-story, L-plan CMU addition was built, which functioned independently of the primary building.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: DeMartini & Igaz
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Commercial Development (1945-1979) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1946 **Property Type:** Commercial **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a Late Moderne style commercial building located in downtown Mountain View that is associated with the theme of Commercial Development (1945-1979) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The former Bank of America Building appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register under Criterion C/3/c (Design). The building is an individually distinctive, locally rare, and significant example of the Late Moderne style and embodies distinct characteristics of a postwar branch bank typology. After Bank of Italy (originally founded in 1904 in San Francisco) merged with Los Angeles' Bank of America in 1928, the financial conglomerate utilized a branch banking strategy to become "the world's largest commercial bank" by 1945 and continued to focus its service toward the working class. At the time, the City of Mountain View was transitioning from a predominately agrarian pre-World War II economy to a proliferating technology and defense center following the conclusion of the war. As its population mushroomed and land area was annexed during these post-war years, Bank of America, which had a Mountain View presence since 1926 (at 201 Castro Street), constructed a new facility to reflect its continued participation in the City's midcentury modernization.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

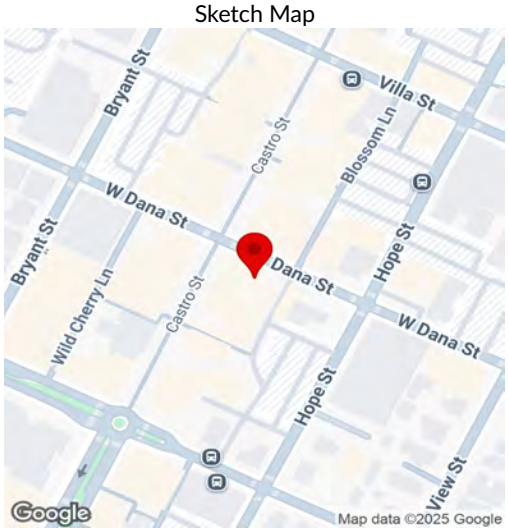
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Located in Downtown Precise Plan Area H.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
In the 1960s as part of a major public works project, Blossom Lane, an alley leading to a municipal parking lot, was laid out, resulting in the property's current immediate setting at the rear. The building was reroofed in 1985 and again in 1996. In 2002, an interior remodel was completed, which included the addition of 35 square-feet of conditioned first floor space; alterations to interior finishes; lighting, mechanical and plumbing upgrades; and alterations to the exterior façade and entrance. Exterior alterations included the installation of multiple gooseneck light fixtures at the top of the primary façade, metal light fixtures at pilasters on primary and north façades, new storefront below primary façade glazing, and new tempered glazing entry doors and sidelights. Around 2013, "The Levin Building" lettering was added to the glazed section above main entrance. In 2019, the front entrance was reconfigured to create a recessed vestibule with new doors, a secondary recessed entrance was inserted in the eastern (left) window bay on the north façade, and the building was re-stuccoed and painted, removing the horizontal grooves that originally extended the length of the building's street-facing west and north façades.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The building was designed in 1946 by the San Francisco-based architectural firm of E.P. Demartini & Rudolph Igaz, Jr. (DeMartini & Igaz), who were respected branch bank designers in Northern California during the mid-1940s through the mid-1950s. Their use of the Late Moderne style conveyed the longevity and permanence of Bank of America in the City of Mountain View while also signaling its modernity and expansion into a larger facility. Classical motifs, like fluted terra cotta pilasters, created continuity with previous Neoclassical architectural styles that were generally associated with traditional banking institutions, while sleek, streamlined details nodded to the era's industrial design. The window bezels are mottled blue terra cotta manufactured by the Gladding McBean Company. Its Late Moderne design remains a unique icon of Mountain View's historic central business district. The period of significance is the building's date of construction, 1946. The Bank of America Building retains all aspects of integrity to convey its significance as a 1946 commercial building designed in the Late Moderne style.

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The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall form and massing
- Flat roof behind flat parapet
- Smooth stucco cladding
- Fenestration pattern, including double-height openings with multi-lite steel windows and small punched openings with multi-light steel windows
- Mottled blue terra cotta watertable, fluted pilasters, and window bezels (projecting surrounds)
- Double-height interior volume.

Continuation of B12. References:

- "Antioch Gets Big New Bank Building." Contra Costa Times, December 20, 1948, 3.
- "Bank Building Remodel." Architect & Engineer of California (August 1950).
- "Bowling Alley And Store." Architect & Engineer of California (October 1950), 47.
- "Bowling Alley Building." Architect & Engineer of California (February 1950), 44.
- Dyson, Carol and Anthony Rubano. "Banking on the Future: Modernism and the Local Bank" in Preserving the Recent Past 2. Edited by Deborah Slaton and William G. Foulks. Washington, D.C.: Historic Preservation Education Foundation, Association for Preservation Technology, and National Park Service, 2000: 2-43.
- Gruner, George. "Building of Antioch Bank Slated to Start Jan. 2." Oakland Tribune, December 19, 1948.
- "Hillsborough Names New Councilman." The Times (San Mateo, CA), February 12, 1951.
- Mountain View Public Library, History Room. Historic photographs.
- "N.C. Bank to Build Soon in Sutter." Independent -Herald (Yuba City and Marysville, CA), January 11, 1951.
- "New Bank Building for San Bruno." Organized Labor, November 1, 1947."New Quarters Due for Mt. View Bank; Old Site Changes Hands." San Jose Evening News, January 9, 1947.
- "New Sunnyvale Bank Building." San Jose Mercury News, August 29, 1947.
- "New Quarters Due for Mt. View Bank; Old Site Changes Hands," San Jose Evening News, January 9, 1947.
- "Reno Architect Returns From Air Force Duty." Reno Gazette-Journal, March 5, 1957.
- "St. Mary's Square Underground Garage." Architect & Engineer of California (May 1954): 11-17.
- "Women Dies as Car Hits Truck." Modesto Bee, December 2, 1949.
- "Woman Purchases Bank Building," San Jose Evening News, January 9, 1947.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 331 CASTRO ST
P1. Other Identifier: 329 CASTRO ST
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Santa Clara
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 331 CASTRO ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1205
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15823100

***P3a. Description:**
Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Construction Type: Reinforced Concrete
Roof Style: Flat with Parapet
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Storefront
Porch: Not Applicable
Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Clay Tile
Primary Door Material: Aluminum
Window Material: Aluminum
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Parapet has molded brackets at ends, Spanish clay tile on slope, and decorative wood brackets below; storefront windows and entrance are slightly recessed; and painted wood lintel above two window bays.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building
***P4. Resources Present:** ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1930; The Peninsula Times Tribune, March 1, 1930.

***P7. Owner and Address:**
329 CASTRO STREET ASSOCIATES LLC, 445 NORTH WHISMAN RD, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94043

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 331 CASTRO ST

B1. Historic Name: Mountain View Register-Leader Building
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Commercial
B4. Present Use: Commercial
***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revival
***B6. Construction History:** The building was originally constructed in 1930. At some point between 1957 and 2008, both original storefronts were replaced and the building was re-stuccoed.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Civic Growth and Social, Religious & Cultural Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1930-ca.1955 **Property Type:** Commercial **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion b (Events)
Statement of Significance:

The property is a one-story commercial building located in downtown Mountain View designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style associated with the theme of Civic Growth and Social, Religious and Cultural Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The first occupants of the 329-331 Castro Street building when it opened in 1930 were a Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) office and the Mountain View Register-Leader main office and printing facility. PG&E occupied part of the building until it briefly moved to 743 Dana Street (extant) in 1954. The Mountain View Register began printing in 1888, and merged with the Mountain View Leader in 1910. In 1930 they occupied part of the subject building for writing and printing. Around 1955, the Mountain View Register-Leader outsourced its printing to Sunnyvale, combined its daily edition with the Sunnyvale Standard, and began printing weekly. By the 1960s the Mountain View Register-Leader no longer occupied the building, and renamed to the Valley Journal. A separate printing business split from the Mountain View Register-Leader when they outsourced their printing to Sunnyvale, operating as Register Standard Printers, which occupied 329 Castro Street until 1978. More recently, the building has been occupied by a restaurant business.
See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

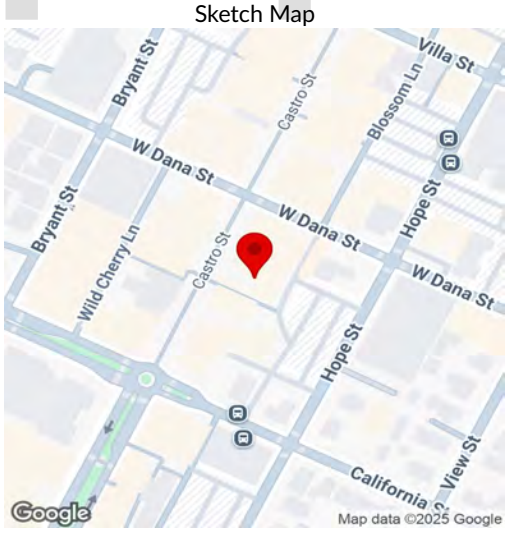
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Located in Downtown Precise Plan Area H.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level of significance and historic integrity for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it appears to be eligible for the Mountain View Register under Criterion b (events) for its association with the Mountain View Register-Leader, a long-running local newspaper. The Mountain View Register-Leader used part of the subject building for writing and printing their daily newspaper for 25 years from 1930 to c. 1955, when printing operations were outsourced. The building is the only known remaining building associated with the Mountain View Register-Leader, as, all earlier offices were demolished. The integrity of the building is somewhat diminished, due to the replacement of original storefront materials and fixtures. The building was re-stuccoed, possibly with a rougher texture stucco, but still conveys its Spanish Colonial Revival style features and design through its original details above the storefront bays, including the red clay tile sloped parapet, corbels, and decorative pottery. As currently written, the Mountain View Historic Preservation Ordinance does not provide a definition of historic integrity or threshold for integrity assessment, and a somewhat lower threshold of historic integrity compared to National Register and California Register-eligible properties may be utilized in assessing properties of local significance for the Mountain View Register. As such, the property retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its local significance for Mountain View Register eligibility.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall form and massing including two bays
- Sloped red clay tile parapet with flat roof behind
- Stucco cladding
- Corbels underneath parapet
- Molded corbel-like embellishments at the north and south ends of the sloped parapet
- Decorative pottery at north and south ends of the sloped parapet
- Lintels above storefront bays

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Continuation of B12. References:

- "Bird's Eye View of Castro Street, 1957," Photograph PHL L11 3, Mountain View Public Library.
- "Daily Newspaper to be Published at Mountain View," The Peninsula Times Tribune, March 17, 1928.
- Google Street View (2008, 2014, 2020).
- "Happy 85th Birthday," The Peninsula Times Tribune, November 3, 1987.
- "Mountain View Beginnings 'Mostly Mud,'" The Peninsula Times Tribune, November 4, 1977.
- "Mt. View Paper Plans to Cease Daily Publication," The Peninsula Times Tribune, December 23, 1958.
- "Pacific Gas & Electric Company at 743 Dana Street," Photograph PHL B28 1 , Mountain View Public Library, 1955.
- "P. G. & E. To Open Mt. View Branch," The Peninsula Times Tribune, March 1, 1930.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- TreanorHL. “City of Mountain View Downtown Precise Plan Area Historic Resource Survey Report.” Prepared for City of Mountain View, Draft June 2020.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 492 CASTRO ST
P1. Other Identifier: 444 CASTRO ST
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Santa Clara
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 492 CASTRO ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-2008
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15811058

***P3a. Description:**
Architectural Style: Late Modern
Construction Type: Steel Frame
Roof Style: Flat
Exterior Material: Concrete - Concrete Masonry Unit (CMU), Concrete - Precast, Fiberglass
Window Style: Fixed, storefront
Porch: Entry plaza

Plan Shape: H-Shape
Number of Stories: 12
Roof Material: Not Visible
Primary Door Material: Fully Glazed
Window Material: Aluminum, Fiberglass
Garage: Below-grade parking garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Entry plazas of Castro and Bryant streets and two-story commercial retail podium. Rectangular window panels with rounded corners; and mitered windows at building corners.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP7. 3+ story commercial building
***P4. Resources Present:** ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1971; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
SIC-MOUNTAIN BAY PLAZA LLC, 220 MONTGOMERY ST 20TH FL, SAN FRANCISCO CA 94104

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S3

***Resource Name or #** 492 CASTRO ST

B1. Historic Name: International Environmental Dynamics (IED) Building
B2. Common Name: Mountain Bay Plaza
B3. Original Use: Office Building
B4. Present Use: Office Building
***B5. Architectural Style:** Late Modern
***B6. Construction History:** The property was designed during the 1960s, however, construction was not completed until 1971.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: International Environmental Dynamics; Bryce I. Cann, David E. Termohlen, and John Conte b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Commercial Development (1945-1979) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1971 **Property Type:** Office Building **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:

The International Environmental Dynamics (IED) Building located at 444-492 Castro Street is a Late Modern style highrise office building in downtown Mountain View that is associated with the theme of Commercial Development (1945-1979) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The 12-story building was designed by the architecture and development firm International Environmental Dynamics in collaboration with architects Bryce I. Cann, David E. Termohlen, and John Conte, who was a mathematician. The building was constructed using a unique and innovative steel frame construction method from the top down, with each floor suspended by steel straps from two central core towers. Following completion, IED went into foreclosure and the building was vacant for 11 years, during which it was subject to deterioration, vandalism, and deferred maintenance. In 1981, it underwent extensive interior renovations by Perrini Land and Development Company and was reopened in 1982 as the Mountain Bay Plaza. While the building experienced a period of vacancy during the 1970s, it was rehabilitated in the 1980s and has since been occupied by tech startups and other office tenants.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

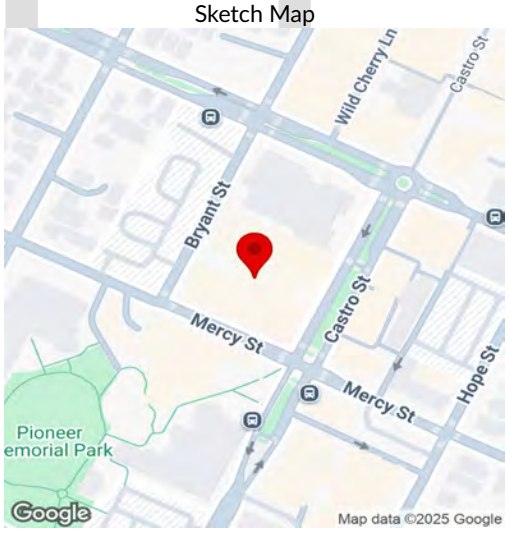
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Located in Downtown Precise Plan Area H.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
From visual inspection, sections of glazing on the plaza-level buildings aligned towards Bryant Street appear to have been replaced in more recent years, and ground-floor ATMs have been added.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The IED Building is significant as the first and only high rise in Mountain View and as a notable work of innovative structural engineering and Late Modern design. The property is eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register with a period of significance of 1971, when construction on the building was completed. The property has not had any major exterior alterations and retains overall integrity for listing in the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing, including 10-story rectangular tower on two-story H-plan podium
- Semi-enclosed entrance plazas with landscape features
- Fiberglass curtain wall with square window openings with rounded corners
- Mitered glass windows at building corners
- Steel structural cores
- Alternating striated concrete at podium level
- Fully glazed metal window and door systems at the podium level.

Continuation of B12. References:

- "More and More...People Are at Home With DION FR Polyesters." AIA Journal. May 1975. Accessed online, June 2024, USModernist.com.
- Daniel DeBolt, "Mt. Bay Plaza's muddy beginnings," Mountain View Voice, January 5, 2000, accessed online June 4, 2024, https://www.mv-voice.com/news/2009/01/05/mt-bay-plazas-muddy-beginnings.
- PPG Industries advertisement, Progressive Architecture (July 1971), 112. Accessed online, June 2024, USModernist.com.

DRAFT

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 501 CASTRO ST

P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 501 CASTRO ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-2009
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15824061

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Commercial Modern
Construction Type: Reinforced Concrete
Roof Style: Flat with Parapet
Exterior Material: Tilt-up concrete and glazed storefront system
Window Style: Storefront
Porch: Colonnade

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Rolled
Primary Door Material: Fully Glazed
Window Material: Metal
Garage: Surface Parking Lot

Other Architectural/Site Features: Hexagonal concrete columns and cast concrete briese soleil panels with elongated hexagonal openings create a colonnade at the north and west facades. Behind the arcaded columns are full-height glazed metal storefront window systems. At rear, a parking lot is bordered by a concrete retaining wall with matching modular openings. There are geometric cast concrete planters at the street level along either facade.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP6. 1-3 story commercial building
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1959; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
ANDERSON DOROTHY J TRUSTEE, P O BOX 5155, SAN RAMON CA 94583

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S3

***Resource Name or #** 501 CASTRO ST

B1. Historic Name: Mountain View Home Savings & Loan Association
B2. Common Name: Bank of the West
B3. Original Use: Commercial
B4. Present Use: Commercial

***B5. Architectural Style:** Commercial Modern

***B6. Construction History:** 501 Castro Street was built in 1959 as a bank building and has continued to function as a bank building since. An ATM was installed on the north facade along Mercy Street at an unknown date. No further exterior alterations were noted.

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

***B8. Related Features:** Designed Landscape, Wall

B9a. Architect: Hollis Logue, Jr.
b. Builder: Bridges Construction Co.

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Commercial Development (1945-1979) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1959 **Property Type:** Commercial **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a bank located in downtown Mountain View designed in the Commercial Modern style that is associated with the theme of Commercial Development (1945-1979) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. 501 Castro was constructed in 1959 with tilt-up concrete panels and glass storefront window systems. 501 Castro was designed by Hollis Logue, Jr. and built by Bridges Construction Co. The first occupant was Mountain View Savings & Loan Association, and it has since continued to operate as a bank. Hollis Logue, Jr. was a notable San Jose-based architect and planner known for his Modernist designs including Terminal C at the San Jose International Airport and the First National Bank of San José in Palo Alto.

501 Castro Street appears eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register under Criteria C/3/c (Design) with a period of significance of 1959, the year of construction. 501 Castro Street is significant as a full expression of the Commercial Modern style and as the work of notable local architect and planner Hollis Logue, Jr. In particular, the tilt-up concrete brise soleil patterns and intentional hardscape features make this property a distinctive local example of a Modernist bank. The property has no exterior alterations except an added ATM and retains all aspects of historic integrity.

DRAFT

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Wrap-around colonnade and parapet
- Cast concrete hexagonal columns
- Cast concrete briese soleil panels with a pattern of elongated hexagonal incisions and openings
- Full-height glazed metal storefront window and door systems
- Concrete retaining wall surrounding the parking lot with matching modular openings
- Geometric cast concrete integrated planters at the street level along main facades.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP29. Landscape architecture, HP46. Walls/gates/fences

***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Located in Downtown Precise Plan Area H.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B12. References:

- TreanorHL. "City of Mountain View Downtown Precise Plan Area Historic Resource Survey Report." Prepared for City of Mountain View, Draft June 2020.

DRAFT

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 655 CASTRO ST

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Santa Clara

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 655 CASTRO ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-2000

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15809010

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable, Flat with Parapet
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Fixed, Slider, Casement
Porch: Courtyard Entrance

Plan Shape: U-Shape
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Spanish Clay Tile
Primary Door Material: Wood - Panel
Window Material: Vinyl, Steel
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Commercial storefronts facing a central courtyard; wood-frame colonnade; and upper wood-frame covered balcony with decorative wood banister.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1930; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
GALLEGO JENORA KATHRYN TRUSTEE & ET AL,
1487 NEWPORT AVE, SAN JOSE CA 95125

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 655 CASTRO ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Commercial
B4. Present Use: Mixed Use

***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revival

***B6. Construction History:** 655 Castro Street was built in 1930. The original address of the building was 765 Castro Street. From analysis of the 1943 Sanborn map, the subject property was originally partitioned into six storefront units, with two storefront units at the rear of the building, each two stories in height.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Commercial Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1930-1962 **Property Type:** Commercial **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion b (Events), MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a two-story commercial building located in downtown Mountain View, designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style and associated with the theme of Commercial Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement." 655 Castro Street was built in 1930 as a commercial building and housed a diversity of storefronts since its construction including a creamery, a beauty salon, and offices. The two rear storefront units were converted to five apartments sometime before 1943. The subject building was built in the Spanish Colonial Revival style and features a unique garden court design that emulates local residential styles through the use of front-gabled roofs and large picture windows on the primary facades facing Castro Street.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Located in Downtown Precise Plan Area H.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B6. Construction History
By 1943, the rear units were converted to five apartment flats, and the one-story storefronts on each side of the U-shaped building were combined into one unit on each side. Many original steel casement windows have been replaced with vinyl sashes and the large front picture windows may have been replaced. No further alterations were noted.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. It is not individually associated with persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. The property has not been identified as the work of a notable architect or builder and does not possess high artistic merit. The building has typical features of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, but is not a distinctive example of the style, which was commonly used in both residential and commercial architecture during the 1920s and 1930s.

While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is a good local example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style and its U-shaped plan around a central courtyard makes it unique in Mountain View's downtown commercial core. The building has been reorganized at the interior but exterior alterations appear to be primarily limited to the replacement of original casement windows. Thus, the property has sufficient historic integrity for listing in the Mountain View Register.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall form and massing
- U-shaped plan around central landscaped courtyard
- Stucco cladding
- Flat roof behind gabled elements
- Clay tile roofing
- Original fenestration pattern, including arched openings and original steel casement windows
- Wood-paneled doors
- Overhanding eaves and wood-frame colonnades along the courtyard
- Wood frame balcony at the second floor with decorative wood banister.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1921, 1943). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- TreanorHL. “City of Mountain View Downtown Precise Plan Area Historic Resource Survey Report.” Prepared for City of Mountain View, Draft June 2020.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 799 CASTRO ST

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 799 CASTRO ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-2013

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15809007

*P3a. Description:

Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Casement, French Door Window
Porch: Portico

Plan Shape: Irregular
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Spanish Clay Tile
Primary Door Material: Wood - Panel
Window Material: Steel, Wood
Garage: Attached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: The building features terracotta barrel roof tiles, a quatrefoil window, wrought iron, and low-relief ornamentation around the primary entryway at the primary facade. At the rear of the property, there is a two-story garage with wood-frame arcade at the second floor accessed by a staircase with stepped railing. Cross-gabled roof forms and complexity in massing and and plan contribute to the property's expression of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. An original attached residential unit over a three-door garage is located at the east end of the building.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1931; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
799 CASTRO LP, 71 BAY TREE LN, LOS ALTOS CA 94022

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 799 CASTRO ST

B1. Historic Name: Spangler Mortuary
B2. Common Name: Spangler Mortuary
B3. Original Use: Mortuary
B4. Present Use: Mortuary
***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revival
***B6. Construction History:** Spangler Mortuary was built in 1931. Newspaper records indicate that ground was broken on the construction of the subject property in March of 1931 at the corner of Castro Street and Yosemite Avenue.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Erwin Reichel
b. Builder: Minton Company

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Civic Growth and Social, Religious & Cultural Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1931-1977 **Property Type:** Mortuary **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** B/2 (Persons), C/3 (Design)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion a (Persons), MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a Spanish Colonial Revival style mortuary located at the western end of the Castro Street commercial corridor in Mountain View, that is associated with the theme of Civic Growth and Social, Religious & Cultural Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The Spanish Colonial Revival style building was designed by Erwin Reichel and built by the local Minton Lumber Company. Erwin Reichel was a local architect who began his career as a draftsman under Birge Clark and designed several residences in Mountain View and Los Altos, including a Tudor Revival residence at 415 Bush Street. The property at 799 Castro Street was originally constructed as a mortuary for the Sinz Brothers, who likely owned and operated the building through the early 1930s. In 1934, Martin J. Spangler (1904-1977) and his wife, Mary Goodpasture Spangler (1905-1986), purchased the subject property and reopened it as Spangler Mortuary. Martin and Mary Spangler resided nearby at 895 Castro Street with their family and were both active in their local community, founding many organizations, school programs, and other important community groups including the El Camino Hospital. Martin Spangler also served as a council member, mayor of Mountain View, and the County Supervisor of Santa Clara County. Spangler Mortuary has been continually owned and operated by descendants of the Spangler family since its founding in 1934.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP2. Single family property

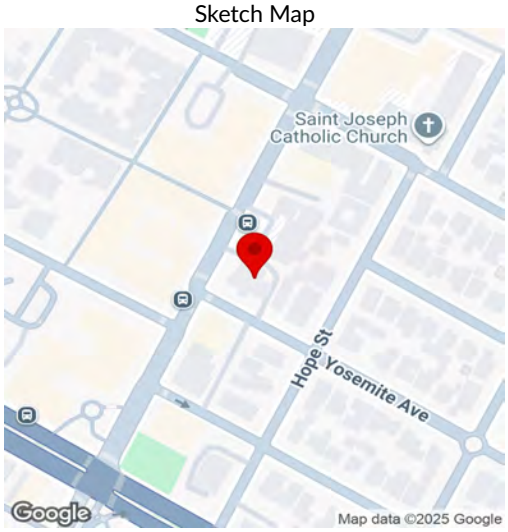
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Located in Downtown Precise Plan Area H.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B6. Construction History
A photograph of the subject building from 1935 shows that the small bay projecting towards Yosemite Avenue was originally a porte-cochere with an arched opening for hearses to drive through. The gable end of this portion had vertical board and batten wood paneling and an unglazed opening below. A later photograph from 1993 shows that the porte-cochere was enclosed with a wood-paneled vehicular double door facing the driveway and a wood-paneled pedestrian door at the north facade facing Yosemite Avenue, adjacent to an arched window with divided lites. In 1997, the subject building was renovated under the direction of architect Annette Fagundes.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
Spangler Mortuary appears to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register under Criterion B/2/a (Persons) for its significant association with Martin and Mary Spangler and their contributions to the local Mountain View community and the development of civic and community organizations in Mountain View. Spangler Mortuary is also significant under Criterion C/3/c (Architecture), as an excellent local example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style with notable ornamentation, variation in massing, and use of materials such as wood, wrought iron, and plaster relief. The property has a period of significance of 1931-1977, beginning with the year of construction through the year of Martin Spangler's death. With only several minor exterior alterations including alterations to the porte-cochere, the property retains all aspects of integrity and has sufficient overall historic integrity for listing in the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Prominent corner siting and overall form and massing
- Low-pitched, cross-gabled roof forms
- Clay barrel tile roofing
- Stucco cladding
- Fenestration pattern, including punched and rectangular window and door openings
- Large arched, paired wood doors with ornamental surround
- Steel-sash casement windows with divided lites
- Wood French doors and wood panel doors
- Quatrefoil rose window at the gable end of primary facade
- Decorative wrought iron window grilles and facade ornamentation
- Wood frame porch arcade with columns above the garage
- Spangler Mortuary signage.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Cerny, Susan Dinkelspiel. An Architectural Guidebook to San Francisco and the Bay Area. Gibbs Smith, 2007.
- "Mountain View Realty Deals," March 7, 1931, 15.
- "New Officer Engaged." Daily Palo Alto Times, January 8, 1931. https://www.newspapers.com/image/838170890/.
- Photograph of Spangler Mortuary, 799 Castro Street. December 1993. Photograph. Mountain View Public Library.
- Spangler Mortuary. 1935. Photograph. Mountain View Public Library. https://calisphere.org/item/05f87c18aefc2c6ef9093d54b5c72a1e/.
- TreanorHL. "City of Mountain View Downtown Precise Plan Area Historic Resource Survey Report." Prepared for City of Mountain View, Draft June 2020.
- United States Federal Census (1910, 1940). Accessed online June 2024, Ancestry.com.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 251 CHIQUITA AV

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 251 CHIQUITA AV City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1005

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15410033

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Craftsman
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Double-Hung
Porch: Partial Width

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Not Visible

Other Architectural/Site Features: Overhanging eaves with knee-brace brackets and gabled partial width entry porch with square columns.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
ca.1910-1920; Sanborn Insurance Map

***P7. Owner and Address:**
AMADOR GUILLERMO A AND JONE W, 251 A CHIQUITA AVE, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 251 CHIQUITA AV

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman
***B6. Construction History:** The property first appears on the 1921 Sanborn map; thus its date of construction can be estimated as sometime between 1910 and 1920. The rear northeast corner of the building was originally recessed, and a detached garage was setback at the rear of the parcel.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: ca.1910-1920 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:

251 Chiquita Avenue is a Craftsman style single-family residence located in the Shoreline West neighborhood, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. 251 Chiquita Avenue was built as part of the larger pattern of residential development in surrounding blocks spurred by the need to house employees of the Pacific Press Association, whose printing facility was located less than a half mile to the northeast of the property. The neighborhood now referred to as "Shoreline West" grew as a residential area at what was then the west edge of Mountain View following the ca. 1904 establishment of the Seventh Day Adventist publisher, the Pacific Press publishing company. The publishing company's plant was located on Villa Street west of what is now South Shoreline Boulevard, having moved to Mountain View from its previous location in Oakland. where it was established in 1874. Seventh-Day Adventist families who moved to the area with the business built their homes in the blocks along Mariposa Street, Pettis Avenue, Palo Alto Avenue, and Mountain View Avenue. According to historian Nick Perry, about 100 Seventh-Day Adventist families moved to Mountain View along with the Pacific Press Association, establishing an industrial enterprise in a town that previously had a population of around 600 and whose economy was based on agriculture. In subsequent decades, members of the Seventh Day Adventist community established to the southwest of the Pacific Press Association built local institutions such as the Mountain View Academy high school, established in 1922, and became active in local politics. By the start of World War II, the neighborhood consisted of dense residential blocks interspersed with patches of orchards remaining from its previous agricultural use. The publishing plant remained in operation in Mountain View until 1984.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

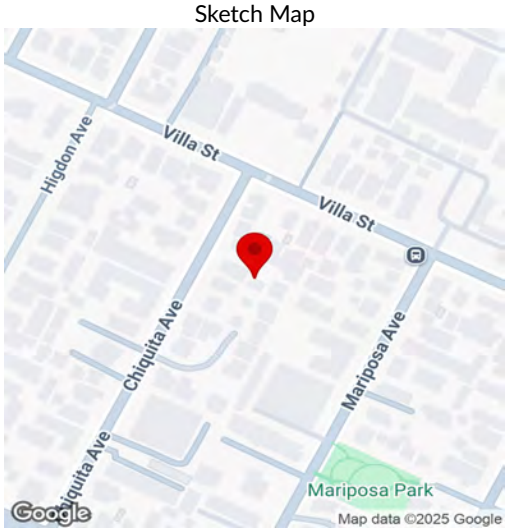
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
From analysis of historic aerial photographs, the rear northeast corner was infilled with an addition around 1980, the garage was converted to a larger ADU at an unknown date.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
251 Chiquita Avenue retains eligibility for the Mountain View Register under Criterion c (Design) as a good local example of a Craftsman bungalow built during a period of increased housing development for local employees of the Pacific Press Association. Apart from a rear one-story addition, the property is largely unaltered and retains sufficient overall historic integrity for listing in the Mountain View Register. The period of significance is ca.1910-1920, the estimated date of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Side-gabled roof with overhanging eaves with knee-brace brackets
- Gabled center porch with simple square columns
- Original one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with ogee lugs
- Picture windows with divided-lite transoms
- Vent in gable end
- Horizontal wood clapboard siding.

Continuation of B12. References:

- City of Mountain View Planning Department, "Now and Then: Exploring Mountain View's Architectural Heritage." City of Mountain View, April 1979.
- Ignoffo, Mary Jo. "Milestones: A History of Mountain View, California." Cupertino, CA: California History Center, 2002.
- NETR Online, aerial photographs, 1948-2020. Accessed online September 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
- Perry, Nicholas. "Mountain View." Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1904, 1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.

DRAFT

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 300 CHIQUITA AV

P1. Other Identifier:
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Santa Clara
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 300 CHIQUITA AV City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1008
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15411035

***P3a. Description:**
Architectural Style: Craftsman
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Hip
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Double-Hung
Porch: Wraparound, Enclosed
Plan Shape: Irregular
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Surface Parking Lot

Other Architectural/Site Features: Wood sash windows have diamond-patterned mullions at the upper sash. Large T-shaped parcel also includes one- and two-story dwelling units, built later, around a central surface parking lot.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP3. Multiple family property
***P4. Resources Present:** ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1905; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
YE GUOFENG AND LIN JIANPING, 300 CHIQITA AVE UNIT 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 300 CHIQUITA AV

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Multi-Family

***B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman

***B6. Construction History:** 300 Chiquita Avenue was built in 1905. It first appears on the 1921 Sanborn map, which shows a two-story single-family residence with a one-story enclosed porch, two-story partial-width open rear porch, and two smaller one-story open porches at the rear(west) and secondary (north) facade. The property also featured several ancillary buildings set back at the rear of the parcel, including a three-story water tank house with an attached garage and a detached, one-story ancillary building that housed a gasoline engine.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** Ancillary cottages

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1905-ca.1940 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion a (Persons), MVRHR Criterion b (Events)

Statement of Significance:

300 Chiquita Avenue is a Craftsman-style single-family residence since converted to multiple units, located in the Shoreline West neighborhood, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1851-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The main residence was built for the family of Reverend Milton C, Wilcox, a prominent member of the local Seventh-day Adventist Church and longtime editor of the Pacific Press' weekly publication Sign of the Times. Wilcox served as the editor of the Seventh-day Adventist journal since 1888 in Oakland. An increase in readership of the weekly journal spurred the establishment of a larger publishing company and relocation to Mountain View, which became the Pacific Press Association. Wilcox remained editor of Sign of the Times for 25 years. He occupied the subject property with his wife Kate and children Kathrina Blossom, Uthal Vincent, and Llewellyn. Two of his adult children were also employed by the Pacific Press as an editor and photo engraver. The family remained at 300 Chiquita until around the early 1940s, after which the building was subdivided into apartments and additional units built at the rear of the lot.

300 Chiquita Avenue was built as part of the larger pattern of residential development in surrounding blocks spurred by the need to house employees of the Pacific Press Association, whose printing facility was located less than a half mile to the northeast of the property. The neighborhood now referred to as "Shoreline West" grew as a residential area at what was then the west edge of Mountain View following the ca. 1904 establishment of the Seventh Day Adventist publisher, the Pacific Press publishing company. The publishing company's plant was located on Villa Street west of what is now South Shoreline Boulevard, having moved to Mountain View from its previous location in Oakland. where it was established in 1874. Seventh-Day Adventist families who moved to the area with the business built their homes in the blocks along Mariposa Street, Pettis Avenue, Palo Alto Avenue, and Mountain View Avenue.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP4. Ancillary building

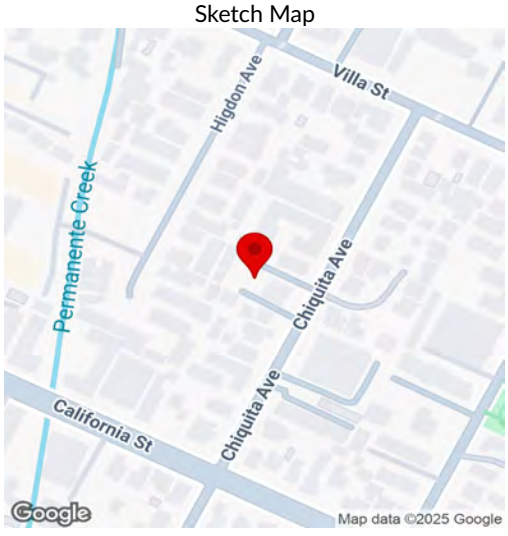
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Property was previously listed on the Mountain View Register, but was later voluntarily removed from the Register by the property owner.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
By 1943, the main residence was subdivided into six apartments and the parcel was combined with the neighboring property at 290 Chiquita Avenue. From 1921 to 1953, changes were made to the footprint of the primary residence and the configuration of the larger parcel. Alterations include a second-story addition to the enclosed front porch of the main residence and two, two-story additions to the secondary north facade. The recessed, open front porch at the southeast corner of the property was built sometime after 1956, as evidenced by Sanborn maps. Apart from these alterations, the property appears to retain (or have replaced in-kind) most original exterior materials dating to the first half of the 20th century. Several additional residential cottages and garage buildings were built during this time, but are now part of separate parcels (310 Chiquita Ave. and 290 Chiquita Ave.). The tank house and gasoline engine building were demolished by 1956, and six residential units were built in a U-shape along the rear of the property. One of the units had an attached multi-car garage which was subsequently demolished.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
According to historian Nick Perry, about 100 Seventh-Day Adventist families moved to Mountain View along with the Pacific Press Association, establishing an industrial enterprise in a town that previously had a population of around 600 and whose economy was based on agriculture. In subsequent decades, members of the Seventh Day Adventist community established to the southwest of the Pacific Press Association built local institutions such as the Mountain View Academy high school, established in 1922, and became active in local politics. By the start of World War II, the neighborhood consisted of dense residential blocks interspersed with patches of orchards remaining from its previous agricultural use. The publishing plant remained in operation in Mountain View until 1984.

The subject property does not appear to rise to the level of significance and historic integrity for individual designation in the National Register or California Register. However, 300 Chiquita Avenue appears eligible for listing in the Mountain View Register under Criterion a (Persons) for its association with Milton C. Wilcox, the principal editor of the Pacific Press' weekly publication Sign of the Times and an important figure in the Seventh-day Adventist community; and under Criterion b (Events) for its association with increased patterns of residential development spurred by the Pacific Press Association in the Shoreline West area of Mountain View. As currently written, the Mountain View Historic Preservation Ordinance does not provide a definition of historic integrity or threshold for integrity assessment, and a somewhat lower threshold of historic integrity compared to National Register and California Register-eligible properties may be utilized in assessing properties of local significance for the Mountain View Register. Despite several side and rear additions and a second-story addition to the front porch, the original residence appears to retain historic materials including siding and windows, as well as features such as the corner bay windows and hipped dormer. The property retains sufficient integrity of location, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey association with Wilcox and early development of Shoreline West for Mountain View eligibility. The period of significance is 1905 through ca.1940, the date of construction through the approximate end of occupancy by the Wilcox family.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Rectangular form and two-story massing
- Hipped roof with overhanging eaves
- Wood clapboard siding
- Fenestration pattern and original one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, including several with diamond mullions at the upper sash
- Central hipped dormer
- Multi-sided corner bay window.

Continuation of B12. References:

- Garavaglia Architecture, Inc. “300 Chiquita Avenue, Mountain View.” Historic Resource Evaluation, September 27, 2011.
- Ignoffo, Mary Jo. "Milestones: A History of Mountain View, California." Cupertino, CA: California History Center, 2002.
- Perry, Nicholas. "Mountain View." Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 *Resource Name or #: 334 CHURCH ST

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 334 CHURCH ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-2121

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15825075

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Moderne/Streamline Moderne
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Flat with Parapet
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Casement, Fixed, Glass Block
Porch: Canopy

Plan Shape: U-Shape
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Built Up Roof/Tar and Gravel
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Steel
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: All corners of the building are curved, and feature glass block windows. Roman brick and stone veneer is located at the base, chimney and around select windows. Flat curved canopies are located above the doorways and picture windows. Raised brick reliefs are located above the picture windows. Landscaping with a curved retaining wall constructed of concrete masonry units, glass blocks, and wrought iron; two concrete fountains or large planters. The house is set back behind several large mature palm trees.

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***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1949-1952; San Jose Mercury News

***P7. Owner and Address:**
CHENG CHENG T AND NANCY S TRUSTEE, 141 MT. VIEW AVE, LOS ALTOS CA 94024

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS
***Resource Name or #** 334 CHURCH ST

B1. Historic Name: Mancini House
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Moderne/Streamline Moderne
***B6. Construction History:** The property at 334 Church Street was constructed in phases from 1949 to 1952.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** Wall, Prominent or Unusual Tree
B9a. Architect: Ugo Mancini; Clovercraft Studios b. Builder: George Bianchi
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1945-1979) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1952-1985 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** B/2 (Persons), C/3 (Design)
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: Not Evaluated for Mountain View Register
Statement of Significance:

The property is a single-family residence located in Old Mountain View designed in the Streamline Moderne style that is associated with the theme of Residential Development (1945-1979) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The property was designed over several years by the original owner and occupant, Ugo Mancini, with design specifications produced by Clovercraft Studios of San Jose. The general contractor was George Bianchi. According to local newspaper articles, Mancini helped to construct the building and provided many interior fixtures and finishes from his travels to Italy.Following the completion of construction in 1952, the house was opened for tours by the public to raise money for charity, with attendance estimated to be around 500 people. The property was widely covered by local newspapers as an anticipated new addition to the neighborhood with eclectic design elements and elaborate interior decoration.

Ugo Mancini (1895-1985) was a prominent businessman and active member of the Mountain View community known for establishing several automotive stores including a motorcycle dealership, car dealership, service garages, and a tire store. A native of Italy, Mancini arrived in the United States in 1911. His car dealership known as "Mancini Tower" (demolished) featured a large 52-foot stainless steel structure composed of pieces from a futuristic exhibit held at the 1939 World's Fair in San Francisco, including a large revolving globe at the top. Outside of his business endeavors, Mancini was also known for his generosity to local causes and commitment to civic engagement. Following his retirement in 1947, Mancini's sons took over the operation of his businesses and he began to plan the design of his home at 334 Church Street. He occupied the subject property with his wife, Josephine (ca.1900-1991), through his death in 1985. Josephine continued to live in the house through her death in 1991. In 1980, a city resolution was passed in recognition of Mancini's achievements and contributions to the community.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Property was previously listed on the Mountain View Register, but was later voluntarily removed from the Register by the property owner.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
Comparison with a 1952 photograph published by the Daily Palo Alto Times shows that the residence retains most of its original materials and massing. Research and visual analysis did not reveal any further exterior alterations.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
334 Church Street appears eligible for the National Register and California Register under Criteria B/2 (Persons) for its association with important businessman and community leader Ugo Mancini; and under C/3 (Design) and as a rare local example of Streamline Moderne residential architecture with unique materials reflective of Italian, French, and Southern Californian design influences. While Mancini's significance was most closely associated with the Mancini Motors and Mancini Tower, the subject property is the only extant property associated with him. The property appears largely unaltered and therefore retains sufficient overall historic integrity for listing in the National Register and California Register. The period of significance is 1949-1985, beginning with the first year of construction through Mancini's death. This evaluation does not address Mountain View Register eligibility.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- One story height with a flat roof and parapet
- Curved massing
- Speed lines and cantilevered, curved awnings
- Glass block window panels
- Original steel sash casement windows
- Stucco cladding with Roman brick and stone veneer
- Brick relief ornamentation above the windows
- Exterior chimney
- Curved CMU retaining wall with wrought iron and glass block at the gateposts.

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Continuation of B12. References:

- Bob Crabbe. “Unique Mancini Home Goes on Display Today.” San Jose Mercury News, September 14, 1952, 24.
- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- David Downey. “Ugo Mancini: The American Dream Realized.” Mountain View Voice, October 26, 2001. https://www.mv-voice.com/morgue/2001/2001_10_26.ugo.html.
- “‘Dream Home’ in Mt. View Open for Public Inspection.” Daily Palo Alto Times, September 12, 1952, 2.
- United States Federal Census (1930, 1940). Accessed online October 2024, Ancestry.com.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 595 CHURCH ST
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 595 CHURCH ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-2124
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15809018

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Hip
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Casement, Fixed, French Door Window
Porch: Uncovered Stair Landing
Plan Shape: Irregular
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Spanish Clay Tile
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Basement Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Corner parcel with two street frontages. Wrought iron rounded balconets, decorative wrought iron bars over fixed windows, and canvas awnings over garage windows. Prominent hipped tower entrance; complex massing and rooflines with Spanish clay barrel tile roofing and pierced and gabled chimney. Stucco retaining walls surrounding the backyard with wood-paneled arched doors. Three garage doors integrated beneath the first floor on View Street frontage.

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*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1930; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
ELKINS CYNTHIA M TRUSTEE & ET AL, 595 CHURCH ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 595 CHURCH ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revival
***B6. Construction History:** 595 Church Street was built in 1930. No major exterior alterations were identified through research or visual analysis.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1930 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:
The property is a single-family residence located in Old Mountain View designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style and associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

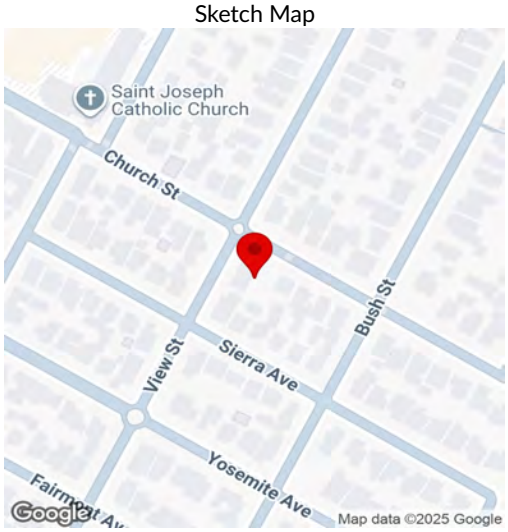
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. Property has an active Mills Act contract.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRA

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
595 Church Street appears eligible for the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register at the local level under Criterion C/3/c (Design) as an excellent local residential example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style with a high level of integrity. The period of significance is 1930, the year of construction. The property is otherwise not associated with persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Complex form and massing with hipped rooflines
- Overall site configuration, including corner location and setback from the street
- Prominent square tower with hipped roof
- Arched openings
- Clay barrel tile roofing
- Stucco siding
- Rounded balconets with wrought iron railings and corbel supports
- Wrought iron window grilles and facade ornamentation
- Multi-lite casement windows and French doors
- Gabled chimney flue cap
- Uncovered stair landing with stepped stucco railing
- Original wood paneled doors at the entry and side garden enclosures
- Stucco retaining walls with wrought iron gates.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- City of Mountain View Planning Department, "Now and Then: Exploring Mountain View's Architectural Heritage." City of Mountain View, April 1979.
- "Historic Resources Inventory Form: 595 Church Street." City of Mountain View, March 13, 2002.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 890 CHURCH ST

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 890 CHURCH ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1901

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15810031

*P3a. Description:

Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Construction Type: Reinforced Concrete
Roof Style: Flat with Parapet
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Awning, Casement, Fixed
Porch: Portico

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Spanish Clay Tile
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Steel, Wood
Garage: Surface Parking Lot

Other Architectural/Site Features: Portico has a pent roof with Spanish clay tile; an arched opening with decorative tile over two smaller arched vestibules for two paired wood-paneled double doors; arches supported by Corinthian columns; and braided molding at double arch. The main pent parapet is clad in clay tile, between corner merlons with hipped roofs. Other decorative elements include various plaster shields and fleur de lis motifs, as well as masonic symbols, painted tile, and wood vents.

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*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP13. Community center/social hall

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1931; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
MT VIEW MASONIC TEMP LE ASSOCIATION, PO BOX 1384, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94042

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S3

***Resource Name or #** 890 CHURCH ST

B1. Historic Name: American Legion Memorial Building
B2. Common Name: Mountain View De Anza Lodge #194; Mountain View Masonic Temple
B3. Original Use: Institutional B4. Present Use: Institutional

***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revival

***B6. Construction History:** 890 Church Street was built in 1931, as indicated on the building cornerstone. Minor exterior alterations include the construction of an ADA accessible concrete ramp at the primary entrance, a metal fire escape, and new signage.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Alexander A. Cantin b. Builder: Carl Lindholm & Sons

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Civic Growth and Social, Religious & Cultural Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1931 **Property Type:** Institutional **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a two-story institutional building located in downtown Mountain View, originally designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, and is associated with the theme of Civic Growth and Social, Religious, and Cultural Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The architect was Alexander A. Cantin and the builder was Carl Lindholm & Sons.

Alexander Aimwell (A.A.) Cantin was born on March 4, 1874 in Ithaca, New York. Cantin was a prolific architect in San Francisco, designing numerous buildings, especially following the 1906 Earthquake and Fires, including the Elks Building (1912) on Powell Street. In the 1920s, he partnered with James R. Miller in the firm Miller and Cantin, Architects Associated. The firm was the lead architect for the 1924 Art Deco Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Building in San Francisco. Cantin was also known for his Bay Area movie theater designs in the 1920s through 1940s, including the Del Mar Theater (1941) in San Leandro, the Orinda Theater (1941) in Orinda, and the State Theatre (1946) in Red Bluff, California. In Mountain View, he designed the Baroque/Mission Revival style Mountain View Theatre (1926).

The building was commissioned as a "Civic Memorial" building for the original owner, the American Legion Post #248, a veterans organization. The building was sold to the Free and Accepted Masons, Mountain View Lodge #194 in 1936, and has continued to be owned and occupied by the Mountain View Masonic Temple Association fraternal organization since.

See Continuation Sheet.

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B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

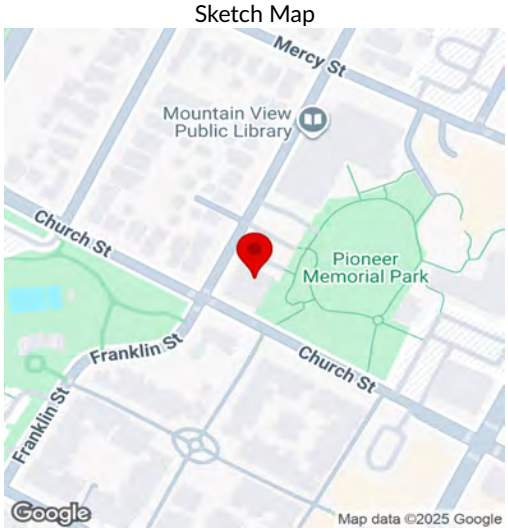
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Property was previously listed on the Mountain View Register, but was later voluntarily removed from the Register by the property owner. Located in Downtown Precise Plan Area H.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
890 Church Street appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register under Criterion C/3/c as a high-style work of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture, and as the work of master architect Alexander A. Cantin. The property has been minimally altered and retains sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register. The building is one of the best examples of Spanish Colonial Revival style institutional architecture in Mountain View and includes distinctive features of the style, including stucco cladding and clay tile roofing, as well ornamental features such as the elaborate arched entrance portico, clay tile, and braided molding, and plaster decorative motifs. The period of significance is 1931, the year of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Flat roof with pent parapet, hipped corner merlons, and wood brackets
- Clay barrel roof tiles
- Prominent arcaded entryway with braided molding, decorative tile, Corinthian columns, two paired wood panel doors; pent clay tile roof
- Stucco cladding
- Engaged piers capped with clay tiles
- Fenestration pattern with divided-lite steel sash fixed windows and wood casement and awning windows
- Plaster ornamentation
- Diagonal wood vent panels
- Side entrance with pent roof.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- "Alexander Aimwell Cantin," Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD). https://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/465/ American Legion Memorial Building. n.d. Photograph. California Revealed from Mountain View Public Library. Accessed December 20, 2024. https://californiarevealed.org/do/e80317fc-79c3-4c67-a088-b9f856f83f26#page/1.
- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- TreanorHL. "City of Mountain View Downtown Precise Plan Area Historic Resource Survey Report." Prepared for City of Mountain View, Draft June 2020.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 *Resource Name or #: 1281 W DANA ST

P1. Other Identifier: 360 S SHORELINE BL

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 1281 W DANA ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1101

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15408035

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Midcentury Modern
Construction Type: Concrete, Wood Frame
Roof Style: Inverted Mansard
Exterior Material: Concrete - Board Formed, Wood - Board and Batten
Window Style: Full-Height Fixed
Porch: Wraparound Second-Story Corridor

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Surface Parking Lot

Other Architectural/Site Features: Resource includes two buildings connected by an exterior corridor; wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters tails evoke Japanese architecture; plywood board-formed concrete at exposed basement level; unpainted wood board-and-batten at other levels; and wraparound second-story exterior corridor has an outward-canted wood railing with integrated bench. Two flat-roofed cuboid buildings (additions) also have unfinished wood board-and-batten siding.

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***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Educational building

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1967; Building plaque

***P7. Owner and Address:**
CEN CALIF CONF ASSN SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS, POST OFFICE BOX 770, CLOVIS CA 93613

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S3

***Resource Name or #** 1281 W DANA ST

B1. Historic Name: Mountain View Union Academy
B2. Common Name: Mountain View Academy

B3. Original Use: Educational

B4. Present Use: Educational

***B5. Architectural Style:** Midcentury Modern

***B6. Construction History:** The two existing main buildings were constructed in 1967. A gymnasium-auditorium on the west side of the site burned down in 1969. An older chapel (built c.1907) at the south end of the site burned down in 1971.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Kal Porter-Don Jensen and Associates

b. Builder: Alken Construction Co.

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Civic Growth and Social, Religious & Cultural Development (1945-1979) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1967 **Property Type:** Educational **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The Mountain View Union Academy is an educational institution located in the Shoreline West neighborhood, designed in the Modernist style with Japanese influences, that is associated with the theme of Civic Growth and Social, Religious & Cultural Development (1945-1979) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The subject property along S. Shoreline Boulevard (then known as Bailey Street) was owned by the Seventh-day Adventist (SDA) church, which ran the nearby Pacific Press publishing facility. Pacific Press moved their operations from Oakland to Mountain View in 1904, which spurred nearby residential development as some 100 Seventh-day Adventist families relocated to the area. During this period, a new church and school were also built on the subject site. Likely responding to the post-World War II growth of the community, the SDA community replaced the old school building with a new facility for the Mountain View Union Academy high school in 1967.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

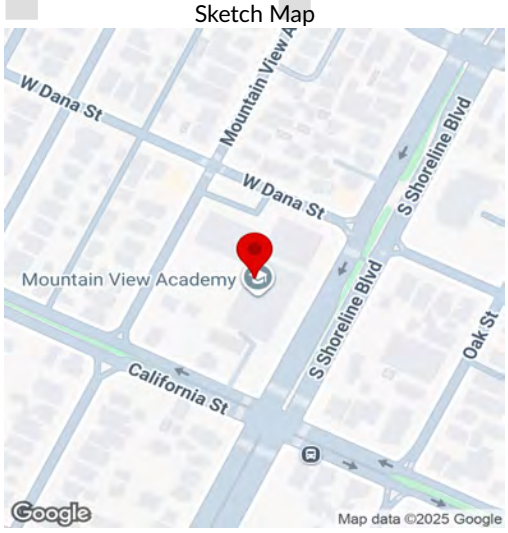
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B6. Construction History
Two new detached flat-roofed cuboid buildings were built sometime after 1972. Solar panels were installed on the south and west slopes of the southern main building in 2012.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The new facility, which includes two extant buildings, was designed by notable local architecture firm Kal Porter-Don Jensen and Associates, based in Santa Clara County, in the Midcentury Modern style with influences from Japanese architecture. In 1969, Mayor's Awards were given to the Mountain View Union Academy for "strength and beauty" of architectural design (San Jose News, October 16, 1969).

The two main Mountain View Union Academy buildings appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register under Criterion C/3/c as a distinctive expression of regional Midcentury Modern architecture with Japanese influences. The Mountain View Union Academy is one of the most distinctive and full expressions of Midcentury Modern institutional design in Mountain View and has an exceptionally high level of integrity. The use of Japanese architectural influences was particularly popular in high-style Modernist design in the mid-twentieth century, and is seen in the subject building with the wide overhanging hipped eaves and use of unpainted wood siding. The unpainted wood board-and-batten siding, exposed board-formed concrete, and exterior corridor with canted railings which provide a strong indoor-outdoor experience, are all characteristic of California regional expressions of Midcentury Modernism. The property retains all aspects of integrity for listing in the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register. The period of significance is 1967, the year of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall form and massing of two main buildings
- Inverted mansard roofs with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails
- Unpainted board-and-batten wood siding
- Exposed board-formed concrete
- Fenestration pattern with full-height windows
- Wraparound second-story exterior corridor with outward-canted wood railing and integrated benches
- Square concrete columns at lower level.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- "$150,000 Blaze Destroys Old Mountain View Church." Pacific Union Recorder, May 3, 1971, 3.
- Hassen, Terry. "Fire razes church in Mt. View." Palo Alto Times, April 19, 1971, 1.
- "Linkletter to speak at dinner." Peninsula Times Tribune, May 12, 1972.
- "New look at school in Mtn. View," Palo Alto Times, August 15, 1967, 52.
- "New Teachers and New Facilities at Mountain View Academy." Pacific Union Recorder, October 16, 1967, 7.
- PAST Consultants. "San José Modernism Historic Context Statement." Prepared for Preservation Action Council of San José, 2009.
- "Socio-Cultural Contributions: Mayor Fetes Fifteen." San Jose News, October 16, 1969, 105.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 2715 DIERICX DR

P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 2715 DIERICX DR City: Mountain View Zip: 94040-3958
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 19725067

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Construction Type: Concrete
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Arched, Casement
Porch: Portico

Plan Shape: Irregular
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Clay Tile
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Arched window openings; arched portico; wood door with ornate metal straps; corbel detailing; inset decorative panels; thick timber lintel at upper story; stucco chimney; overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and metal brackets.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1929; Mountain View Register Leader

*P7. Owner and Address:
GENTIN JONATHAN AND LEVIN GAYLE R TRUSTEE, 2715 DIERICX DR, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94040

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 2715 DIERICX DR

B1. Historic Name: Levin Huff House
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revival
***B6. Construction History:** The building was originally constructed in 1929 as the farmhouse for an orchard north of Levine Avenue. In 1962 the building was moved to the subject parcel and rotated 90 degrees clockwise, to face Diericx Drive. The original orchard north of Levine Avenue was redeveloped as single-family housing. A detached garage was constructed after the building was relocated sometime in the 1960s.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☐ **No** ☑ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** 1962 **Original Location:** North of Levine Avenue, approximately at the location of the cul-de-sac on Arbor Ct.

***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Neil Darrah
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1929 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:

The property is a two-story, single-family Spanish Colonial Revival style residence located in the Waverly Park neighborhood, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The building was originally designed and built by Neil Darrah in 1929 for original owner Frank Huff as the farmhouse for an orchard that originally occupied the north side of Levine Avenue, north of the subject property. Neil Darrah was a Scottish-born carpenter and opera singer who immigrated to Canada in 1910 and to the United States in 1918. In 1922, Darrah settled in Mountain View and renovated numerous houses in the area, and also became director of the Mountain View Choral Club. Little is known about Darrah's other works, and the subject building was the only new building designed or built by Darrah uncovered through research.

Frank Huff and his family lived at the property until 1960, when the orchard was sold to real estate developer and builder Joseph Eichler and the farmhouse was relocated to allow for new residential development. While Eichler, ultimately, did not build at the original site of the subject building (vicinity of Arbor Court), a residential tract was later constructed.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

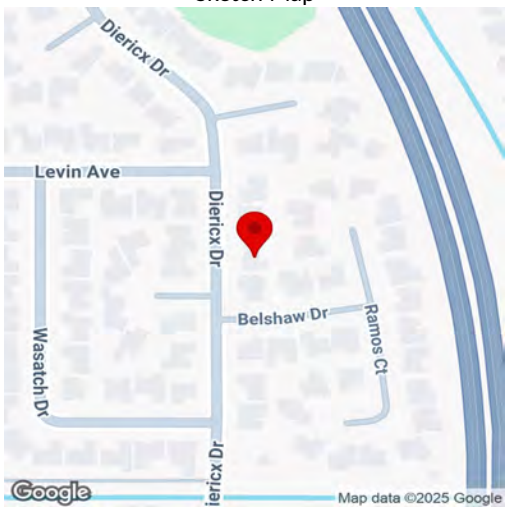
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. Property has an active Mills Act contract.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B6. Construction History
The low wall surrounding the building and two posts at the sidewalk were constructed in 2001 to match the original features of the building. Stucco cladding and second-story windows within the gable end on the primary facade were replaced sometime between the 1962 and 2002.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level of significance and integrity for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is currently listed in the Mountain View Register. It is a good local example of a Spanish Colonial Revival style residence from the 1920s in Mountain View by a local builder, and continues to be eligible for local listing under Mountain View Register Criterion c. The period of significance is the year the building was constructed, 1929. The integrity of the property's setting is impaired by the development of single-family housing on former orchard groves, the relocation and reorientation of the building on an entirely new site, and the replacement of some windows. Despite replacement of some windows on the primary facade, the property overall retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association. As such, the property retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its local significance for Mountain View Register eligibility.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Gable roof with red clay tile roofing
- Stucco cladding
- Fenestration pattern, including arched window and door openings
- Wood lintel and window surrounds
- Original divided lite casement windows
- Recessed, arched entryway
- Decorative inset panels
- Corbelling above entryway
- Clay tile vents in gable end
- Stuccoed chimney.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- City of Mountain View, "2715 Diericx Drive input form," Mountain View Historic Register, March 15, 2002.
- "Darrah Will Build New Home for Huff," Mountain View Register Leader, August 2, 1929.
- Davis Fields, "Huff House," accessed via Internet Archive November 27 2024. https://web.archive.org/web/20070629122819/http://davisfields.com/huff/
- University of California, Santa Barbara Library FrameFinder, historic aerials (1956). Accessed online October 2024, https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 96 W EL CAMINO REAL
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 96 W EL CAMINO REAL City: Mountain View Zip: 94040-2643
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15801038

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Neo-Colonial Revival
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Hip
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Casement
Porch: Full Width
Plan Shape: Square
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood - Panel
Window Material: Aluminum
Garage: Port-Cochere

Other Architectural/Site Features: Double-height fluted Doric columns; swan neck pediment at front entrance; wood shutters.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP6. 1-3 story commercial building
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1960; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
CUSIMANO SHERRI TRUSTEE & ET AL, 96 W EL CAMINO REAL, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94040

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 96 W EL CAMINO REAL

B1. Historic Name: Cusimano Family Colonial Mortuary
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Mortuary
B4. Present Use: Mortuary

***B5. Architectural Style:** Neo-Colonial Revival

***B6. Construction History:** The property was built in 1960 for use as a mortuary by owners Joseph and Sue Cusimano, and has been continuously used as a mortuary since. No major exterior alterations are noted.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Civic Growth and Social, Religious & Cultural Development (1945-1979) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1960-1999 **Property Type:** Mortuary **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion a (Persons)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a Neo-Colonial Revival style mortuary located along the El Camino Real corridor in Mountain View, that is associated with the theme of Civic Growth and Social, Religious & Cultural Development (1945-1979) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The subject property opened as the Cusimano Family Colonial Mortuary in 1960, and was owned and operated by the Cusimano family through 2024. Joe and Sue Cusimano founded their mortuary business in 1957 in a remodeled storefront on Castro Street, originally called "The Colonial Chapel." By 1960, the family relocated the business to 96 W El Camino Real, where a Neo-Colonial Revival mortuary was constructed for approximately $500,000 on the site of a former Victorian era house built in the 1880s. Sue and Joe were active in the Mountain View community and involved in many local clubs and organizations. The Cusimanos owned and operated the mortuary until Sue's death in 1991 and Joe's death in 1999, after which ownership transferred to their children Sherri and Matthew Cusimano, who continued to own the property through 2024.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

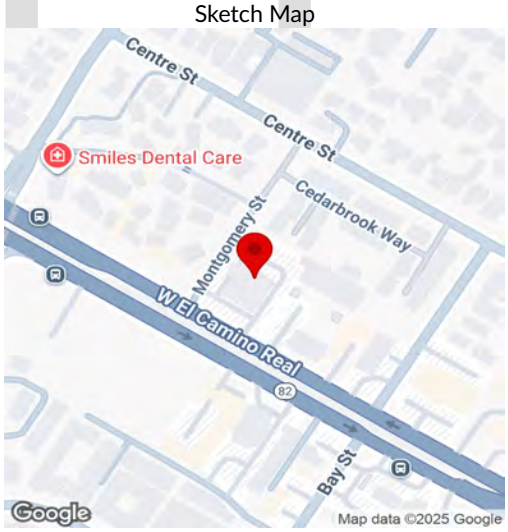
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. The property appears eligible for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion (a) for its association with Joe and Sue Cusimano, who were prominent members of the Mountain View community and provided important funerary services to the community through the operation of their mortuary for many decades. The property maintains integrity and has a period of significance of 1960 through 1999, the latter being the year of Joe Cusimano's death.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Swan neck pediment and paired, wood panel doors at front entrance
- Recessed double-height front porch with fluted Doric columns
- Hipped roof
- Stucco siding
- Fenestration pattern, original metal windows, and wood shutters
- Port-cochere at north side facade.

Continuation of B12. References:

- Cusimano Family Colonial Mortuary. “History: Joseph and Sue Cusimano,” n.d. https://www.cusimanocolonial.com/about-us/history.
- John Keplinger. “Early Mt. View Home Now a Memory.” Daily Palo Alto Times, May 23, 1960, 6.

DRAFT

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 624 W EL CAMINO REAL
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 624 W EL CAMINO REAL City: Mountain View Zip: 94040-2508
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15806006

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Commercial Modern
Construction Type: Reinforced Concrete
Roof Style: Shed
Exterior Material: Concrete - Concrete Masonry Unit (CMU), Masonry - Brick
Window Style: Storefront
Porch: None

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Rolled
Primary Door Material: Fully Glazed
Window Material: Wood
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Roll up, partially glazed garage doors in service bays. Hexagon pattern in CMU.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP6. 1-3 story commercial building
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1958; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
MORALES LORRAINE MILDRED TRUSTEE, 1061 ENDERBY WAY, SUNNYVALE CA 94087

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 624 W EL CAMINO REAL

B1. Historic Name: Joe Musso Motor Service
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Auto-Related Commercial/Light Industrial
B4. Present Use: Commercial

***B5. Architectural Style:** Commercial Modern

***B6. Construction History:** The subject building opened as Joe Musso Motor Service in 1958 and continued to operate as an auto repair garage through the 1970s. The exterior concrete masonry units have recently been painted. No other major alterations are visible. The building is currently used as a commercial space.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Commercial Development (1945-1979) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1958
Property Type: Auto-Related Commercial/Light Industrial
Applicable NR/CR Criteria: None

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a Commercial Modern style auto garage located at the center of the El Camino Real corridor in Mountain View, associated with the theme of Commercial Development (1945-1979) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The business operated as Joe Musso Motor Service from 1958 through 1970. The original architect is unknown, however, the building is an increasingly rare extant example of auto-oriented Midcentury Modern architecture on El Camino Real in Mountain View.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

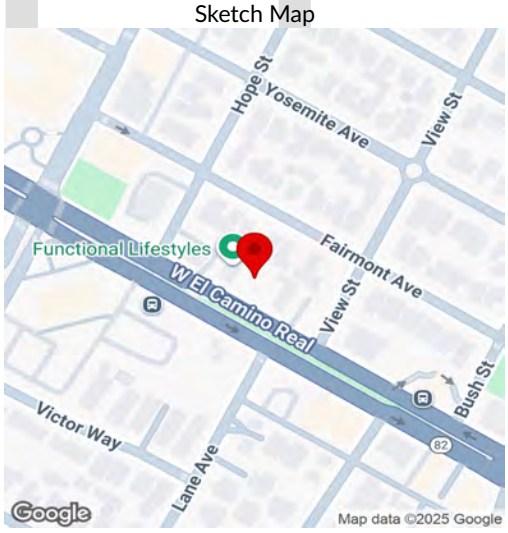
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
624 W El Camino Real appears eligible for the Mountain View Register under Criterion c as a full expression of Commercial Modern style architecture with overhanging eaves, multi-lite glazed garage doors, and patterned concrete masonry unit walls; and as an increasingly rare extant auto-oriented building designed in the style, associated with the post-World War II automobile-oriented commercial development of El Camino Real. The period of significance is 1958, the year of construction. The property retains all aspects of historic integrity.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Shed roof
- Overhanging eaves with exposed rafters
- Storefront windows with alternating rectangular sashes
- Multi-lite glazed garage doors
- Brick bulkhead with stacked bond
- Concrete masonry unit walls with hexagonal pattern.

Continuation of B12. References:

- "Legal Advertising." Daily Palo Alto Times, February 16, 1970, 34.
- "The El Camino-San Antonio Merchants." Daily Palo Alto Times, June 15, 1959, 5.

DRAFT

PAGE&TURNBULL

MEMORANDUM

DATE	March 1, 2023	PROJECT NUMBER	22226
TO	Nick Towstopiat, Associate Project Manager	PROJECT	615 & 749 W. El Camino Real, Mountain View – HRER Peer Review
OF	David J. Powers & Associates, Inc 1871 The Alameda, Suite 200 San Jose, CA 95126	FROM	Hannah Simonson, Associate, Cultural Resources Planner/ Architectural Historian
CC	Peter Birkholz, Principal-in-Charge, Page & Turnbull	VIA	Email

REGARDING 615 & 749 W. El Camino Real, Mountain View, HRER Peer Review Memorandum

INTRODUCTION

DRAFT

This Historic Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) Peer Review Memorandum has been prepared by Page & Turnbull at the request of David J. Powers & Associates regarding the properties at 615 W. El Camino Real (APN 193-02-050) and 749 W. El Camino Real (APN 193-02-049) in Mountain View. David J. Powers & Associates has been retained by the City of Mountain View to conduct the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance review of a proposed project on a site that includes these two properties.

The two properties are immediately adjacent, both on the south side of West El Camino Real, between Castro Street and Lane Avenue, immediately south of downtown Mountain View. The property at 615 W. El Camino Real is an approximately rectangular, 1.2-acre parcel at the southwest corner of W. El Camino Real and Lane Avenue. 615 W. El Camino Real includes a one-story restaurant, built c. 1945, currently vacant and is surrounded by a surface parking lot, as well as an un-landscaped area surrounded by trees and a large surface parking lot that serves the adjacent bank property. The property at 749 W. El Camino Real is an approximately rectangular, 1.9-acre parcel at the southeast corner of W. El Camino Real and Castro Street. 749 W. El Camino Real contains a two-story bank, currently occupied by Chase Bank, built in 1977 for Home Savings & Loan Association and designed by Millard Sheets Designs, Inc. (later named Millard Sheets & Associates Designs, Inc.). The property also includes a plaza at the northwest corner and surface parking to the south and east of the building.



Figure 1. Subject properties: 615 W. El Camino Real (right, shaded blue) and 749 W. El Camino Real (left, shaded green). Source: SCC Map, County of Santa Clara, 2023. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

Neither property is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources (Mountain View Register). The building is not included in the most recent version available of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) for Santa Clara County, issued September 2022, indicating that no record of a previous survey or evaluation is on file at an information center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

In December 2021, Ascent Environmental, Inc. prepared a Historic Resource Evaluation Report ("2021 HRER") for the properties at 615 and 749 W. El Camino Real, which evaluated the properties' historic significance and eligibility for listing on the National Register and California Register. The report includes California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 form for each property in

the Appendix. The 2021 HRER found both properties ineligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria.[1]

Summary of Peer Review Findings

Page & Turnbull concurs with Ascent Environmental' s determination that the former Clarke's Charcoal Broiler restaurant building at 615 W. El Camino Real is not eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, or Mountain View Historic Register, and is therefore not a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Page & Turnbull disagrees with Ascent Environmental' s determination that the former Home Savings & Loan Association building (now Chase Bank) at 749 W. El Camino Real is not eligible for listing in the California Register or Mountain View Register, but concurs that the property is not currently eligible for the National Register. Based on review of the 2021 HRER and additional research, it is Page & Turnbull's professional opinion that 749 W. El Camino Real is eligible for individual listing in the California Register and the Mountain View Register and would therefore qualify as a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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Methodology

Page & Turnbull conducted a field survey of the subject property on December 23, 2022, to take photographs and observe existing conditions. Page & Turnbull accessed the exterior only of 615 W. El Camino Real, but accessed the exterior and the lobby interior of 749 W. El Camino Real. In addition to reviewing the 2021 HRER, Page & Turnbull reviewed the "Chase Bank Artwork: Deinstallation Feasibility Study" prepared by ARG Conservation Services (September 13, 2022); however, this peer review does not address any of the findings of that feasibility study. Additional research regarding the subject property was conducted using archival materials and public records at repositories including the Mountain View Building Division, Mountain View Public Library, Smithsonian Archives of American Art, and Huntington Library, as well as using online databases such as Newspapers.com, NewsBank, UC Santa Barbara Library FrameFinder historic aerial photographs, NETR Online Historic Aerials, and oral history interview transcripts with Millard Sheets on file at the University of California Los Angeles Library Center for Oral History Research and the Smithsonian Archives of American Art.

Page & Turnbull also reviewed *Banking On Beauty: Millard Sheets and Midcentury Commercial Architecture in California* (University of Texas Press, 2018) by historian Adam Arenson, which is an

[1] Ascent Environmental, Inc., *Historic Resource Evaluation Report for Properties between Castro Street and Lane Avenue, Mountain View, Mountain View* (Prepared for GS Mountain View III, LLC, December 2021), 21.

illustrated scholarly publication that is based on archival research and extensive interviews, including with members of the Millard Sheets Studio and their relatives. Page & Turnbull corresponded briefly with Arenson via email in January and February 2023 to clarify the role that Sheets played in design decisions and the internal structure of the studio. Arenson provided some of his research notes and reference photos of materials on file at the Huntington Library, which houses the collection of Denis O'Connor, a mosaic muralist who worked in the Millard Sheets Studio and was later a principal of its successor studio.

Professional Qualifications

Page & Turnbull has 50 years of experience in historic preservation planning and architecture in California, with offices in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Jose. This Peer Review Memorandum was authored by Hannah Simonson, Associate and Cultural Resources Planner/Architectural Historian, with internal review by Christina Dikas, Associate Principal and Director of Page & Turnbull's Cultural Resources Planning Studio. Both meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History.

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Hannah Simonson has extensive experience preparing historic resource evaluations of buildings, sites, and landscapes, historic structures reports and conditions assessments, and CEQA compliance documents. She has worked on a range of citywide historic resource surveys and historic context statements, as well as historic preservation design guidelines. Her expertise is focused on the Modern Movement and Late Modern architecture—a topic on which she has presented extensively to local and national audiences. Her project work has included the evaluation of Modernist and Late Modern buildings, landscapes, and campuses throughout the Bay Area and the Los Angeles region. Simonson has a Master of Science in Historic Preservation from the University of Texas at Austin School of Architecture.

PEER REVIEW OF HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION

The following outlines Page & Turnbull's peer review findings for the 2021 HRER, including observations where information or context is missing or inconsistent, and provides a discussion of the evaluation findings. This peer review analysis follows the same outline as the 2021 HRER, including sections on the Executive Summary and Introduction, Study Methods, Historic Overview, Historic Resource Evaluation, Conclusions and Recommendations, and Appendix with DPR forms.

Relevant additional research findings made by Page & Turnbull are provided in the section that follows this peer review.

Report Organization, Executive Summary & Introduction

The 2021 HRER is titled *Historic Resource Evaluation Report for Properties between Castro Street and Lane Avenue, Mountain View,* which is somewhat confusing as it does not include reference to the street address of W. El Camino Real.[2] Another minor point of clarification is that the respective dates of construction for the two buildings are not mentioned until the evaluation on page 19 (in the case of 749 W. El Camino Real) or the DPR form in the appendix (in the case of 615 W. El Camino Real); including the years of construction in the executive summary and/or introduction would help aid the reader in interpreting the findings and reason for the historic resource study.

With regard to the overall report organization, the format of having a report with attached DPR forms is an accepted approach for historic resource evaluations. However, the limited information provided about the site development history and construction chronology in the DPR forms in the Appendix is not included in the main body of the report. From the perspective of the reader, it would be helpful to either include additional photographs showing multiple facades of each building within the body of the report or, within Section 4, refer the reader to the DPR forms in the appendix for additional photographs.

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The introduction adequately outlines the relevant regulatory framework, including the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and Mountain View Register of Historic Resources (Mountain View Register).

The aerial photographic maps of the 2021 HRER study area outline the footprint of the primary buildings on each site. However, it would be helpful for these maps (Figure 1-2, and sketch maps in the DPR forms) to also include outlines of the parcel boundaries. In particular, the 749 W. El Camino Real property has associated landscape features, including a plaza, planters, fountain, and sculpture, that should be indicated as part of the study area.

Study Methods

The review of prior cultural resource surveys in the records search and literature review is adequate. Missing from the public records search and literature review is a review of Arenson's book *Banking on Beauty* (2018), which is a definitive resource on the work of Millard Sheets and clarifies a number of discrepancies and omissions in the 2021 HRER's characterization of the design of 749 W. El

[2] The DPR forms in the appendix include the following report citation, which differs from the main report tile given on the cover and title page: Ascent Environmental. 2021. Historic Resource Evaluation Report for El Camino Real Properties. Prepared for GS Mountain View III, LLC.

Camino Real and the involvement of Sheets and other members of the Millard Sheets Studio; these are discussed in greater detail in this peer review in the following section "Historic Context & Site History." Page & Turnbull also found several historical newspaper articles through online databases and oral history transcripts online that further illuminate the design process of the bank at 749 W. El Camino Real.

Given that the 2021 HRER was prepared in late 2021, Page & Turnbull presumes repositories such as the Mountain View Building Division may not have been readily accessible in-person due to COVID-19 protocols, although this is not explicitly stated in the 2021 HRER. A review of building permit records is typical practice for a historic resource evaluation report, along with the inclusion of a table of available building permits.

The 2021 HRER is organized such that a focused site development history, as well as ownership history, is not provided. Some relevant information is found in various sections of the report, including Section 4 "Historic Resource Evaluation" and in the DPR forms. However, no discussion is provided about the history of the development of the Home Savings & Loan Association building 749 W. El Camino Real, which included conversations and negotiations with the City of Mountain View about the building's design, or the ownership transition to Washington Mutual (1998), then JPMorgan Chase (2008).

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Historic Overview

Development of Mountain View

The historic context provides sufficient overall background for the City of Mountain View and the evolution of El Camino Real. The discussion of El Camino Real notes that in the mid-20th century, "commercial development progressed along traffic routes into areas with available parking. The lots along El Camino Real began to be developed for uses that responded to the automobile – drive-through restaurants, gas and service stations and auto dealerships."[3] However, the trend of roadside restaurants and other automobile-oriented businesses popping up along El Camino Real is not supplemented with any specific examples.

Roadside Eateries

The historic context also provides a discussion of roadside eateries, including family restaurants and diner subtypes. The discussion of family restaurants as a precursor to mid-20th century roadside drive-ins and other roadside restaurants is valuable and establishes the precedent for the use of

[3] Ascent Environmental, *Historic Resource Evaluation Report for Properties between Castro Street and Lane Avenue, Mountain View, Mountain View*, 9.

both residential style architecture and architectural gimmicks (like windmills, etc.) in roadside restaurant architecture. However, the connection to these early roadside family restaurants and the A-frame residential architecture of 615 W. El Camino Real is not explicitly discussed either in the Historic Overview section or in other evaluation sections of the 2021 HRER.

The context provided for roadside eateries provides an adequate national overview of the typology, but provides only one sentence related specifically to California, and is about Google-style diners in Los Angeles. The context should provide some information about the specific styles and iterations of roadside eateries in California, and some focused discussion of El Camino Real in the Mountain View area, including any notable roadside restaurants from Mountain View's past and any extant examples. A justification for the inclusion of the historic context on diners is never provided, as the restaurant building at 615 W. El Camino Real does not fit the diner typology. Rather, the building was constructed as a hamburger stand.

Millard Sheets Designs, Inc. and the Home Savings & Loan Association Banks

The historic context provides a sufficient and accurate of account of Millard Sheet's (1907-1989) biography, early career, and early collaboration with Howard Ahmanson (1906-1968), founder and chairman of the Home Savings & Loan Association (established 1947 in Los Angeles). However, Page & Turnbull has found through additional research that the context misrepresents the trajectory of the Millard Sheets Studio's design practice in the late 1960s and 1970s, as well as the respective roles of Sheets and other designers in his studio, leading to an inadequate comparative analysis with other regional examples of Home Savings & Loan Association branches. For further discussion, refer to the section "Additional Research Findings – Historic Context: Millard Sheets and Home Savings & Loan Association" that follows in this report.

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The context discusses the design of the Beverly Hills Home Savings & Loan Association (9245 Wilshire Boulevard), an early commission by Ahmanson, which established many of the features and characteristics of what Adam Arenson, historian and author of *Banking on Beauty* (2018), deems the "Home Savings Style," which was developed over time, including the geometric massing, white travertine marble, and program of integrated artworks including mosaics, sculpture, tapestry, stained glass, and later sculpture. The 2021 HRER includes two photographs of the Beverly Hills branch and would benefit from a photograph of other examples the "Home Savings Style" from the Ahmanson era.

The 2021 HRER states that Millard Sheets Designs, Inc. was responsible for over 40 Home Savings & Loan Association branches in California. While it is true that the Millard Sheets Studio designed over 40 branches in collaboration with Ahmanson, the studio also went on to design another 80 branches

for Home Savings after Ahmanson's death.[4] Also important to the context of the Home Savings branches designed after Ahmanson's death, but not discussed in the 2021 HRER, is the fact that California state laws changed in 1972, allowing savings and loan associations to operate statewide, and spurring Home Saving's expansion north out of Southern California for the first time.[5]

The 2021 HRER notes that "Ahmanson gave Sheets complete freedom" in the design of Home Savings buildings. While this is generally true for the early commissions, Ahmanson grew to like the working Home Savings Style architectural formula. What is not discussed in the 2021 HRER context is that Sheets later felt constrained by Ahmanson's desire to stick to the architectural formula and Ahmanson's rejection of Sheets' suggestions for new ideas and changes.[6] Rather, the 2021 HRER inaccurately states the following: "However, after Ahmanson's death in 1968, Sheets decreased his role in the design of each individual branch. As a result, designs became more standardized, although based on the location's unique history and character."[7] This statement is directly contradicted by the comprehensive scholarly account provided by Arenson. In addition to mischaracterizing the trajectory of Millard Sheets Studio's work for the Home Savings & Loan Association, the context and later evaluation discussions do not fully contextualize the atelier model of the studio. Over-emphasis is placed on Sheets' relative level of involvement in day-to-day design activities.

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The 2021 HRER includes a discussion of the San Jose Home Savings & Loan Association branch (1972) and lists other branches on the San Francisco Peninsula, including information about whether the buildings are extant or artworks removed. Minor points of clarification related to the list of other Home Savings branches on the Peninsula include: a Menlo Park branch built in 1973 has since been demolished; one of the two Redwood City banks described does not appear to have been a Home Savings bank (listed as a Guaranty Savings and Loan in Arenson's master database of Sheets designs); and the other bank in Redwood City was a Home Savings bank, but was built in the mid-1980s, not in 1957.[8] To provide a true regional comparative analysis, it would be useful to include photographs (or Google Street View screenshots) in the report of some of these Peninsula examples, in addition to the photographs of the San Jose branch.

[4] Adam Arenson, *Banking on Beauty: Millard Sheets and Midcentury Commercial Architecture in California* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 2018), 7.
[5] Arenson, *Banking on Beauty*, 180.
[6] Arenson, *Banking on Beauty*, 169.
[7] Ascent Environmental, *Historic Resource Evaluation Report for Properties between Castro Street and Lane Avenue, Mountain View, Mountain View*, 19.
[8] "Definitive List for Home Savings and Loan Artwork, Savings of America Artwork, and the Millar Sheets Studio Public Projects," Adam Arenson, accessed online February 21, 2023; NETR Online historic aerials, 1948-1987.

The historic overview section of the 2021 HRER provides little information about the context of the design, approval, and development of the Home Savings branch in Mountain View, and this information is not provided elsewhere in the report. Page & Turnbull's research indicates that such details, including the negotiations and conversation with local Mountain View officials about the design of the branch and the relationship to new architectural design experimentations within the studio, are required for an adequate understanding of how the Mountain View branch relates to the Millard Sheets Studio's body of work. Furthermore, the artists within the studio responsible for the various art components are not cited, the themes and motifs of the mosaic are not discussed, and the interior mural and stained-glass window are not mentioned at all.

Mid-Century Modern & Jewel Box Banks

The 2021 HRER identifies Midcentury Modernism and 'jewel box' banks as the two relevant architectural style contexts for evaluating the former Home Savings branch at 749 W. El Camino Real. While the evaluation (Section 4.1.2) and DPR form evaluate the building within the context of New Formalism, the historic overview section on Midcentury Modernism includes only a very brief discussion of New Formalism. The 2021 HRER states that New Formalism is one of several styles under the umbrella of Midcentury Modernism. However, given the identified periods of significance for Midcentury Modern (identified as 1945-1965 by the 2021 HRER) and New Formalism (1950s to 1970s), New Formalism might better be understood as a subset of the Modern Movement more generally, as it occupies a period of transition between the lighter, thinner steel, glass, and wood of the Midcentury Modern to the heavier, more monumental brick, concrete, and marble that characterizes much (but not all of) Late Modern architecture. In addition to the character-defining features identified in the 2021 HRER—rectilinear forms featuring slender arches, strict symmetry, flat roofs, vertical lines, and columnar supports—other typical features of the style include masonry cladding (including more high-end materials like travertine marble) or concrete construction and siting within plaza landscapes.

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The 2021 HRER correctly identifies balance, proportion, and Classical references as distinguishing characteristics of New Formalism. However, the report goes on to then state that the design of the bank building at 749 W. El Camino Real "is actually more similar to several small farming banks in the Midwest created by Louis H. Sullivan in the early 20th century," which indicates a fundamental misunderstanding of New Formalism and the subject building. Indeed, the subject building has features that are reminiscent of Sullivan's 'jewel box' banks, including its rectangular brick massing and glass-filled arched openings. Arenson also observes that Sullivan's 'jewel box' banks were a possible source of inspiration.[9] However, as the 2021 HRER notes, all of Sullivan's jewel box banks were built between 1902 and 1920 in rural towns across the Midwest. Thus, it does not follow that

[9] Arenson, *Banking on Beauty*, 11.

one could evaluate a 1977 bank building in the San Francisco Bay Area under the context of a 'jewel box' bank. Rather, reference to Classical and historical forms is an inherent feature of New Formalism, and the bank at 749 W. El Camino Real is best understood as an example of New Formalism that contains references to Sullivan and jewel box banks; it is not, itself, a jewel box bank, as defined. One might also identify other possible references in the design of 749 W. El Camino Real, including Frank Lloyd Wright's' V. C. Morris Gift Shop (1948, San Francisco), Edward Durrell Stone's Von Kleinsmid Center at the University of Southern California (1967, Los Angeles), or Louis Kahn's Indian Institutes of Management (1962-74, Ahmedabad, India).

Historic Resource Evaluation

The Historic Resource Evaluation (Section 4) of the 2021 HRER includes sub-sections on the main building at each property, including a brief building description; evaluation under significance criteria for the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register; and integrity discussion.

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The 2021 HRER does not include a construction history of the properties in the main body of the report; this information is included only in the DPR forms in the appendix of the 2021 HRER. For the purposes of this peer review discussion, information relevant to the construction history is addressed in this section. Ascent Environmental does not appear to have requested or reviewed building permit records on file at the City of Mountain View Building Division, and thus does not include a summary table of building permit records. The construction history appears to be based primarily on Santa Clara County Assessor Records, aerial photographs, and visual observation. Page & Turnbull requested and reviewed available building permits on file, in addition to historic aerials, newspaper articles, and other sources relevant to the construction histories of the two properties. For further discussion, refer to the section "Additional Research Findings" that follows in this report.

749 W. EL CAMINO REAL (CHASE BANK BUILDING)

Building Description

The exterior building description for 749 W. El Camino Real is generally consistent with Page & Turnbull's observations, but lacks sufficient detail in describing the exterior and interior art components of the building to adequately inform the evaluation. Only photographs of the primary (north) and east facades are included in the 2021 HRER, and photographs of the other two facades and the interior artworks would be beneficial.

The mosaic at the front of the building is described only as a "large mosaic" with no description of the number of panels or their motifs, and the 2021 HRER does not include any narrative description or photographs of the interior lobby. While historic resource evaluations for CEQA do not always

require a discussion or documentation of interior spaces, in this case, banking lobbies are typically understood to be semi-public spaces and often have decorative architectural detailing. In particular, Home Savings & Loan Association buildings designed by Millard Sheets Studio are known to frequently have an interior program of artwork, often including murals, fabric hangings, and stained glass.

While the description adequately describes the decorative features of the brick cladding, it would also be helpful to note that the structural system of the building is reinforced concrete. One minor point of clarification is that the "owl statues" described along the roof should be called out as non-original to avoid confusion; these owls are bird deterrent statues installed at a later date.

Construction History (included in DPR form only)

No construction history is provided in the DPR forms beyond a sentence that states that the building was constructed in 1977 and that an ATM was installed at a later date. Page & Turnbull's review of the building permits on file at the City of Mountain View Building Division reveal, in addition to minor interior tenant improvements, a series of minor alterations to exterior doors, the addition of ATMs in 1999 and 2009, and various changes in exterior signage. Page & Turnbull also identified several historic photographs in the course of research, and has identified the owl bird-deterrent statues as non-original.

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No discussion of the ownership and occupancy of the bank is included in the 2021 HRER. Page & Turnbull's research indicates that the ownership and occupancy history of the building tracks with the acquisition of Home Savings & Loan Association by Washington Mutual in 1998, and then by JPMorgan Chase in 2008.

Evaluation Under Significance Criteria

The evaluation in the 2021 HRER evaluates the bank building at 749 W. El Camino Real for individual listing in the National Register, California Register and Mountain View Register, and finds that it is not eligible for listing under any criteria.

The 2021 HRER notes that the building is less than 50 years old, and therefore is subject to National Register Criterion Consideration G and California Register Special Consideration for properties less than 50 years old. While the regulatory framework section of the report (Section 1.2.2) accurately defines these respective considerations, the evaluation section (Section 4.1.2) inaccurately conflates the National Register and California Register considerations by stating that "exceptional importance must be demonstrated." However, this is accurate for National Register Criterion Consideration G only, not for the California Register Special Consideration. For the California Register, the threshold

is lower than National Register Criterion Consideration G, and it only must be "demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical perspective" and "to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource.[10] Furthermore, the 2021 HRER does not state that the Mountain View Historical Register (as governed by City of Mountain View Zoning Code Section 36.54 et. seq.) does not include any age-eligibility threshold or considerations.

With regard to the California Register Special Consideration for properties less than 50 years old, it is clearly demonstrated within this peer review memorandum that sufficient time has passed to obtain a historical and scholarly perspective on the former Home Savings & Loan Association branch bank at 749 W. El Camino Real (refer to the "Additional Research Findings – Historic Context: Millard Sheets and Home Savings & Loan Association" section that follows in this report). The property is currently 46 years old and extensive documentation is available contextualizing the history of Home Savings & Loan Association and the Millard Sheets Studio. In addition to a wealth of primary source materials available, a comprehensive and detailed account of Millard Sheets, Millard Sheets Studio, the history of Harold Ahmanson and the Home Savings & Loan Association, and the collaboration between Sheets and Home Savings is documented in historian Adam Arenson's *Banking on Beauty: Millard Sheets and Midcentury Commercial Architecture in California* (University of Texas Press, 2018). Arenson has also developed a map and database of all of the Millard Sheets Studio commercial and public projects, with references to archival sources.[11] Additionally, other articles and historic resource evaluations have been written about Sheets-designed Home Savings banks, as cited in the references of the 2021 HRER.[12]

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Under Criterion A/1/2, the 2021 HRER evaluation notes that the property does not have a direct, important association with historic events as a local branch of the Home Savings & Loan Association. While the evaluation would benefit from some discussion contextualizing the 1977 branch opening as relatively late in the history of Home Savings & Loan Association (founded 1947), coming only

[10] California Office of Historic Preservation, *Technical Assistance Bulletin No. 6: California Register and National Register: A Comparison (for purpose of determining eligibility for the California Register* (Sacramento: California Office of State Publishing, n.d.), 3, accessed online https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1069/files/technical%20assistance%20bulletin%206%202011%20update.pdf.

[11] "Definitive List for Home Savings and Loan Artwork, Savings of America Artwork, and the Millar Sheets Studio Public Projects," Adam Arenson, accessed online February 21, 2023.

[12] Robert Jay Chattel, Chattel Architecture, Planning, and Preservation, "Historic Resource Assessment 2600 Wilshire Boulevard, Santa Monica, California," 2011, accessed online, https://www.smgov.net/departments/pcd/agendas/Landmarks-Commission/2013/20131209/13LM-012%20(2600%20Wilshire%20Boulevard)%20Staff%20Report%20(12-9-2013).pdf; Adam Arenson, Jason Foo, Laurene Harding Rivas, Regina O'Brien, and Cheryll Dudley Roberts, "Millard Sheets, A Legacy of Art and Architecture" LA Conservancy, 2012, accessed online, https://californiapreservation.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/2016-09-07_Handouts.pdf; and Eve Kahn, "The Artist that Beautified California Banks," *The New York Times*, June 10, 2016, accessed online, https://www.nytimes.com/2016/06/10/arts/design/the-artist-who-beautified-california-banks.html.

about a decade before the savings and loan crisis of the mid-1980s to mid-1990s which marked a steep decline in this type of banking institution, Page & Turnbull concurs with this assessment.

Under Criterion B/2/1, the 2021 HRER notes that the bank was built after Howard Ahmanson's death, and is therefore not significantly associated with him. Page & Turnbull concurs with this assessment relative to Ahmanson. The 2021 HRER evaluation under Criterion B/2/1 also discusses the involvement of Millard Sheets, Denis O'Connor and Susan Lautmann Hertel; however, such discussion is not appropriate for an evaluation under Criterion B/2/1 as the property is not the home or studio of any of the artists, and their contributions to the design of the building should be addressed under Criterion C/3/3. As stated in the National Park Service's *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation:* "Architects, artisans, artists, and engineers are often represented by their works, which are eligible under [National Register] Criterion C. Their homes and studios, however, can be eligible for consideration under [National Register] Criterion B, because these usually are the properties with which they are most personally associated."[13]

With regard to the claim under the Criterion B/2/1 discussion that "it is unknown if it was designed by Sheets himself," Page & Turnbull's research shows this statement to be inaccurate and conveying a misunderstanding of Sheets' atelier-like studio and role of impresario; refer to the "Additional Research Findings – Historic Context: Millard Sheets and Home Savings & Loan Association" section that follows in this report.[14] Sheets was always careful never to claim that he was an architect, instead collaborating with architects to produce and sign off on drawings as licensed architects, but was deeply involved in the architectural design process, and in all aspects of the design of art components involved in his building projects. Also, not unlike at an architecture firm where a principal or head of a firm may get named credit for a design, many designers will have worked on aspects of the design of a building. Furthermore, while Sheets afforded his top designers such as Hertel and O'Connor latitude in design development, it is amply documented in Arenson's *Banking on Beauty* and in oral history interviews with Sheets that Sheets was involved in all projects that came through the studio, often originating design ideas and always acting as the final arbiter of design approval. This collaborative design studio environment does not detract from the significance of Sheets' association with any particular project.

The 2021 HRER claim that the subject property is "not the best representation of [O'Connor and Hertel's] work" and that the San Jose Home Savings branch is a better example is not backed by any substantial justification. The report does not discuss the design or motifs in the mosaic at 749 W. El

[13] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, rev. 1995), 16.
[14] Ascent Environmental, Inc., *Historic Resource Evaluation Report for Properties between Castro Street and Lane Avenue, Mountain View, Mountain View*, 19.

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Camion Real or the San Jose branch mosaic, nor does the historic context provide any further comparative discussion of other mosaics or artworks by O'Connor or Hertel on which to base this claim. Rather, the claim is, seemingly, made primarily on the fact that the San Jose branch is clad in travertine with gold tile edging, which was more typical of previous Home Savings branches—a material choice that is not relevant to the contributions of O'Connor or Hertel. The historic overview (Section 3.4 of the 2021 HRER) describes the San Jose branch as the "most prominent example of Sheet's [sic.] work" in Santa Clara County, but does not explain by what definition it is the most prominent and does not provide any documentation about awards, media attention, or other recognition that would justify an understanding of it as more "prominent" than other branches in the area.[15] Furthermore, any potential architectural significance of the San Jose branch does not preclude the Mountain View branch from being found significant for the California Register at a local level, or for listing in the Mountain View Register.

The 2021 HRER finds that the property "does not contain many of the character defining features of Ahmanson's and Sheet's work" and that it "does not strongly represent the New Formalist Style" or "the majority of the characteristic of the 'jewel box' bank style" and is therefore not eligible for listing under Criterion C/3/3. Page & Turnbull does not concur with this finding. The evaluation discussion does not adequately recognize that that the subject property is the product of a second era of the Millard Sheets Studio's collaboration with Home Savings, following Ahmanson's death, and evaluate the property within this design context. Page & Turnbull's research clearly demonstrates a creative and productive period for the Sheets Design Studio following Ahmanson's death, marked by evolution of the Home Savings Style, as desired by Sheets, who had been feeling constrained by the rigid formula under Ahmanson in later years; refer to the "Additional Research Findings – Historic Context: Millard Sheets and Home Savings & Loan Association" section that follows in this report. The 2021 HRER statement that designs being produced out of Sheets' studio following Ahmanson's death became "increasingly rigid, based on increasingly formulaic designs" is not accurate. While economy and efficiency may have been a concern, the building designs diverged from the standard Home Savings Style type and did not sacrifice distinctive art; as put by Arenson, in the period after Ahmanson's death, the studio produced of the "most striking designs, and drawing ever more often on community history."[16]

Furthermore, the discussion under Criterion C/3/3 does not adequately recognize the collaborative contributions of the Millard Sheets Studio, which in the case of the Mountain View Home Savings branch, produced a total work of design, inclusive of the siting, architecture, interiors, mosaic,

[15] Ascent Environmental, Inc., *Historic Resource Evaluation Report for Properties between Castro Street and Lane Avenue, Mountain View, Mountain View*, 14.
[16] Arenson, *Banking on Beauty*, 14.

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sculpture, stained-glass, and interior mural. The mosaic features scenes that evoke the history of Mountain View and the Northern California region, expressing the more localized approach to mosaic design that the studio took in the 1970s. The building and integrated art program, taken as a total work of design, possess high artistic value.

Page & Turnbull does not concur with the statement that the building does not represent the New Formalist style. The building still embodies the New Formalist style even though the material palette diverges from the white travertine marble of other Home Savings banks. The building has many of the distinctive characteristics of New Formalism, including monumental and rectangular massing, flat roof, symmetrical facades, masonry cladding, a lack of fenestration above the ground floor, a landscaped plaza, and simplified historical references including archways, corbelled cornice, and string courses. As previously noted, Page & Turnbull does not find that the property can be effectively evaluated as an example of a 'jewel box' bank, as this typology is defined by the 2021 HRER as being a narrow typology directly associated with Louis Sullivan in the early twentieth century. If it had been demonstrated that the 'jewel box' bank was a typology that evolved out of Sullivan's early examples with forms and various buildings across the country and throughout the later twentieth century, then this context might be appropriate. However, it is Page & Turnbull's professional opinion that the property at 749 W. El Camino Real is better understood as an example of the New Formalist style (which is associated with the 1960s and 1970s), that has a formal and material language that echoes or references Sullivan's 'jewel box' banks.

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Under Criterion D/4/4, the evaluation notes that the building is not likely to yield important new information based on the construction method; Page & Turnbull concurs.

Integrity Discussion

Typically, an integrity discussion is not required or included if a property is not found to be eligible for listing as a historic resource. However, the 2021 HRER includes a brief statement that concludes that the building retains all seven aspects of integrity. Page & Turnbull concurs that the building retains all seven aspects of integrity, and would further expand this conclusion to include that the property also retains integrity of the related site features, including the planters, front and rear plaza, and bird sculpture.

615 W. EL CAMINO REAL (RESTAURANT BUILDING)

Building Description

The building description for 615 W. El Camino Real includes sufficient detail regarding all facades and is generally consistent with Page & Turnbull's observations. One minor clarification to the building description is that, while shown in photographs, the building's siding and roof cladding

materials are not noted in the narrative description. Siding materials include stucco and wide vertical groove wood siding, and the gabled portion of the roof is clad in wood shingles. The identification of the building's style as a "vernacular commercial style" is appropriate. It would be helpful to include this descriptor in section 4.2.1 Building Description, as it is only first used in the following 4.2.2 Evaluation section.

While the description does include two small accessory buildings, other site features and context are not discussed. The restaurant building and its surrounding surface parking lot only occupy approximately one quarter of the site. A small field surrounded by trees is located to the south, and the west half of the property is occupied by a surface parking lot surrounded by trees that serves the bank at 749 W. El Camino Real.

Construction History (included in DPR form only)

No construction history is provided in the Historic Resource Evaluation for 615 W. El Camino Real (section 4.2 of the 2021 HRER), but it is included in the DPR form in the appendix. It would be beneficial to the reader to have a summary of the construction history in the Historic Resource Evaluation section of the report, or at minimum provide direction to the DPR form, as the evaluation discussion references some alterations of the building that had not previously been presented or elaborated upon in the report.

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As previously noted, the construction history provided in the DPR form does not include a review of available building permit records. The construction history appears to be based primarily on Santa Clara County Assessor Records, aerial photographs, and visual observation. No Sanborn Map Co. fire insurance maps are available for the subject block. Page & Turnbull's review of the 2021 HRER, building permit records, and other source materials related to the property, identified several inaccuracies in the construction history.

The year 1945 is cited as a possible year of construction, based on Santa Clara County Assessor records, but notes that historic aerial photographs do not confirm this fact. Page & Turnbull agrees that the historic aerial photos confirm that the restaurant building did not exist on the site in 1948 or the early 1950s. Rather, the building appears to have been constructed c. 1954, and definitively appears in a 1956 aerial photograph. Page & Turnbull disagrees that the "rear addition" is not present in the 1956 aerial photograph, which is referenced but not reproduced in the 2021 HRER; the photograph appears to show two building volumes that would correspond with the A-frame front portion of the building and the flat-roofed rear portion (albeit, the rear portion of the building has since been altered at the parapet and with a rear bathroom).

The 2021 HRER identifies that two additional wings were added between 1982 and 1987, based on review of historic aerial photographs. The building permit records confirm this, with a 1984 permit issued for two dining patio additions on either side of the A-frame portion of the building. The building permit records also include a building permit for a rear bathroom addition in 2009. Photographs from the Clarke's Facebook page included in the 2021 HRER as Figure 9 show the building prior to the addition of the side wings. The caption notes that the roofline appears to have been partially removed. However, Page & Turnbull disagrees with this assessment, and is of the opinion that this was likely the original configuration of the roofline.

The DPR also states that "news articles state that Bill Clarke opened Clarke's Charcoal Broiler at this location in 1945" but does not footnote or cite specific articles, so it is unclear whether the source of this information is newspaper articles from the 1940s, or more recent newspaper articles published in 2021 when the business closed that generally describe the business as operating for 75 years. In contrast, Page & Turnbull's research uncovered a 1966 newspaper advertisement for the business stating that it had around for 12 years (which would be since 1954), which is consistent with the construction date supported by aerial photographs. For further discussion, refer to the section "Additional Research Findings – Site History & Construction Chronology" that follows in this report.

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Evaluation Under Significance Criteria

The evaluation in the 2021 HRER finds that the restaurant building at 615 W. El Camino Real is not eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register or Mountain View Register under any criteria. Under Criterion A/1/2, the evaluation notes that the claim that Clarke's Charcoal Broiler was the "oldest restaurant in Mountain View," does not rise to the level of significance for listing. Under Criterion B/2/1, the evaluation notes that the original owner, Bill Clarke, is not a significant person in Mountain View's history, and any possible important associations with his role in the Navy are not connected to the subject property. Under Criterion C/3/3, the evaluation notes that the building is not the work of a master, does not possess high artistic values, and is vernacular building that does not have the distinguishing characteristic of a particular style. Under Criterion D/4/4, the evaluation notes that the building is not likely to yield important new information based on the construction method.

Page & Turnbull, overall, agrees with the conclusion that 615 W. El Camino Real is not eligible for listing as an individual resource in a local, state, or federal register. However, the evaluation discussion does not adequately address or refer back the historic context presented in the earlier sections of the report, including how this building fits into the context of family restaurants and diners. The building, which might be best described as originally a roadside hamburger stand, was part of a trend in casual roadside restaurants in the post-World War II period that sprang up along

thoroughfares like El Camino Real. The original building seems to have had little room for dining inside (prior to 1980s dining patio additions), suggesting that it has more in common with drive-in restaurants of the era, rather than the diner typology. While some roadside restaurants embodied Midcentury Modern or flashier Googie style architecture, others, like 615 W. El Camino Real, mimicked residential architecture. As such, the building should be considered within the context of the roadside restaurant typology within Mountain View, in addition to its architecture and long-time business ownership. The evaluation does not provide any comparative analysis with other extant roadside restaurants in or around Mountain View (such as along El Camino Real in other cities), or with the typology generally.

Integrity Discussion

Typically, an integrity discussion is not required or included if a property is not found to be eligible for listing as a historic resource. However, the 2021 HRER includes a brief integrity discussion that concludes that the building retains integrity of location and setting, but has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and no longer retains overall integrity. Page & Turnbull agrees that the building has lost integrity due to extensive alterations over the years, but disagrees with the assertion that integrity of association has been lost because the restaurant closed and the building is vacant. Continued operation of an original business is not required for a building to retain integrity of association. In many cases, commercial buildings have a series of tenants over the course of their existence, including periods of vacancy. The National Park Service's *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* elaborates by stating, "A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer. Like feeling, association requires the presence of physical features that convey a property's historic character."[17] The overall location and design of the building is still legible as a roadside, drive-in restaurant and further retains this association through community memory and documentation. An observer would still recognize the building as the location of the long-running Clarke's Charcoal Broiler restaurant.

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Conclusion and Recommendations

The assessment of previously identified built resources within an eighth-mile radius of the study area is adequate. However, as previously noted, Page & Turnbull does not concur with the finding that 749 W. El Camino Real is not an eligible historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. As such, further study would be required to determine whether any proposed project may cause substantial adverse effects on a historic resource.

[17] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, rev. 1995), 45.

Appendix: DPR Forms

The majority of the text content of the DPR forms is the same as other sections of the 2021 HRER, including the building descriptions, context, and evaluations. Additional current condition photos are included in the DPR forms that are not included in the main body of the report, and the DPR form for 615 W. El Camino Real has a construction chronology that is not included in the main body of the report. Page & Turnbull has already remarked on the content of these sections in the discussions above.

Several minor comments on the formatting of the DPRs include that the report citation (P11 on the DPR 523A form) does not match the title of the 2021 HRER and that the significance theme, significance area, and property type (B10 on the DPR 523B form) are typically filled out, regardless of whether or not a property is found eligible as a historic resource, as they are "required information" in the DPR forms. The significance theme and area refer to the historic contexts under which the property is evaluated.[18]

Page & Turnbull noted one discrepancy on the DPR form for the bank building at 749 W. El Camino Real: the architectural style listed in B5 of the DPR 523B form is "vernacular with 'jewel box' influences" but the other sections of the report, including the historic overview and evaluation, refer to the building as Midcentury Modern or New Formalist. Page & Turnbull is of the opinion that this building is most accurately described as New Formalist.

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ADDITIONAL RESEARCH FINDINGS

Page & Turnbull conducted supplementary research to describe the properties' existing conditions, the development of the site, building typologies and architectural styles, and historic context related to the Millard Sheets Studio and Home Savings & Loan Association. The results of this research have informed Page & Turnbull's opinion regarding the significance of the properties in relation to their eligibility for listing on the national, state, and local registers.

Historic Context: Development of Mountain View

It is worth noting that the intersection of El Camino Real and Castro Street was a hub of automobile-oriented activity with Mancini Motors and its iconic tower, salvaged from the 1939 World's Fair, on the site that would later be developed by Home Savings & Loan Association (749 W. El Camino

[18] California Office of Historic Preservation, "Instructions for Recording Historical Resources," (Sacramento, CA: California Office of Historic Preservation, March 1995), 11, accessed online https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1054/files/manual95.pdf.

Real).[19] This density of gas stations, service stations, and automobile sales at the intersection of El Camino Real and Castro Street would have provided an ideal location for a drive-in new hamburger stand such as Clarke's Charcoal Broiler (615 W. El Camino Real).

Historic Context: Roadside Eateries

Hamburger stands were a distinct type of roadside eatery, but is more closely associated with drive-in/drive-thru type restaurants that have limited or no indoor seating and provide food for patrons to eat outside, in their cars, or to take home, than with diners. The original design of the Clarke's Charcoal Broiler building was a small A-frame building that served as the "front of house" and a rear flat-roofed wing that served as "back of house." While no original interior photographs or architectural plans were uncovered by Page & Turnbull's research, based on the size of the original building alone, it is presumed that there would have been limited indoor seating but ample parking in the surface parking lot, with historic photos showing cars pulled to both sides of the hamburger stand. For more, refer to: "Food Stands" and "Drive-In Restaurants" in Chester H. Lieb's *Main Street to Miracle Mile: American Roadside Architecture* (1985).[20]

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Midcentury Modern examples of roadside drive-in restaurants included Linda's Drive-In at El Camino Real and Escuela (closed in 1985; building demolished) and the restaurant building at 1414 W. El Camino Real (extant). The A-frame typology should also be discussed, as it was used in quite a few roadside restaurants and drive-ins around the Bay Area, including for the iconic Der Weinerschnitzel chain.

Historic Context: Millard Sheets and Home Savings & Loan Association

Millard Sheets Studio Atelier Environment & First Era of the Home Savings Style (1953-1968)

Millard Sheets established his business in 1953 under the name Millard Sheets Designs, Inc. (later, Millard Sheets & Associates Designs, Inc.), while historian Adam Arenson, author of the book *Banking on Beauty* (2018), uses the term "Millard Sheets Studio" to refer to Sheets' atelier-style studio. Sheets established a collaborative design studio with artists who specialized in various artforms, including mosaics, stained glass, painting, and sculpture, and executed on ideas that Sheets often originated or signed off on with his approval. As such, each commission is best understood as the work of the Sheets Design Studio, with Sheets functioning as the "impresario," as Arenson describes him, with other members of the studio collaborating on various aspects of the design and execution.

[19] Robert I. Pack, "Mancini Motors tower demise likely," *The Peninsula Times Tribune*, June 4, 1974, p. 2, accessed online https://www.newspapers.com/image/840364356/.
[20] Charles H. Liebs, *Main Street to Miracle Mile: American Roadside Architecture* (Boston: A New York Graphic Society Book, Little, Brown & Co., 1985), 204-16.

Arenson contextualizes Sheets' design role with respect to the studio organization, stating that "[w]hen Millard Sheets accepted a commission, the guiding design motifs came directly from him, often in the form of quick sketches handed off to others in the Millard Sheets Studio."[21] In a 1977 oral history interview with Millard Sheets, the interviewer asked, "Do people that work for you do the plans?" To which Sheets responded in a manner that emphasized his own role as impresario and head of the studio, but also recognized that the studio structure, by design, involved the collaboration of many artists and architects:

> I do all of the designing, every bit of it. I detail everything, but I have marvelous people working with me who put it all down in final working drawings. In the old days we did everything. At one time I had four architects working for me and about ten draftsmen and engineers. We did the whole thing right in our office. But as time has gone on, I have been working with Home Savings in a new dimension. I'm now the director of their design program. I still design the buildings, and I have my own staff. I have two architects, who are excellent collaborators with me, and they finish up the preliminary phases of the design, which I present to the client. When those are approved, then I associate with an outside architect, generally in the vicinity where we do the building. If it's in the north, we try to work with architects in the north, for obvious reasons: it's good for them, they know the problems, and they can take the plans in and push them through the building department. They can do the supervision in the early part of the work, when you're excavating and putting in all your rough framing and steel and all that. Then I do all the supervision for the final stages, when we put in all the final finishes and the landscaping.[22]

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Arenson further notes:

> [By the early 1970s] most designs were by [architect] Frank Homolka and Associates of Long Beach, with Homolka, his fellow architect Jess Gilkerson, and interior designer Don Betzsold working closely with Home Savings, the Millard Sheet Studio, and the engineering firm Bole and Wilson. Describing his new role in the mid-1970s, Sheets declared, "I'm now the director of their design program," and "I do all the supervision for the final stages."[23]

[21] Arenson, *Banking on Beauty*, 70.
[22] Millard Sheets, Interview of Millard Sheets, George M. Goodwin, November 17, 1976 – January 16, 1977, University of California Los Angeles Library, Center for Oral History Research, n.p. (page 236-7 of 345 in transcript PDF), accessed online, https://oralhistory.library.ucla.edu/catalog/21198-zz0008z9tz.
[23] Arenson, *Banking on Beauty*, 183-4.

Sheets was not a trained or licensed architect himself, which he was always careful to clarify. Later in the 1977 interview, he further noted "an architect named Homolka, who works with me now at a great many of my jobs. After I design them, he does the finish engineering. He's an excellent architect and has good engineers."[24] Specifically related to mosaic design, Sheets noted, "I have designed most of the mosaics myself completely, and Sue, in these latter years, has done a few mosaics herself. She's marvelous. She does the most beautiful work."[25]

The Home Savings Style was characterized by its New Formalist style, monumental and geometric massing, white travertine marble, and integrated artwork. Based on the success of the first branch, the Millard Sheets Studio refined the Home Savings Style to its recognizable, and sometimes repeated, forms. Prototypical examples include the Compton branch (1958) and Buena Park branch (1960), and more elaborate examples include the Pasadena branch (1963) and Santa Monica branch (1971) **(Figure 2 - Figure 5)**.



Figure 2. Compton Home Savings branch, built 1958, typifies the Home Savings Style. Source: Ahmanson Foundation Archives, in Arenson, *Banking on Beauty*, 112.



Figure 3. Buena Park Home Savings branch, built 1960, closely resembles the Compton branch and others. Source: Adam Arenson, Jason Foo, Laurene Harding Rivas, Regina O'Brien, and Cheryll Dudley Roberts, "Millard Sheets, A Legacy of Art and Architecture" (LA Conservancy, 2012).

[24] Millard Sheets, Interview of Millard Sheets, George M. Goodwin, November 17, 1976 – January 16, 1977, University of California Los Angeles Library, Center for Oral History Research, n.p. (page 250 of 345 in transcript PDF).
[25] Millard Sheets, Interview of Millard Sheets, George M. Goodwin, November 17, 1976 – January 16, 1977, University of California Los Angeles Library, Center for Oral History Research, n.p. (page 242 of 345 in transcript PDF).



Figure 4. Pasadena Home Savings branch, built 1963. Source: "Millard Sheets, A Legacy of Art and Architecture" (LA Conservancy, 2012).



Figure 5. Santa Monica Home Savings branch, completed 1969 (later altered). Source: Hadley Meares, "The Iconic Murals Of Millard Sheets Are Disappearing From LA," *LAist*, July 31, 2019.

Second Era of the Home Savings (1969-1980)

Arenson's scholarship demonstrates that the Home Savings Style had become rigid and formulaic under Ahmanson's tenure, despite Sheets' attempts to evolve the designs, and following Ahmanson's death in 1968, the Millard Sheets Studio continued to collaborate with Home Savings & Loan Association, producing designs that diverged from the earlier standard model. As such the period after 1968, should be understood as a second and important period of collaboration between the Millard Sheets Studio and Home Savings. While it is accurate that by the late 1960s, Sheets began to spend increasingly more time painting at his home in Gualala, in northern California, away from the southern California studio, he was still in constant contact with the studio and providing initial input and final approval on designs.[26]

During research, Page & Turnbull identified several relevant passages from *Banking on Beauty* (2018) on this topic:

> Chapter 5 ("Expansion and Change after Howard Ahmanson") describes how Home Savings Style was altered after Ahmanson's death [in 1968], resulting in the most striking designs, and drawing ever more often on community history.[27]
>
> The 1960s were busy, turbulent years that loom large in the American psyche, a time of countercultures and the fragmentation of most, if not all, of the sense of

[26] In an email to Page & Turnbull, Arenson further clarified and emphasized, "Millard Sheets was making all the initial and final decisions about the art and architecture until 1980; even the day to day was all his call until his retirement. Everyone else would start from his ideas and need his approval to consider it done. So he is actively involved in all stages." Email communication from Adam Arenson to Hannah Simonson, Page & Turnbull, February 21, 2023.
[27] Arenson, *Banking on Beauty*, 14.

> consensus in US politics and society. Yet, throughout it all, Home Savings continued to commission almost the exact building, sited almost the same way, in locations throughout Southern California. "We've been frozen," Millard sheets told an interview, "based on the success of the early buildings." This frustration even led Sheets to resign from his contract with Howard Ahmanson [although he still continued to work for him on a case-by-case basis].[28]
>
> [In the late 1960s the] Millard Sheets Studio increasingly sought to include local history and community landmarks in their compositions. [...] The Sheets Studio history mosaics could be accurate, specific, and locally relevant. They could also be a parade of stock characters drawn from a screenwriter's Spanish fantasy: American Indian maidens, brusque caballeros, ambitious American miners, and proper Victorian ladies. The studio chose subjects for their rhetorical power, and it arranged their representation for aesthetic reasons—the logic of art more than history.[29]
>
> [...] in the late 1960s, the Sheets Studio architecture came increasingly under attack as hopelessly archaic and out of place. By reproducing almost the same building for every location, the Home Savings designs displayed the worst of what leading architect Philip Johnson derided as "plop architecture"—that is to say, dropped into a site without any regard to context.[30]
>
> Over the years, when Millard Sheets suggested changes to the Home Savings Style, Howard Ahmanson rejected them. "It's foolish for us to get off of something that we know is right," Ahmanson had said. "The image is established." And so, during Howard Ahmanson's lifetime, the Home Savings Style remained rigidly fixed. His death [in 1968] could have meant the end of the Home Savings commission. Instead, it led to an elaboration of the Home Savings Style with a new sense of freedom, liveliness, and innovation in the stained glass, mosaics, and sculpture.[31]

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The period after Ahmanson's death in 1968 was also characterized by another major development—in 1972, California state laws changed, allowing savings and loan associations to operate statewide.[32] This change opened up new opportunities for the Home Savings & Loan Association, which quickly expanded outside of Southern California to the Bay Area and Sacramento regions. This development

[28] Arenson, *Banking on Beauty*, 129.
[29] Arenson, *Banking on Beauty*, 158.
[30] Arenson, *Banking on Beauty*, 159.
[31] Arenson, *Banking on Beauty*, 169.
[32] Arenson, *Banking on Beauty*, 180.

explains why the Home Savings branches in the Bay Area were constructed during this later period of Sheets' career **(Figure 6)**.

Based on Page & Turnbull's research, when put into context, the San Jose branch is a transitional design that exhibits many of the typical features of the Home Saving Style that characterized the era of collaboration with Ahmanson.[33] Several of the other branches built on the Peninsula date to the period of after Ahmanson's death and new laws that allowed the bank to expand north, which was a period of both creative experimentation for the Millard Sheets Studio and compromise with local planning review bodies as city planning became more professionalized and additional regulations and review processes were established.[34] The untimely death of Nancy Nielsen Colbath, deemed the "driving force in the mosaic studio," in 1974 meant that some of the branches built in the mid-1970s were completed without exterior mosaics. For example, the Cupertino branch does not appear to have ever had a mosaic (20673 Stevens Creek Blvd, built in 1977) **(Figure 7)**.[35]



Figure 6. Redwood City branch (2320 Broadway), mid-1980s. Mural, which appears to be inside, has since been painted over. Source: Google Street View, 2023.



Figure 7. Cupertino branch (20673 Stevens Creek Boulevard), 1976, does not have an exterior mosaic. Source: Google Street View, 2023.

Mountain View Home Savings Branch Design & Development (1974-1978)

In addition to Millard Sheets, who oversaw the design of the Mountain View branch, made final approvals on designs, and participated in various hearings and meetings with Mountain View officials to discuss the design, collaborators included Denis O'Connor with Alba Cisneros, Brian Worley, Jude Freeman (mosaics); John Edward Svenson (sculpture); Susan (Sue) Lautmann Hertel (painted mural and stained glass); John Wallis (stained glass); and Dan Clapp and Larry Ross (mosaic

[33] Arenson, *Banking on Beauty*, 188.
[34] Arenson, *Banking on Beauty*, 191-9.
[35] Arenson, *Banking on Beauty*, 135, 188, 193.

installation).[36] Additionally, architect Frank Homolka, based in southern California was responsible for preparing architectural drawings; Homolka worked for the Millard Sheets Studio on a contract basis. Sheets has described hiring northern California architects to help work through the permitting and approvals process in the Bay Area, but the designs of the Mountain View branch and others were developed by Sheets and Homolka. Archival records on file at the Smithsonian Archives of American Art related to the Mountain View branch include architectural plans by Homolka and notes and drawings related to the arch shapes and brick selection (Norman Velour light brown by Pacific Clay.[37]

Based on Page & Turnbull's research, it appears that the design for the Mountain View branch may have initially featured travertine marble cladding, which would be similar to the material palette used for previous Home Saving Style banks **(Figure 8)**. However, the design departed from previous designs by incorporating large arched window openings along the ground floor, evoking the style of New Formalism. A version of this design was executed for the San Diego Pacific Beach Home Savings branch location (4650 Mission Bay Drive) in 1977, and features a similar angled siting facing a major street intersection with a plaza and sculpture **(Figure 9)**. However, Mountain View zoning administrator Glen Gentry, who later became the planning director, wanted a more "contemporary" design for the site, rather than the off-the-shelf Home Savings branch design **(Figure 10)**.

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Figure 8. Color rendering of a proposed branch, which is likely a preliminary design for Mountain View and/or San Diego. Source: Alan Wofsy Fine Arts, San Francisco.

[36] "Definitive List for Home Savings and Loan Artwork, Savings of America Artwork, and the Millar Sheets Studio Public Projects," Adam Arenson, accessed online February 21, 2023, https://adamarenson.com/books/banking-on-beauty-millard-sheets-and-midcentury-commercial-architecture-in-california/definitive-list-for-home-savings-and-loan-artwork-savings-of-america-artwork-and-the-millard-sheets-studio-public-projects-2-3/.
[37] Email communication from Adam Arenson to Hannah Simonson, Page & Turnbull, January 26, 2023.
[37] Arenson, *Banking on Beauty*, 70.



Figure 9. Former Home Savings & Loan Association branch in Pacific Beach, San Diego, built 1977 and rendered in white travertine. Source: Google Street View, July 2022.



Figure 10. Former Home Savings & Loan Association branch in Mountain View, built in 1977 rendered in brick. Source: Google Street View, June 2022.



Figure 11. Article about the Mountain View Home Savings & Loan Association mosaics. Source: Evelyn Richards, "Mountain View history shown in mosaic of Venetian glass," *The Peninsula Times Tribune*, February 21, 1978, p. 7, accessed online https://www.newspapers.com/image/840566665/.

The revised design for the Mountain View branch utilized brick cladding with corbeled archways and soldier brick string courses, evoking references to Louis Sullivan's 'jewel box' banks of the early twentieth century. Gentry approved the revised design, flattered that the Millard Sheets Studio had referenced an essay that he had written about Mountain View history in researching the mosaic panel design, while he still had reservations about the inclusion of a construction work in the final panel, rather than someone associated with the "brain trust" work of NASA Ames or the burgeoning Silicon Valley. As built, the Mountain View branch exhibits the new direction of architectural design within the Millard Sheets Studio, the negotiations with local jurisdictions to produce contextual design, and a fully integrated artwork program.

Based on Page & Turnbull's research, the following excerpts from Arenson's book, *Banking on Beauty* (2018), are relevant to the context of the Millard Sheets Studio design process for the Mountain View Home Savings & Loan Association branch:

> In September 1974, proposals for Home Savings branches in San Francisco and Mountain View, down the peninsula, faced significant resistance from planning commissions. "I appreciation your comment that Home Savings has been building this building for 20 years; has received awards for it; and that Home Savings has profited financially form it," Glen Gentry, zoning commissioner for Mountain View wrote to Millard Sheets, "but I must be honest in saying that I will find it hard to support." Gentry was not completely opposed to the Home Savings art and architectural program, he wrote, as "incorporating sculpture and a fountain is commendable." But that did not change his view that "something more contemporary would be more in keeping with the community than this monumental, somewhat pretentious approach."[38]

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> In the fall of 1975, when the Home Savings designs were under review, Millard Sheets and H. Michael Wyant, a Home Savings vice president, attended a number of Mountain View City Council meetings. They turned on the charm, answered board questions, and offered modifications on the traffic flow and entrance to the parking lot. Home Savings had hired Northern California architects for the project because "they know the problems, and can take the plans in and push them through the building department," Sheets said. The revised design used red-brick masonry instead of white travertine and added arches to the traditionally solid Home Savings façade in order to win approval. Glen Gentry, who had been promoted to director of planning for Mountain View, wrote how he approved of the Sheets Studio history themes—but that he had more suggestions for changes to make the resulting building "as historically valid as it certainly will be attractive." In the back-and-forth, Home Savings and the Millard Sheets Studio were learning the art of compromise.[39]

In a letter from Glen Gentry, then Mountain View's director of city planning, to Millard Sheets, dated July 25, 1997, he writes:

> I was generally pleased with the mural in that its balance, color and general impression should provide a handsome, rich contribution to the building. The mural

[38] Arenson, *Banking on Beauty*, 193.
[39] Arenson, *Banking on Beauty*, 196-7.

> design obviously reflected a lot of thought and talent. I felt that the Indian figure (representing the Ohlones), the pastoral farm scene and the train were obviously quite pertinent to Mountain View's history. (I was pleased, incidentally, that you were able to use my 1973 paper on the history of Rancho Pastoria De Las Borregas as a resource.) One element whose historical validity I questioned to Bob Nilsen was the heavy construction worker figure depicted in the right hand panel. I mentioned that the figure seemed somewhat inappropriate in our "brain trust" community which is noted for the NASA-Ames space effort and a world renowned electronics/research industry. Beyond that, I could only note that other important local factors which you might want to somehow reflect in the mural are, of course, our mountain backdrop (namesake), fruit orchards and our strong flower-growing industry. If these comments are taken into account, I am sure that the mural will be as historically valid as it certainly will be attractive.[40]

In a lengthy response to the question "What are the various steps involved in building a building, as far as you're concerned" during an oral history interview in 1977, Millard Sheets expounded on the challenge of site planning, negotiations with city planners, and urban design and local regulations:

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> Well, first you have to be sure you're meeting all the standards-- or not even standards; they're requirements. Sometimes they're good standards, and sometimes they're arbitrary. Well, then, from that point on, the fun begins. Then it's really exciting. You say we're going to work in this area along this line because it fits into the community. We don't always copy the style of the other people; I don't mean that. But I wouldn't want to put a very polished granite or marble building in the middle of an area that's surrounded with a bunch of brick and wood and plaster, though sometimes we do. Even in those areas, if we have a separate site that's so completely by itself, with nothing around it, we can do it. But we try to fit in, not only in subject matter for the art end of it but in the materials we use. We're doing a building right now that is going to be a dark brick, which we haven't ever used before, because the buildings around it are mostly dark brick, and we like to fit in. We don't want to be a sore thumb. On the other hand, we're not going to lose our image, either. We're going to keep the forms that will make it work. So your function is first, after you get all the long-range planning out of the way. After you get the function inside operating, then the outside nearly always grows pretty simply and

[40] Glen Gentry, director of city planning, Mountain View, to Millard Sheets and Associates Designs, July 25, 1977, Millard Sheets Papers, "Mountain View, Correspondence, 1974-1977" folder, Archives of American Art, Smithsonian. Full, direct quotation from the letter provided by Adam Arenson via email to Page & Turnbull, January 26, 2023.

> clearly — the choice of materials, the size of openings, the amount of decoration — and then I'm always involved completely with the planting as well as the furnishings.[41]

Third Era of the Home Savings Style: Studio Post-Millard Sheets (1980-1999)

Other branches on the Peninsula date to the 1980s, after Sheets had fully closed his studio and sold his business assets. After Sheets fully closed his studio in 1980, Denis O'Connor became the primary contact for Home Savings projects and served as a principal with Susan Lautmann Hertel of a new studio with many of the same artists from the Sheets studio; this studio continued to receive commissions for Home Savings projects in the 1980s and early 1990s—marking a third, post-Sheets, phase of the Home Savings Style.[42] The Home Savings Style ended with the acquisition of Home Savings & Loan Association by Washington Mutual in 1999.



Figure 12. Sunnyvale branch (205 S. Mathilda Avenue), 1986. Source: Google Street View, 2023.


Figure 13. San Carlos branch (845 Laurel Street), 1987. Source: Google Street View, 2023.

Historic Context: New Formalism

To provide additional context on the New Formalist style, Page & Turnbull referenced the SurveyLA historic context statement for Los Angeles Modernism:

> New Formalism is typically regarded as the most historically-oriented of the postwar Modern styles. It broke from the minimalism and structural expressionism that were so closely associated with the postwar Modern movement and incorporated Classical forms, proportions, and motifs into its aesthetic. [...] New Formalist style buildings are defined by their monumental scale and powerful visual presence. Their

[41] Millard Sheets, Interview of Millard Sheets, George M. Goodwin, November 17, 1976 – January 16, 1977, University of California Los Angeles Library, Center for Oral History Research, n.p. (page 235 of 345 in transcript PDF).
[42] Arenson, *Banking on Beauty*, 215, 284-5.

> architects typically employed large volumes, rectangular massing, symmetrical façades, and full-height colonnades, often in combination with formal landscaped plazas to create designs that commanded attention. Buildings were often perched atop a podium or articulated base, which helped to reinforce this prevailing sense of monumentality. Classically derived details including arches, columns, and entablatures were frequently used, albeit in abstracted and highly stylized ways, to stress the fact that in spite of embracing and incorporating historical details, New Formalism was firmly rooted in Modern precepts. Often, these abstracted Classical architectural details were combined with geometric features and motifs that were unequivocally Modern such as honeycomb screens, shell forms, and folded plates.[43]

It should be noted that distinctive examples of the New Formalist style need not necessarily embody every common feature of the style, as demonstrated by many of the Home Savings Style banks which feature monumental, rectangular massing and travertine cladding, but do not typically feature thin colonnades. It is Page & Turnbull's professional opinion that the subject building contains many features of the New Formalist style and can accurately be described as such; the building includes monumental and rectangular massing, flat roof, symmetrical facades, masonry cladding, a lack of fenestration above the ground floor, a landscaped plaza, and simplified historical references including archways, cornice, and string courses.

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Property Description

615 W. El Camino Real

By the time Page & Turnbull visited the site in December 2022, all windows had been boarded up and the building was fenced off **(Figure 14 - Figure 16)**.

[43] SurveyLA, "Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement: Architecture and Engineering/L.A. Modernism, 1919-1980," prepared for the City of Los Angeles, 190, accessed online, https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/4f67bd39-631a-4f26-9a52-cd5809a66655/LA_Modernism_1919-1980.pdf.



Figure 14. Primary (north) façade, looking southeast.



Figure 15. West and south facades, looking northeast.



Figure 16. East façade, looking northwest.



Figure 17. Portion of the parking lot (currently serving Chase Bank) and trees surrounding the small field on the property, looking south.

749 W. El Camino Real

749 W. El Camino Real is a two-story, rectangular, reinforced concrete building with a flat roof, no eaves, and brick cladding. The facades are characterized by their symmetry with low, corbelled brick archways spanned with "display glass" at the ground level and the lack of fenestration at the second story. The "display glass" is a dark, reflective glazing set in bronze anodized aluminum framing. Non-original "CHASE" signs are located on the primary and side facades. The gap in the soldier course bands at the side facades likely indicates the original location of the iconic Home Savings shield logos. The rear (south) façade includes a secondary entrance (although more frequently used by visitors given the orientation of the parking lot), stained glass window, and a small plaza with planters **(Figure 18 and Figure 19)**.

The five-panel mosaic depicts imagined scenes from the history of Mountain View and surrounding areas. It includes depictions of Native Americans, a cowboy and ship, man and woman planting surrounded by trees, a man with mules carrying gold, and a construction worker in front of a bridge and train **(Figure 20)**.[44] Additional details regarding the plaza design that are not included in the 2021 HRER include the grid of the exposed aggregate concrete plaza, which is aligned with the stepped or zigzag profile of the brick planters that flank the entrances **(Figure 21)**. Also missing from the description is any mention of the seven-foot-diameter, round stained-glass medallion window above the rear entrance, which features a motif of several figures riding horses **(Figure 22 and Figure 23)**.

The building at 749 El Camino Real includes a large interior mural, in addition to the stained-glass window and other interior architectural features, including brick interior wall cladding. The slightly curved interior mural is painted on canvas, installed above the primary (north) entrance, and is approximately 17'-5" by 22'-8". The mural depicts five children playing in a tree in a forest, holding or riding four horses, with four dogs running in the foreground **(Figure 24).** Given the Home Savings & Loan Association and Millard Sheets Studio design contexts, a description and evaluation of the interior lobby is warranted. The exterior mosaic, bronze sculpture, round stained-glass window, and interior mural were all designed by Millard Sheets Studio.

Additionally, a brick site wall matching the brick of the building is located along the perimeter of the property at the corner of Castro Street and Victor Way, along Victor Way, and along the perimeter that borders with the residential properties on Victor Way.

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[44] Further details of each panel and the mosaic installation are provided in ARG Conservation Services, "Chase Bank Artwork: Deinstallation Feasibility Study" prepared by ARG Conservation Services, prepared for Greystar, Mountain View III, LLC (September 13, 2022).



Figure 18. Primary (right) and east (left) facades, looking southwest.



Figure 19. Rear (right) and west (left) facades, looking northeast.



Figure 20. Exterior mosaic above the main entrance on the primary (north) façade.



Figure 21. Bird sculpture by John Edward Svenson of Millard Sheets Studio, looking southwest.



Figure 22. Exterior view of round stained-glass window at the rear façade, looking north.



Figure 23. Interior view of the round stained-glass window at the south wall, looking south. Source: ARG Conservation Services, 2022.



Figure 24. Painted mural at interior, above the main entrance on the north wall, looking north. Source: ARG Conservation Services, 2022.

Site History, Construction Chronology & Ownership History

615 W. El Camino Real

Page & Turnbull requested and reviewed the available building permit history from the City of Mountain View for 615 W. El Camino Real and, while the permit history did not include an original building permit, the available records did include permits for two dining patio addition wings (1984) and a rear bathroom addition (2009).

Based on close inspection of aerial photographs, the "triangular shape" described in the 2021 HRER is two signs or billboards in a V-shape. While the 2021 HRER suggests that the structure was located on the restaurant building site, the billboards appear to have been located to the northwest of the future site of the restaurant. It should also be noted that the bird's-eye aerial photograph included as Figure 6 in the 2021 HRER is cited as from 1950, while the contributing institution cites the year of the photograph as "1950/1955" suggesting that the exact year that the photograph was taken is not precisely known **(Figure 25)**. Thus, it must be concluded that the restaurant building was not constructed until the early 1950s, by 1956 **(Figure 27 and Figure 28)**.[45] The 1956 aerial photograph shows two building volumes—the front A-frame portion of the building (likely the front-of-house) and the flat-roofed rear portion (likely the back-of-house), which was later expanded.

Searching Newspapers.com and NewsBank (which has the run of the *San Jose Mercury News* and related editions through the San Jose Public Library), the earliest mention of Clarke's Charcoal Broiler at 615 W. El Camino Real (then addressed 615 El Camino Real) was in a 1956 *San Jose News* article.[46] A 1966 advertisement in the *San Jose News* for Clarke's claims "tops on the peninsula for 12 years," which would be the year 1954 **(Figure 26)**.[47] The advertisement also lists locations at 615 El Camino Real in Mountain View and 2822 El Camino Real in Santa Clara. While recent Clarke's slogans also state that the business operated "since 1945," It is possible that the original year that the business opened was misremembered over the years with changes in ownership, or that an earlier

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[45] Assessor records of construction dates are not always accurate, and the year 1945 may have referred to another building on the property. Page & Turnbull's research indicates that the 615 and 749 W. El Camino Real parcels were previous one, larger parcel. Prior the existing bank, 749 W. El Camino Real was home to Mancini Motors, which was developed in the 1940s.
[46] Huge Baker, "Dirigible Macon's Crew To Hold Reunion May 8," *San Jose Evening News*, Wednesday May 2, 1956, p. 18, accessed online, https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/openurl?ctx_ver=z39.88-2004&rft_id=info%3Asid/infoweb.newsbank.com&svc_dat=AMNEWS&req_dat=7DC99168E5024DF094EF8040C5D05E89&rft_val_format=info%3Aofi/fmt%3Akev%3Amtx%3Actx&rft_dat=document_id%3Aimage%252Fv2%253A11342729F00F3900%2540EANX-18126CA8E8812327%25402435596-180DB48A96495280%254017-180DB48A96495280%2540/hlterms%3A%2522clarke%2527s%2520charcoal%2522.
[47] "Clarke's," advertisement*, San Jose Evening News*, January 13, 1966. Accessed online, https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/openurl?ctx_ver=z39.88-2004&rft_id=info%3Asid/infoweb.newsbank.com&svc_dat=AMNEWS&req_dat=7DC99168E5024DF094EF8040C5D05E89&rft_val_format=info%3Aofi/fmt%3Akev%3Amtx%3Actx&rft_dat=document_id%3Aimage%252Fv2%253A11342729F00F3900%2540EANX-181E4D3F2F3164E3%25402439139-181D7A3AA00480F8%254082/hlterms%3Aclarke%2527s%2520chuckburger

iteration of the restaurant was located somewhere other than 615 W. El Camino Real prior to the early 1950s.



Figure 25. Detail view of the c.1950-55 photograph cited in the 2021 HRER (Figure 6) showing that the structure on the site was a billboard. The restaurant was later built to the southeast (right) of the billboards. Source: Mountain View Public Library, accessed online February 21, 2023, https://californiarevealed.org/islandora/object/cavpp%3A30134. Cropped by Page & Turnbull.

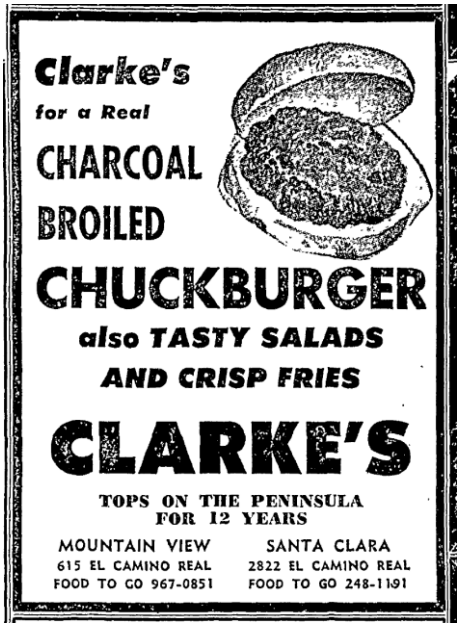


Figure 26. Advertisement for Clarke's in *San Jose Evening News*, January 13, 1966.

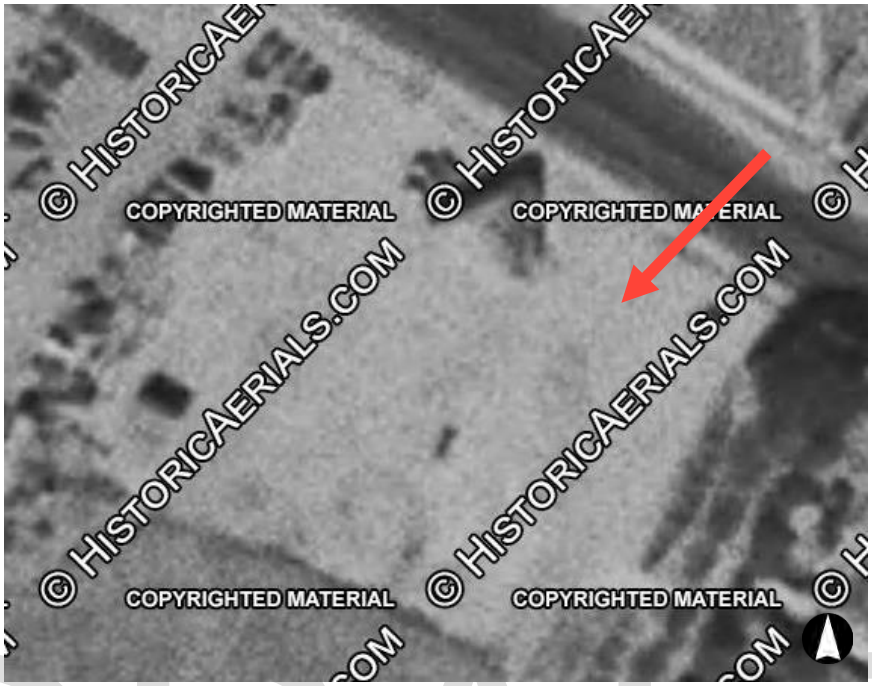


Figure 27. 1948 aerial photograph. Red arrow indicates approximate future location of the restaurant building. Source: NETR Online, 2023. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

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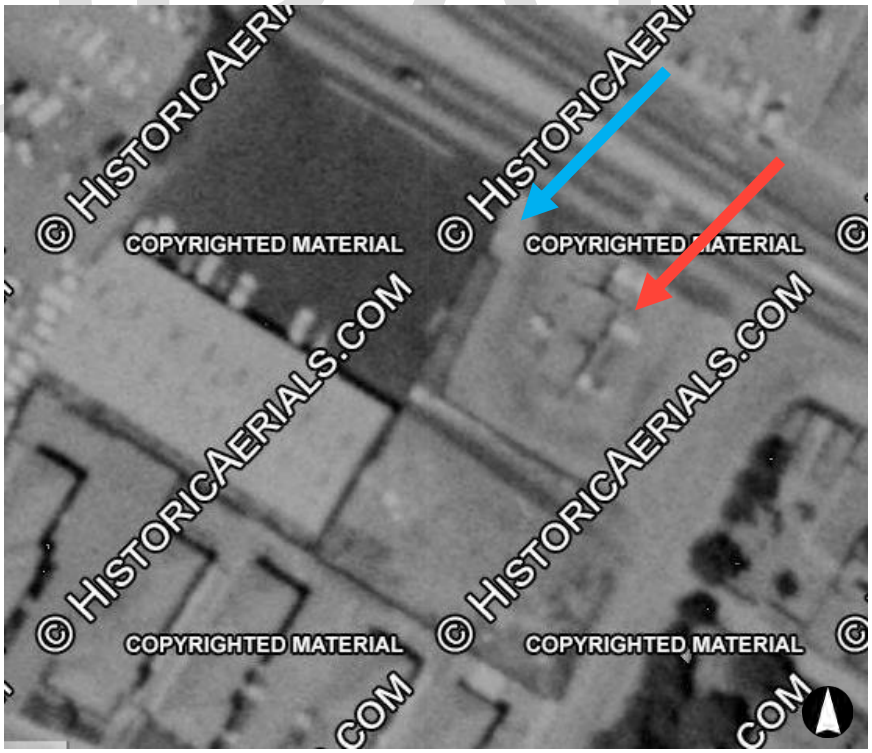


Figure 28. 1956 aerial photograph. Blue arrow shows approximate former location of the billboards. Restaurant building, including two volumes, is indicated by a red arrow. Source: NETR Online, 2023.

749 W. El Camino Real

Page & Turnbull finds that the 1977 year of construction provided in Santa Clara County Assessor Records is consistent with other accounts, including a photograph on file at the Denis O'Connor Collection at the Huntington Library, Arenson's database, and a newspaper article that indicates that the installation of the mosaic was completed soon after, by early 1978 **(Figure 29)**.[48] Page & Turnbull requested and reviewed the available building permit history from the City of Mountain View for 749 W. El Camino Real, and while the permit history did not include an original building permit, the available records did include permits for minor alterations to exterior doors, the addition of one ATM for Washington Mutual (1999), replacement of the ATM with two ATMs for Chase (2009), and various changes in exterior signage when the ownership changed. Other alterations observed by Page & Turnbull include the addition of bird deterrent statues mimicking owls and the removal of mature trees flanking the front statue; both alterations occurred sometime after 1993 but before 2007, based on comparison with Google Street View imagery **(Figure 30).**



Figure 29. Installation view of the mosaic at the Mountain View Home Savings branch, c.1977-8. Source: Denis O'Connor Collection, The Huntington Library.

[48] Evelyn Richards, "Mountain View history shown in mosaic of Venetian glass," *The Peninsula Times Tribune*, February 21, 1978, p. 7, accessed online https://www.newspapers.com/image/840566665/; and "Definitive List for Home Savings and Loan Artwork, Savings of America Artwork, and the Millar Sheets Studio Public Projects," Adam Arenson.



Figure 30. Home Savings & Loan Association at 749 W. El Camino Real during what appears to be an event related to the Olympic torch tour, 1993. Note that the Home Savings sign and trees have since been removed and the non-original owl statues added. Source: Mountain View Public Library.

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The Home Savings & Loan Association was acquired by Washington Mutual in 1998, and later by JPMorgan Chase in 2008 after Washington Mutual collapsed during the financial crisis. The ownership of 749 W. El Camino Real has transferred according to these acquisitions.

EVALUATION OF 749 W. EL CAMINO REAL

As previously stated in this peer review memorandum, Page & Turnbull concurs with the finding that the property at 749 W. El Camino Real is not eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, or Mountain View Register under Criterion A/1/2 (Events), Criterion B/2/1 (Persons), or Criterion D/4/4 (Information Potential). Therefore, this evaluation of 749 W. El Camino Real by Page & Turnbull is focused only on Criterion C/3/3 (Architecture/Design).

The property does not meet the National Register Criterion Consideration G for properties less than 50 years of age, as the property does not possess "exceptional" significance. However, sufficient time has passed to gain historical and scholarly perspective on the property, and as such, meets the California Register Special Consideration for properties less than 50 years of age, and can be

evaluated for individual listing in the California Register without needing to meet the threshold of "exceptional" significance.[49] The Mountain View Register does not have an age-eligibility threshold.

It is Page & Turnbull's professional opinion that the property at 749 W. El Camino Real is individually eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 3 (Architecture/Design), as well as under Mountain View Register Criterion 3. The property was designed by the Millard Sheets Studio, which was an atelier-style design studio headed by Millard Sheets, a master designer, and is the product of a decades-long collaboration with Home Savings & Loan Association. The collaboration began in 1953 with the Home Savings & Loan Association founder, Howard Ahmanson, commissioning Millard Sheets to design a branch bank on Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles, followed by a formal contract and many more commissions. In this partnership, Sheets developed a recognizable "Home Savings Style" characterized by boxy, geometric massing, a monumental and solid visual presence, white travertine marble cladding, and an integrated program of exterior and interior artwork, often including a combination of mosaics, murals, tapestries, stained-glass, sculpture, and the Home Savings shield signage. More solid and opaque than much of the light, glassy Modernist architecture that characterized much of Los Angeles's architecture in the 1950s, the Home Savings Style included Classical references and was, while uniquely recognizable unto itself, part of the emerging New Formalist style. The goal of the Home Savings Style was to convey permanence and trust in the banking institution, as well as to create a sense of community pride and aesthetic enjoyment for patrons, who frequently expressed their appreciation for the beauty of the buildings and artwork.

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With the commission of the first Home Savings branch, Sheets was able to formally establish his studio, which grew over the years and included a number of exceptionally talented artists—including Susan Lautmann Hertel, Martha Menke Underwood, Nancy Nielsen Colbath, and Denis O'Connor—that Sheets entrusted to execute on his design ideas for buildings, mosaics, paintings, and other art components, or to develop their own designs that he would provide input and final approval on. Never trained or licensed as an architect, Sheets nonetheless designed entire Home Savings branch buildings and worked with architects on his staff who developed drawings for permit approval. As the studio took on numerous commissions, design and execution were a collaborative process within the studio, but Millard Sheets acted as "chief designer and impresario," typically originating ideas and always the final arbiter of approval, until his retirement in 1978 and closure of the studio in 1980.[50]

[49] The threshold of "exceptional" significance applies only for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. California Office of Historic Preservation, *Technical Assistance Bulletin No. 6: California Register and National Register: A Comparison*, 3
[50] Arenson, *Banking on Beauty*, 284.

Following the sudden death of Ahmanson in 1968, the Millard Sheets Studio continued to receive commissions from the Home Savings & Loan Association and found itself in a period of greater freedom to make changes to the "Home Savings Style" architecture. Sheets had come to feel that Ahmanson's approach had grown rigid, and that he conservatively did not want to change what he viewed as a working formula. After Ahmanson's death, the studio embarked on a second phase of its collaboration with Home Savings, which still exhibited many features of the Home Savings Style, but with new experimentations in design, massing, and more locally specific mosaic designs. Additionally, a new state law passed in 1972 allowed Home Savings to expand outside of southern California, opening numerous new branches in the Bay Area and Sacramento regions.

During the post-World War II period, city and regional planning were becoming more professionalized, and by the 1970s, local planning departments were more robust in their design controls and review processes. In Mountain View, Glen Gentry, the zoning administrator and later planning director, exercised his discretionary review over a proposed Home Savings & Loan Association Branch designed by the Millard Sheets Studio to negotiate the site's traffic flow and parking, as well as the material character of the building. Gentry objected to the proposal of a white travertine marble building as too "pretentious" and that Mountain View did not want an off-the-shelf Home Savings Style design, and wanted something more "contemporary." Sheets participated in a series of public meetings and correspondences with Gentry, and revised the design to incorporate brick cladding and the wide arches at the base. The studio also referenced an essay written by Gentry on the history of Mountain View to inform the motifs of the mosaic at the exterior of the building.

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As executed, the former Home Savings branch bank at 749 W. El Camino Real exemplifies the evolution of the Home Savings Style after Ahmanson—including new uses of form and material that reflect both experimentation and adaptation to local design review demands, and, importantly, a more localized approach to mosaic design with motifs that reflect the history of Mountain View and the Bay Area. The overall form, siting, and monumental massing and integrated art program of the Mountain View branch exhibit a continuation of the Millard Sheets Studio's Home Savings Style, and the use of masonry cladding, symmetrical facades, lack of fenestration above the ground floor, flat roof, landscaped plaza, and historical references in the archways, corbelled cornice, and solider brick string courses are consistent with the New Formalist Style more broadly. The wide brick arches evoke historical references including Louis Sullivan's 'jewel box' banks of the early twentieth century, as well as more contemporary references such as the blank brick façade and arched opening of Frank Lloyd Wright's' V. C. Morris Gift Shop (1948, San Francisco) and Edward Durrell Stone's brick, arcaded New Formalist Von Kleinsmid Center at University of Southern California (1967, Los Angeles).

As such, the Mountain View Home Savings & Loan Association branch embodies the distinctive characteristics of New Formalism, specifically exemplifying the second phase of the Home Savings Style between 1968 to 1980. The property was designed by master designer Millard Sheets and his collaborative design studio, including contributions from Susan Lautmann Hertel and Denis O'Connor—both widely renowned in their own right—and other studio members and frequent collaborators, including John Edward Svenson, Frank Homolka, and others.[51]

The fact that the bank was designed in a collaborative design studio environment does not detract from the significance of Sheets' association with this or any other project, and all Home Savings & Loan Association banks, excepting perhaps the first Beverly Hills commission, should be understood to be the collaborative work of the Millard Sheets Studio under Sheets as chief designer and impresario.

Further, the property is best understood as a total work of art that includes the building itself, the integrated art program, and landscaped plaza, as all aspects were designed in concert by the Millard Sheets Studio. Unlike some examples of Modernist architecture, where a plaza, sculpture, or other artwork may be an afterthought, the art program of the Home Savings & Loan Association banks designed by the Millard Sheets Studio almost invariably had an integrated program of artwork, which was carefully considered during the building design process. In the case of the Mountain View branch, the interior mural, stained-glass window, and sculpture all exhibit the distinctive hand of their designers, within the established aesthetic and approach of the Millard Sheets Studio aesthetic. Additionally, the mosaic mural exhibits a locally specific set of motifs that were developed with reference to Mountain View planning director Glen Gentry's own historical research. The building and integrated art program, taken as a total work of design, possess high artistic value.

In summary, the former Home Savings & Loan Association Mountain View branch at 749 W. El Camino Real, inclusive of the integrated art program and plaza, is a distinctive local example of the New Formalist style, exhibits the characteristics of the second phase of the Home Savings Style, is the work of master designer Millard Sheets and his studio, and possesses high artistic value. The property is individually eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 3 (Architecture/Design) with a local level of significance, and is eligible for listing in the Mountain View Register under local Criterion 3.

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[51] Arenson, *Banking on Beauty*, 135.

The period of significance under California Register Criterion 3 and Mountain View Register Criterion 3 is 1977-1978, spanning the year that the building was constructed and the year that the installation of the mosaic mural was complete.[52]

The property retains all seven aspects of integrity. The location of the building and the setting at the intersection of El Camino Real and Castro Street have remained unchanged. The property has undergone only minor exterior alterations related to the signage program and the installation of ATMs. All building character-defining features and art components are intact. As such, the property retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and feeling. The property also retains association with Home Savings & Loan Association through the integrated art program, which was a distinctive and recognizable feature of the bank's collaboration with the Millard Sheets Studio.

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

Based on archival and historic research and visual observation, the character-defining features of 749 W. El Camino Real include:

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- Overall form and massing as a two-story, rectangular building with a flat roof
- Symmetrical facades
- Brick cladding, including corbeled cornice and archways, and soldier brick string courses
- Arched openings spanned by dark glazing, set in bronze anodized aluminum mullions
- Integrated art program, including:
    - Mosaic mural above the primary entrance
    - Round, stained-glass window above the rear entrance
    - Interior painted mural
    - Bird sculpture in the front plaza
- Siting, angled 45 degrees to the intersection of El Camino Real and Castro Street
- Front and rear plaza landscapes, including brick planters with a zigzag profile.

Exterior features that are not character-defining include the ATMs, Chase signage, and bird-deterrent statues on the roof.

[52] Sources indicate that the building was complete by 1977, but that installation of the mosaic mural may not have been complete until early 1978.

PEER REVIEW CONCLUSION

Page & Turnbull reviewed a Historic Resource Evaluation Report prepared by Ascent Environmental in December 2021 for the properties at 615 W. El Camino Real and 748 W. El Camino Real in Mountain View, California. In addition, Hannah Simonson of Page & Turnbull conducted a site visit and supplemental historic research to document existing physical characteristics and evaluate the properties' historic significance. Page & Turnbull has identified a number of primary and secondary sources not consulted in the preparation of the 2021 HRER, including building permit records (available at the City of Mountain View Building Division), historic newspaper articles (available through online databases), oral history transcripts (available online through the Smithsonian and UCLA), and, notably, a scholarly publication on the work of Millard Sheets—*Banking On Beauty: Millard Sheets and Midcentury Commercial Architecture in California* by Adam Arenson (published through the University of Texas Press, 2018).

Page & Turnbull has identified a number of factual errors, inconsistencies, and omissions in the 2021 HRER, particularly regarding the construction history of 615 W. El Camino Real and the historic context of 749 W. El Camino Real, such as the bank building's planning and design, the trajectory of the Millard Sheets Studio's design practice following the death of Howard Ahmanson, and the respective roles of Millard Sheets and his employees within Millard Sheets Studio. Additionally, Page & Turnbull has found that the integrated art program at 749 W. El Camino Real has not been adequately documented, contextualized, or evaluated; the stained-glass window and interior mural are omitted from the building description and evaluation, and the exterior mosaic and sculpture are not adequately described or attributed as part of the comprehensive architectural design and program as part of the collaboration between Home Savings & Loan Association and the Millard Sheets Studio.

It is Page & Turnbull's professional opinion that the architectural style context is not adequately developed with regard to 749 W. El Camino Real, and that the definitions and character-defining features for Midcentury Modern, New Formalism, and 'jewel box' banks do not reflect a full understanding of the New Formalist style as a historically oriented Modern Movement style, which borrows Classical and other historical forms, proportions, and motifs and utilizes monumental form and landscaping. Page & Turnbull has also found that the age-eligibility threshold for listing in the California Register and Mountain View Register has been misrepresented and inappropriately applied to 749 W. El Camino Real.

Page & Turnbull concurs with Ascent Environmental' s determination that the former Clarke's Charcoal Broiler restaurant building at 615 W. El Camino Real is not eligible for listing in the National

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Register, California Register, or Mountain View Register, and is therefore not a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Page & Turnbull concurs 749 W. El Camino Real does not meet the "exceptional" significance threshold for listing in the National Register as a property less than 50 years old but disagrees with Ascent Environmental' s determination that the former Home Savings & Loan Association building (now Chase Bank) is not eligible for listing in the California Register or Mountain View Register. Based on review of the 2021 HRER and additional research, it is Page & Turnbull's professional opinion that 749 W. El Camino Real is eligible for listing in the California Register and the Mountain View Register and would therefore qualify as a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Potential significant adverse impacts to 749 W. E. Camino Real as a historical resource should be studied in accordance with CEQA, and as appropriate, project alternatives and/or mitigation measures should be developed. If a feasible alternative to demolition of the bank building cannot be reached, the deinstallation and preservation of the artworks associated with 749 W. El Camino Real should be prioritized and considered as CEQA mitigation measures or conditions of project approval. The artworks, including the mosaic, interior mural, stained-glass window, and sculpture, might be reinstalled on-site as part of a new proposed project or relocated to another local site or publicly accessible collection, as appropriate.

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APPENDIX A

Ascent Environmental, Historic Resource Evaluation Report for 615 & 749 W. El Camino Real, Mountain View, December 2021

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Planning Division
CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW
Received on
Jan 7, 2022

Historic Resource Evaluation Report

for Properties between Castro Street and Lane Avenue, Mountain View, Mountain View

DRAFT

Prepared for:
GS Mountain View III, LLC
450 Sansome Street, Suite 500
San Francisco, CA 94111

December 2021

Historic Resource Evaluation Report

for

Properties between Castro Street and Lane Avenue, Mountain View, Mountain View

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December 2021

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope:

Ascent was retained by GS Mountain View III, LLC to conduct this Historical Resource Evaluation Report. The historical resources study area consists of two buildings located along the south side of El Camino Real, between Castro Street and Lane Avenue, in Mountain View California.

Ascent inventoried and evaluated the properties under the criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources, the National Register of Historic Places, and the Mountain View Register in order to determine if any future project would the potential to cause a substantial adverse change to historical resources under CEQA. The documentation complies with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code.

Conclusion and Recommendations:

The subject properties, 749 W El Camino Real and 615 W El Camino Real, have not previously been evaluated for historical significance and are not listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), or the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources. As described in detail in this report and on the accompanying Department of Parks and Recreation series form addressing the properties, this analysis finds that the buildings do not appear to meet the criteria for listing on the registers, and do not appear to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA, because of a lack of significance and compromised physical integrity that precludes direct association to the historic period.

Personnel Qualifications:

Alta Cunningham has over 19 years of experience in the environmental consulting field. Her experience as an architectural historian includes archival research, historic building and structure surveys and evaluations, evaluating project for consistency with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and cultural resources documentation for NEPA and CEQA projects ranging from single building evaluations to district-wide surveys for CEQA, PRC 5024, and Section 106 compliance documents. Alta has completed evaluations for higher education facilities, California's correctional facilities, pre- and post-World War II residential and commercial buildings, agricultural properties, and water conveyance systems. Alta received her Bachelor of Science in History from the University of California, Davis, and a Master of Arts in Historic Preservation from the Savannah College of Art and Design. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for architectural history and history.

Emilie Zelazo has 16 years of environmental compliance and cultural resource management experience in California, Arizona, and the Great Basin. Her experience includes NEPA and CEQA document preparation, as well as cultural resources technical document preparation and oversight for CEQA, PRC 5024, and Section 106 compliance documents. Emilie has field and reporting experience in the Central Valley, Sierra Nevada foothills, San Francisco Peninsula, Southern California, and the Great Basin, as well as in parts of Nevada and southwestern Arizona. She has worked in coordination with various government agencies including the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, US Forest Service, US Army Corps of Engineers, Federal Aviation Agency, Federal Highways Administration, US Department of the Army, and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). Emilie meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for both archaeology and architectural history.

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1 INTRODUCTION

GS Mountain View III, LLC. retained Ascent Environmental (Ascent) to complete a Historical Resource Evaluation Report (HRER) for two buildings in Mountain View, California. Ascent conducted this HRER in compliance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. This HRER details the methods and results of the study, which consisted of an archival review, field survey, and research of comparative studies, in support of the evaluation of the property.

1.1 STUDY LOCATION

The historical resources study area is located within the City of Mountain View, south of U.S. Highway 101 and west of State Route 85 (see Figure 1-1). The study area is located along the south side of El Camino Real, bounded by Castro Street to the northwest and Lane Avenue to the southeast. The historical resources study area (see Figure 1-2) consists of two buildings: the Chase Bank Building at 749 W El Camino Real (assessor's parcel number 193-02-049) and a former Restaurant Building at 615 W El Camino Real (assessor's parcel number 193-02-050). The study area is completely developed with the subject properties, associated parking lots, and landscaping.

1.2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

1.2.1 Federal

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NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

Historic properties are protected through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470f) and its implementing regulations (16 USC 470 et seq., 36 CFR 800, 36 CFR 60, and 36 CFR 63). The NHPA establishes the federal government's policy on historic preservation and the programs, including the NRHP, through which that policy is implemented. Under the NHPA, historic properties include "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places" (16 USC 470w (5)).

The formal criteria (36 CFR 60.4) for determining NRHP eligibility are as follows:

1. The property is at least 50 years old (however, properties under 50 years of age that are of exceptional importance or are contributors to a district can also be included in the NRHP);
2. It retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations; and
3. It possesses at least one of the following characteristics:

   Criterion A Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (events).

   Criterion B Is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past (persons).

   Criterion C Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant, distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (architecture).

   Criterion D Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (information potential).



Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2021

Figure 1-1 Regional Location



Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2021

Figure 1-2 Historical Resources Study Area

Special Criteria Considerations: Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or

D. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or

G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

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For a property to retain and convey historic integrity it must possess most of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where a historic event occurred. Integrity of location refers to whether the property has been moved since its construction. **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property that illustrates the character of the place. **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. **Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. This is an intangible quality evoked by physical features that reflect a sense of a past time and place. **Association** is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a historic property. Continuation of historic use and occupation help maintain integrity of association.

1.2.2 State

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

All properties in California that are listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are eligible for listing in the CRHR. The CRHR is a listing of State of California resources that are significant in the context of California's history. It is a Statewide program with a scope and with criteria for inclusion similar to those used for the NRHP. In addition, properties designated under municipal or county ordinances are also eligible for listing in the CRHR.

A historic resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the criteria defined in the California Code of Regulations Title 15, Chapter 11.5, Section 4850 to be included in the CRHR. The CRHR criteria are tied to CEQA because any resource that meets the criteria below is considered a significant historical resource under CEQA. As noted above, all resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR.

The CRHR uses four evaluation criteria for significance:

Criterion 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.

Criterion 2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

Criterion 3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values.

Criterion 4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

A property must have both significance and integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the CRHR. Loss of integrity, if sufficiently great, will overwhelm the historical significance of a resource and render it ineligible. Likewise, a resource can have complete integrity, but if it lacks significance, it must also be considered ineligible. Integrity is evaluated by regarding the property's retention of its location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association to its period of significance. These seven factors can be roughly grouped into three types of integrity considerations. Location and setting relate to the relationship between the property and its environment. Design, materials, and workmanship, as they apply to historic buildings, relate to construction methods and architectural details. Feeling and association are the least objective of the seven factors and pertain to the overall ability of the property to convey a sense of the historical time and place in which it was constructed.

Special considerations:

1) Moved buildings, structures, or objects. The Commission encourages the retention of historical resources on site and discourages the non-historic grouping of historic buildings into parks or districts. However, it is recognized that moving an historic building, structure, or object is sometimes necessary to prevent its destruction. Therefore, a moved building, structure, or object that is otherwise eligible may be listed in the California Register if it was moved to prevent its demolition at its former location and if the new location is compatible with the original character and use of the historical resource. An historical resource should retain its historic features and compatibility in orientation, setting, and general environment.
2) Historical resources achieving significance within the past fifty (50) years. In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than fifty (50) years old may be considered for listing in the California Register if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance.
3) Reconstructed buildings. Reconstructed buildings are those buildings not listed in the California Register under the criteria in Section 4852(b)(1), (2), or (3) of this chapter. A reconstructed building less than fifty (50) years old may be eligible if it embodies traditional building methods and techniques that play an important role in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices; e.g., a Native American roundhouse.

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CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA requires public agencies to consider the effects of their actions on "historical resources," and "unique archaeological resources." Pursuant to PRC Section 21084.1, a "project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." Section 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether projects would have effects on unique archaeological resources.

Historical Resources

"Historical resource" is a term with a defined statutory meaning (PRC Section 21084.1; State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.5[a] and [b]). Under State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a), historical resources include the following:

1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1).

2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g), will be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource will be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1).

4) The fact that a resource is not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1[k]), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in PRC Section 5024.1[g]) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

1.2.3 Local

MOUNTAIN VIEW CITY CODE

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The City's Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 36 of the City Code) includes a process for recognizing, preserving, and protecting historical resources at Section A36.78, Designation and Preservation of Historic Resources. Section A36.78 establishes the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources (Mountain View Register) as the City's official list of historically significant buildings, structures, sites, or other improvements that are considered during the permit development review process. The Mountain View Register has similar criteria for listing as the California Register and consists of historic resources that meet one or more of the following criterion:

1) Is strongly identified with a person who, or an organization which, significantly contributed to the culture, history or development of the City of Mountain View;

2) Is the site of a significant historic event in the City's past;

3) Embodies distinctive characteristics significant to the City in terms of a type, period, region, or method of construction or representative of the work of a master or possession of high artistic value; or

4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the City's prehistory or history.

Under A36.78.080 of the Zoning Ordinance, persons are prohibited from making significant alterations, redeveloping, or relocating a property listed in the Mountain View Register without first obtaining a Historic Preservation Permit (HP permit) from the City's zoning administrator. A HP Permit is granted if the City finds that (1) the proposed significant alteration will not result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of the historic resource, and (2) the proposed significant alteration maintains and enhances the appearance of the community. The provisions of section A36.78.080 also apply to properties that are eligible for listing in the National and California registers with the added requirements of City Council approval for an HP Permit and compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties for alterations done to National Register and California Register properties.

2 STUDY METHODS

2.1 RECORDS SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

On June 16, 2021, Ascent requested a cultural resources records search form the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), which is located at Sonoma State University and is part of the California Historical Resources Information System. The records search and literature review provides for identification of previously documented archaeological and architectural resources within and near the historical resources study area and is useful for developing a context to frame assessments of resource significance. The NWIC results of the record search revealed that the buildings have not been previously identified as historical resources and are not listed in either the NRHP or the CRHR (see Appendix A).

The records search revealed that a total of five cultural resources surveys have been conducted within an eighth-mile radius of the historical resources study area. Of these, two have covered at least some portion of the study area (Table 1). No previously recorded cultural resources, either archaeological or built environment were identified within the eighth-mile search radius.

Table 1 Previous Reports Identified Within the Study Area

Report Number	Author	Year	Title
S-36323	Carolyn Losee, Archaeological Resources Technology	2009	Cultural Resources Investigation for Clearwire Project CA-SJC0059A "GHO Executive Suites", 800 West El Camino Real, Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California, 94040 (letter report)
S-47006	Michelle Touton Staley, Bayshore Archaeology	2015	Historic Property Survey Report, 04-SCL, CML-5124 (032), Castro Street from El Camino Real to Miramonte Avenue, Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California

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The records search results also included the Santa Clara County Built Environment Resources Directory. Four properties in the City of Mountain View are included on this list as eligible for, or listed in, the NRHP: 1) 157 Moffett Boulevard, 2) 1737 Stierlin Road, 3) 938 Villa Street, and 4) 954 Villa Street. The properties on Villa Street are the closest to the historical resources study area, approximately 0.7 miles north.

The Mountain View Register of Historic Resources, last updated September 20, 2017, lists 46 properties on the register, two of which are located within one-quarter mile of the historical resources study area. The residence located at 680 Yosemite Avenue is located approximately 0.12-mile northeast of the study area and the residence located at 595 Church Street is approximately 0.2-mile northeast.

Ascent contacted the Mountain View Historical Association on Thursday July 1, 2021, to inquire if the organization had any historical information related to either property. No response had been received as of July 15, 2021. Additionally, online research was conducted at the Mountain View City Library.

2.2 FIELD METHODS

Field work for the project was conducted on June 22, 2021. Field work was undertaken by Architectural Historian Alta Cunningham, who meets the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History and History. The buildings were subject to written documentation on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms and photography that documented the building's major characteristics, character defining features, and notable alterations. In addition, survey included overview documentation of the adjacent urban surroundings in order to properly situate the buildings within the surrounding urban context.

The results of this are detailed below, and DPR forms are compiled in Appendix B.

3 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

3.1 DEVELOPMENT OF MOUNTAIN VIEW

Mountain View began as a stagecoach stop between the two growing centers of population—the port of San Francisco and the new State Capitol in San Jose. In 1850 the newly formed Santa Clara County government designated the route which approximated the path of El Camino Real as the official thoroughfare. Soon, a regular stage service was initiated on the county road and a stage stop erected on the north side of El Camino Real between Stevens Creek and what is now Grant Road. In 1852, Richard Carr opened the first store in the settlement on the southeast corner of Grant Road and El Camino Real. By the late 1800s, Mountain View had become an agricultural boomtown. The large land holdings of the earlier settlers had been divided many times over and were cultivated in grain and hay. By 1880, many farmers had turned their lands into profitable orchards and vineyards (City of Mountain View 2021).

At the outset of the 20th century, a continual increase in population brought social complexities that led to the creation of a formalized government. On November 7, 1902, the City of Mountain View was incorporated. At the time, its population was 611. By 1904, a few of the main streets were scraped and graveled, and concrete gutters and curbs were installed along two blocks of Castro Street, preparing the area for businesses and residents alike. Throughout the 1920s, commercial and industrial growth continued to accelerate. Commercial development on Castro Street began a horizontal expansion in 1928, when the telephone company opened its office on Hope Street. The Post Office, a radio and electronic shop, and other businesses followed as the business district spread (City of Mountain View 2021).

Commercial buildings constructed between 1900 and 1930 took substantial, block-like forms; poured concrete construction was typical, while masonry and stucco were still commonly used as exterior cladding. They often had flat roofs with stepped parapets or followed the conventions of traditional Western False Front buildings. The Great Depression caused building construction throughout the country to slow for much of the 1930s. Those buildings that were constructed were often small and simple in form and style, often continuing the bungalow trend in residential architecture and anticipating the more modern, clean line styles of the war years (City of Mountain View 2012:460-461).

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After the Naval Air Station at Moffett Field was constructed in 1932 and the high-technology electronics industry became part of the valley life, the area north of Central Expressway finally succumbed to urbanization. During the 1940s and 1950s, Mountain View also attracted such military and high technology facilities as the NASA Ames Research Center and the Lockheed Missile and Space Company. Industrial development was accompanied by a spurt of residential development, and large subdivisions, apartment complexes, commercial centers, were built throughout the community, replacing the former agrarian land use pattern (City of Mountain View 2021; 2012:460-461).

Although several subdivision tracts were laid out in the early 1940s, the majority of residential development did not occur until after World War II (WWII). WWII created a building materials shortage and kept construction to a minimum. Many small, inexpensive houses were built in the 1940s following the guidelines of the Federal Housing Authority, whose goal was to encourage affordable houses with modern features. The vast majority of houses in Mountain View date from the post-war years, when a building boom occurred. By the 1950s, Mountain View had transformed from a sleepy little farm town to a bustling city with a vibrant downtown. Castro Street was filled with restaurants, shops, and a movie theatre. El Camino Real became a bustling thoroughfare with business lining its wide expanse of roadway integral to helping residents travel between other towns and cities on the Peninsula (City of Mountain View 2021; 2012:460-461).

Much of Mountain View's modern architecture is associated with regional commercial and technological developments. Many of these commercial developments included rectilinear buildings with flat roofs and wide overhangs that accentuated the dominant horizontal plane. Large parking lots associated with these commercial centers signaled the end of the pedestrian city organized around the downtown center. As the hi-tech sector grew in Santa Clara Valley, industrial parks were developed to house research, development, and personnel. The Stanford

Industrial Park, which had opened in the previous decade, served as a model for the Mountain View Industrial Park. By the 1980s, fifty industrial parks fashioned after the Stanford model had been developed. The North Bayshore area of Mountain View includes several examples of hi-tech developments, including those associated with Google (City of Mountain View 2012:460-461).

3.2 EVOLUTION OF EL CAMINO REAL

California's El Camino Real owes its origins to Franciscan monk Father Junipero Serra, who departed Mexico in 1769 to extend Spanish influence and convert the native populations. Following the coastal ridgeline and the Pacific Ocean, the missionaries pushed steadily north. Upon the completion of a full day's journey, they would stop to establish a new mission, before heading north again. At that time, the road was little more than a dirt path, originating at the first mission in what is now San Diego and ending in Sonoma. Upon completion of this continuous chain of Spanish enclaves, the road connecting them was given the name El Camino Real, which translated into English means "the royal road" (City of San Mateo 2001).

As the West Coast became increasingly settled, El Camino Real developed into a valuable transportation route for the agriculturally rich state of California, moving both commodities and workers throughout the state. In 1906, the Federal government officially recognized the importance of El Camino Real by making it the second nationally named highway in the United States. The paving of El Camino Real in 1913 heralded the arrival of the automobile, which allowed businesses and homes to spread out, rather than concentrate in the downtown (City of San Mateo 2001; City of Sunnyvale 2011).

The majority of Peninsula settlements originated as agricultural and ranching communities, embracing a Spanish land management model. Therefore, a location along El Camino Real offered excellent access to the exchange of vital goods and supplies. The 1940's brought a surge of developers buying land and arranging suburban developments throughout the Peninsula. What were once smaller residential settlements began to evolve into a true suburban community built on easy access into San Francisco by automobile via El Camino Real. Commercial development progressed along traffic routes into areas with available parking. The lots along El Camino Real began to be developed for uses that responded to the automobile – drive-through restaurants, gas and service stations and auto dealerships (City of San Mateo 2001).

The most significant contemporary change in El Camino Real's context was the construction of the Bay Area's freeway system - first Highway 101 and then Highway 280. The laying of these freeways added more fuel to the explosive suburban housing market that the Bay Area was experiencing after WWII. Both routes served to relieve north-south travel congestion and spur development served best by the corridors. With the regional traffic demand primarily handled by freeway routes, this left El Camino Real to evolve once again. The road is used more significantly for in-city trips and local circulation. There is not the same demand for continuous strip retail. Shoppers seek a distinctive high-quality experience, offering variety, interest. and easy access. Strong housing, office and technology growth is beginning to consider a presence along El Camino Real. (City of San Mateo 2001).

3.3 ROADSIDE EATERIES

3.3.1 Family Restaurants

Prior to 1920, few roadside eateries existed for motorists, but as auto-touring became increasingly popular, tearooms were established to provide a family dining atmosphere. Typically located in a building of historic significance, the name "tearoom" suggested a safe, quiet place. The owners fostered the respectability of their establishments by creating a homey, nostalgic atmosphere and offering a menu of afternoon tea, cold drinks, and ice cream. After the 1920s, the tearoom began to disappear from the roadside (Rosin and Bowers 1992:11-12; University of Vermont 2021).

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Figure 3-1. Tearoom. (Image courtesy of Chester H. Liebs as cited in University of Vermont 2021)

By 1930, the first family restaurants made their way to the roadside. The preeminent restaurant of this class was the Howard Johnson chain, started in 1929. Believing that the automobile would change the American landscape, Johnson established a chain of restaurants focused on his fast-food menu. During the Depression, Johnson began franchising the Howard Johnson name and the company continued to expand into a roadside empire. Although Howard Johnson's restaurants had a number of unifying characteristics, such as an orange roof, no two were alike, and the styles of the Howard Johnson's restaurants reflected the changing architectural trends of the era. Soon, local versions of the family restaurant were ubiquitous along America's highways. Following Howard Johnson's formula, all offered a standard menu of easy-to-prepare foods peppered with local specialties (Rosin and Bowers 1992:11-12; University of Vermont 2021).

Many early restaurant chains from the 1930s used architectural gimmicks, like the windmills, to lure motorists. Colonial Revival architecture was also used quite heavily for roadside restaurants during the 1930s - the cupola being the most character-defining feature. By the 1950s, restaurants were abandoning traditional designs and embracing modernization. The Howard Johnson's restaurant seen below features a low, overhanging hipped roof, large windows, and a stylized, modern cupola (University of Vermont 2021).



Figure 3-2. Modern Family Restaurant. (Image courtesy of Chester H. Liebs as cited in University of Vermont 2021)

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3.3.2 Diners

Although typically associated with the Streamline Moderne style of the 1930s and 1940s, the diner originated in 1872 when a Providence, Rhode Island, entrepreneur opened a beanery on wheels. The idea of the urban chuck-wagon quickly caught on, and these little food stands on wheels became quite familiar in the Northeast by 1900. Proprietors continued to pull their wagons up and down the streets, but many also bought small plots of land and set up their wagons permanently. These earliest diners were located in cities near factory gates, serving quick, hot, home-cooked meals to factory workers. The same principle of fast, efficient food was applied to later roadside eateries. Diners, set up along roadsides, provided the same service to motorists that they offered to urban workers. (Rosin and Bowers 1992:11-12; University of Vermont 2021).

By the 1920s, the prefabricated dining-car industry boomed. Diner business increased significantly during Prohibition, and the restaurants began offering expanded menus, longer hours, and catering to a larger clientele. The cheap food offered in the dinning-cars remained quite popular during the economic hardships of the Great Depression (University of Vermont 2021).



Figure 3-3. Lunch Cart. (Image courtesy of Chester H. Liebs as cited in University of Vermont 2021)

The diner continued to prosper in the post-WWII years; at this time, the diner began to take on the aesthetics of a railroad car. Along the road they provided truck drivers, businessmen and other travelers with the hearty home-cooked fare that was first served to urban factory workers. As the 1950s drew to a close, the diner began losing business to the fast food chains. As a result, the railroad motif was abandoned in favor of a more family-oriented atmosphere and traditional look. The new diners featured columns, mansard roofs, trellises, and stone cladding; in Los Angeles the space-age Googie style was popular from roughly 1945 to the early 1970s (University of Vermont 2021; Rosin and Bowers 1992:11-12).



Figure 3-4. Railroad Car Diner. (Image courtesy of Chester H. Liebs as cited in University of Vermont 2021)

3.4 MILLARD SHEETS DESIGNS, INC. AND THE HOME SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION BANKS

Millard O. Sheets (1907-1989) was a prominent California artist, an architectural designer (though not a registered architect), and an educator. He developed a style of watercolor painting that helped give rise to a California regional school of art based on representations of local geography, history and culture (Chattel 2011:6). This same concept formed the baseline for most of his architectural design endeavors as well.

After training at the Chouinard School of Art in Los Angeles, Sheets travelled across South America and Europe, experimenting with the use of watercolor in landscapes. After returning to southern California, he focused on local landscapes in his work. During the Great Depression, he began to paint scenes of working-class neighborhoods in Los Angeles. Two well-known examples of Sheets' work from this period are *Tenement Flats* (1934) at the Smithsonian Institution and *Angel's Flight* (1931) at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art (Chattel 2011:7). In 1955, Sheets accepted a position as director of the Los Angeles County Art Institute and reinvented the school as the Otis Art Institute (now Otis College of Art and Design). He also organized and chaired art departments at Scripps College. Combining art, education, and entrepreneurship, Sheets is considered one of California's most influential artists of the 20th century. Sheet's philosophy was that art should be incorporated into every aspect of daily living (Wuellner and Kainer 2014).

In 1953, Howard Ahmanson (1906-1968) hired Sheets to design his insurance office building on Wilshire Boulevard in Beverly Hills. Ahmanson was the founder and chairman of Home Savings & Loan Association and its parent company, National American Insurance Company. Built on the rapid real estate development and growth of the middle that dominated California after World War II, Ahmanson was able to turn both Home Savings & Loan Association and H.F. Ahmanson Co., into a financial institution with over $2.5 billion in assets by the end of the 1960s (Chattel 2011:6). Ahmanson was also one of the wealthiest business executives in the United States with personal assets estimated between $200 and $300 million. Ahmanson and his wife, Caroline, were involved in multiple philanthropic causes, particularly the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, and the Performing Arts Council of Los Angeles County, where one of the Music Center's theatres is named after them (Challet 2011:6).

For the design of his buildings, Ahmanson gave Sheets complete freedom. This included design of the facades and the interiors. The quintessential example of the studio's integration of art, particularly mosaics, sculpture, stained glass, tapestry and sometimes furnishings, and commercial space is embodied in one of the firms first commissions from Ahmanson, the Home Savings & Loan Association at 9245 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills (Figures 3-5 and 3-6).

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Figure 3-5. Former Home Savings & Loan Association (1956), Beverly Hills. (L.A. Conservancy)



Figure 3-6. Former Home Savings & Loan Association (1956), Beverly Hills. (L.A. Conservancy)

By projecting an image of permanence based on family relationships and local history, a theme carried out in most of the Sheets Studio's designs, the building not only was lovely, but it also became a marketing tool. As testament to this fact, when completed in 1954, the Beverly Hill's branch collected $19 million in new accounts (Chattel 2011:9)

The initial commissions from Ahmanson also allowed Sheets to establish Millard Sheets Designs, Inc., in 1953. Based in Claremont, the design studio employed between 25 and 35 artists, artisans, and architects and became a collaborative training ground for many artists and artisans (Chattel 2011:7). Sheets' longtime collaborators, Susan Hertel, Denis O'Connor, and S. David Underwood were responsible for much of the design work. Susan Hertel began

working with Sheets in the late 1950s and became the company's primary stained-glass artist. She served as president of the company after Sheets retired in 1977. Denis O'Connor became the leading creator of mosaics, and in 1963, he formed his own company, Denis O'Connor Mosaics. He continued to work with Sheets, executing mosaics for Home Savings & Loan Association branches based on Sheets' and Hertel's designs. One of the most prominent examples of the collaboration between Sheets, O'Connor, and Hertel, is the former Home Savings & Loan building constructed in 1969 at Wilshire Boulevard and 26th Street in Santa Monica (Figure 3-7). Both O'Connor and Hertel also worked on the Mountain View branch (Arenson 2018). As a registered architect, Underwood was responsible for implementing many of Sheets' designs.



Figure 3-7. Former Home Savings & Loan Association (1969), Santa Monica. (Karel)

Millard Sheets Design, Inc. was responsible for the design of over 40 Home Savings & Loan Association buildings throughout California (Arenson 2018); at least 168 were designed and constructed throughout the United States. All of the bank designs were based on the Beverly Hills branch (see Figures 3-5 and 3-6): prominent location; solid, imposing materials to suggest permanence; and the integration of art, local history, and familial themes (Chattel 2011:9). These elements balanced robust building forms and materials with delicate artistic details that projected an image of luxury and community. However, after Ahmanson's death in 1968, Sheets decreased his role in the design of each individual branch. As a result, designs became more standardized, although based on the location's unique history and character. Similarly, the Home Savings & Loan Association itself became more interested in economy and efficiency in construction of branches. Along with the banks, the Sheet's studio created works for restaurants, churches, hotels, airports, libraries, stores, government agencies, schools, hospitals, Masonic Halls, and cemeteries (Kahn 2016). The studio was behind the design of the Pomona Mall, one of the first pedestrian malls in the United States and nationally recognized as a blueprint for urban revitalization (Lin 2017). Sheet's work can be found all over California and the United States.

In Santa Clara County, the most prominent example of Sheet's work is located at 1402 Lincoln Avenue in San Jose's Willow Glen community. This former Home Savings & Loan Association building was constructed in 1972 and features four large mosaics on the exterior and two in the interior (see Figures 3-8 and 3-9). A sculpture depicting a mother and child is located along the southwest façade. The building is clad in square panels of travertine. A frieze of gold glazed tiles with a geometric pattern in relief wraps around the building at the roofline. The overall feeling of the artwork is that of a community at play. Both O'Connor and Hertel worked on this San Jose branch as well (Arenson 2018).

Other Home Savings & Loan Association buildings in the immediate area include the following branches: Cupertino (1976), Sunnyvale (1986), San Carlos (1987), and Fremont. Two other bank buildings in Redwood City, both constructed in 1957 have had their mosaics painted over. And a Home Savings & Loan Association building in Atherton, constructed in 1973, was demolished c. 2010. Additionally, a large mosaic by Millard Sheets, dated 1977, is located at the international terminal of Norman Y. Mineta San Jose International Airport (Arenson 2018).



Figure 3-8. Former Home Savings & Loan Association (1972), San Jose. Photo by Ascent Environmental.



Figure 3-9. Former Home Savings & Loan Association (1972), San Jose. Photo by Ascent Environmental.

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3.5 MID-CENTURY MODERN AND JEWEL BOX BANKS

Mid-Century Modern is a broad term used to describe a style that emerged in the decades following World War II (1945-1965). Influenced by the International Style and the Second Bay Tradition, Mid-Century Modern is a casual, organic, and expressive style that was applied to a wide variety of properties, including residences, churches, banks, institutional buildings, commercial and office buildings, and others. Mid-Century Modern emphasizes function over ornamentation, interplay between architecture and the environment, and the honest expression of structural design (Sacramento 2017:73). It incorporates an array of design elements including cantilevered overhangs, projecting eaves, canted windows, projecting boxes that frame the upper stories, stucco siding, the use of bright or contrasting colors, spandrel glass, large expanses of windows, flat or shed roof forms, stacked brick veneer, asymmetrical facades, and occasionally vertical wood siding. Individual styles under the Mid-Century Modern umbrella include Commercial Modern, Corporate Modern, New Formalism, and Brutalism (San Francisco 2011:189; Sacramento 2017:3-9).

Many of the Home Savings & Loan buildings in California, which were all designed by Millard Sheets or his studio, Millard Sheets Design, Inc., are described as embodying the New Formalism style subset (Arenson et al. 2012; LA Conservancy 2020). Signature characteristics of New Formalism, which dates roughly from the 1950s to 1970s, are rectilinear forms featuring slender arches, strict symmetry, flat roofs, vertical lines, and columnar supports (San Franciscso 2011:134; McCalester 2013:662). The overall idea behind New Formalism was balance and proportion based on a classical concept or scheme.

Although some aspects of New Formalism could be said to be present in the building located at 749 W. El Camino Real, which has a rectilinear form with a flat roof, decorative vertical lines, and overall symmetry, the design of this bank is actually more similar to several small farming banks in the Midwest created by Louis H. Sullivan in the early 20th century. Louis H. Sullivan was one of the most influential architects in America at the turn of the 20th century. Known primarily for his Chicago skyscrapers, Sullivan and his partner Dankmar Alder also took on smaller projects. Sullivan's designs marked a new progression in architectural ornamentation. Rather than using traditional classical columns, decorative capitals, and pediments, Sullivan recognized the inherent beauty in natural and organic forms and brought them to life in his schemes.

Termed "jewel box" banks, Sullivan's box-shaped bank buildings were all constructed between 1902 and 1920 and located in rural towns of states such as Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin (NPS 2018). The banks were largely austere rectangular or square brick buildings that contained brilliant Tiffany-like stained glass windows and richly ornamented interiors. In the lunettes, generic bucolic murals were also often painted of subjects such as cattle in the field or clouds over the prairie. Exterior decorations were minimal, with few well-placed fanciful terracotta reliefs, friezes, and tiled or stained glass filled arches (see Figures 3-10 and 3-11).

These "jewel box" bank properties represent the pinnacle of Sullivan's late career from 1906-1919 and all six of the remaining ones were designated National Historic Landmarks for their significance in transforming Midwestern architecture in the early 20th century (NPS 2018).

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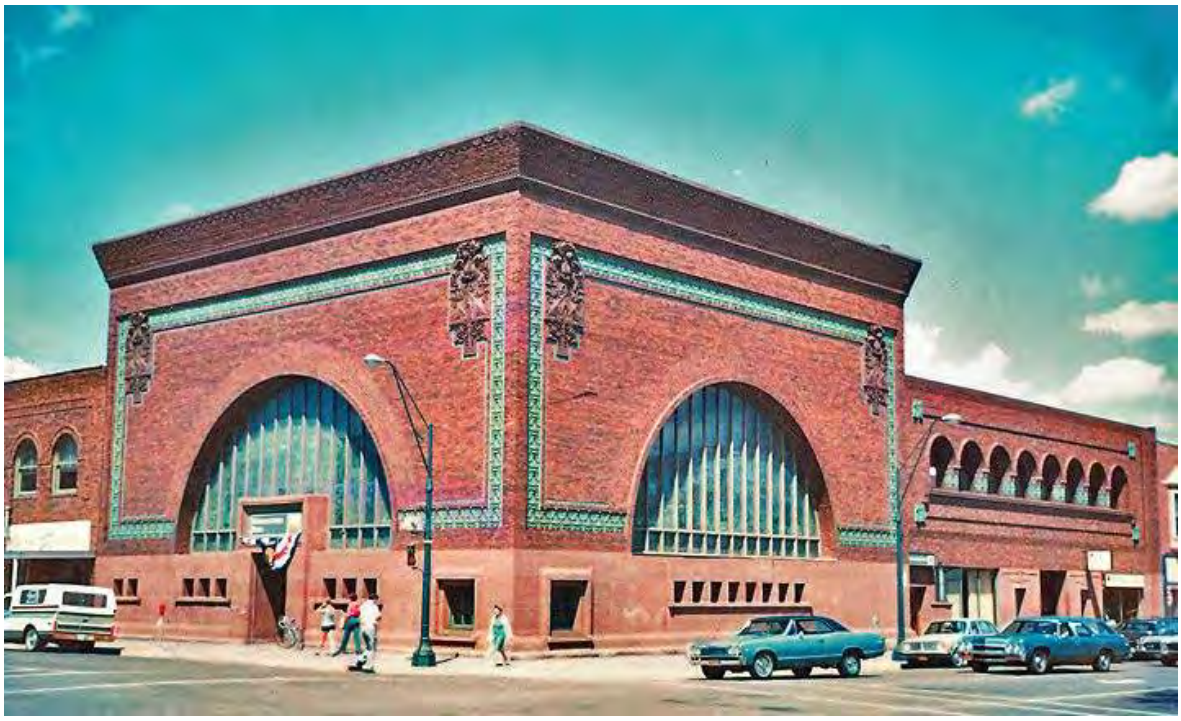


Figure 3-10. National Farmers' Bank in Owatonna, Minnesota. Constructed in 1908. (NPS 2018)



Figure 3-11. Peoples' Savings and Loan Association in Sidney, Ohio. Constructed 1917. (Rudge 2021)

4 HISTORICAL RESOURCE EVALUATION

4.1 CHASE BANK BUILDING

4.1.1 Building Description

The Bank Building is located on the southeast corner of El Camino Real and Castro Street, rotated 45 degrees so the primary entrance faces the corner. A landscaped plaza sets the building back from the street. The two-story building has a rectangular plan measuring approximately 130 feet east-west and 70 feet north-south. It is clad in beige brick with a stack bond pattern. The roof is flat with three rows of corbelling at the roofline. Owl statues are located along the northern roofline, at the center and each corner. The primary entrance is located on the northern façade, centered in the middle of five arched bays. The arches are also corbelled, and the bays are filled with display glass. The southern façade also has five bays, while the eastern and western facades each have two; an ATM is located between the two bays on the eastern façade.

Three soldier courses lay between the bays and the roofline and wrap around the building. A large mosaic is centered over the primary entrance, between the top and bottom soldier course. It features five panels that appear to depict the evolution of Mountain View. The entry plaza features a centralized brick planter box comprised of a stack bond pattern, topped with a soldier course. The planter box contains a metal sculpture of seagulls in flight. Brick benches are located on the east and west sides of the planter box, with areas of grass beyond the benches. Closer to the building entrance, more brick planter boxes of the same design line the northern façade.

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Figure 4-1. Chase Bank Building

4.1.2 Evaluation under Significance Criteria

As this building was constructed in 1977 and has not yet achieved 50 years of age, in addition to evaluation using the NRHP and CRHR significance criteria, it was subject to NRHP Criteria Consideration G and CRHR Special Consideration for properties less than 50 years of age which state that exceptional importance must be demonstrated.

To be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1, a building must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our nation's, California's, or local history. As a local branch of the Home Savings & Loan Association, the subject property does not have a direct, important association with events or historic trends. The building was constructed during a period when many of Millard Sheets Designs, Inc. projects were being constructed in the Bay Area. Therefore, the Bank Building does not appear to be significant under NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1, or Mountain View Register Criterion 2.

To be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2, the Bank Building must be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. The building was designed by Millard Sheets Designs, Inc., but it is unknown if it was designed by Millard Sheets himself. By 1970, Sheets was acting as executive artist and architectural designer, providing initial concept sketches, and allowing his collaborators at Millard Sheets Designs, Inc., to execute the designs; Sheets retired in 1977, the same year the subject building was constructed. While Howard F. Ahmanson was central to the development and evolution of the Home Savings & Loan Association, the subject property was constructed after his death. Additionally, while both O'Connor and Hertel worked on the subject property, this building is not the best representation of their work; the Santa Monica branch constructed in 1969 is a more colorful, dynamic, and engaging design. In Santa Clara County alone, the San Jose branch building is a better example. Historical research did not reveal any other individuals that have direct important association with the building. Therefore, the Bank Building does not appear to meet NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2, or Mountain View Register Criterion 1.

Under NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3, a building must embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of, installation or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. The collaboration between Ahmanson and Sheets resulted in a distinctive architectural style that served to represent the Home Savings brand to consumers. However, after Ahmanson's death in 1968, Sheets became less involved in the details of individual branch design and the repetition of design became increasingly rigid, based on increasingly formulaic designs that emphasized economy and efficiency over distinctive architecture and art. The subject property does not contain many of the character defining features of Ahmanson's and Sheet's work, such as panels of travertine or gold glazed tiles with geometric patterns in relief. Additionally, the building does not strongly represent the New Formalism style ascribed to most of the Home Savings & Loan Association buildings, nor does it embody the majority of the characteristics of the "jewel box" bank style. Therefore, the Bank Building does not appear to possess sufficient design or construction value to warrant inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3, or Mountain View Register Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4 (and Mountain View Register Criterion 4) generally applies to archaeological resources or other resources that through study of construction details can provide information that cannot be obtained in other ways. Construction details about the Bank Building have been documented. The structure does not appear to be significant under this criterion because it is not likely to yield any additional important information about our history.

4.1.3 Integrity Discussion

The only known alteration to the Bank Building is the installation of the ATM on the eastern façade, therefore it maintains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The building maintains integrity for location, setting, and feeling as it has not been moved since construction, and maintains integrity of association as its use as a bank has continued.

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4.2 RESTAURANT BUILDING

4.2.1 Building Description

The subject property is located on the southwest corner of El Camino Real and Lane Avenue. The front half of the building is constructed of wood, while the rear wing is constructed of concrete. The one-story building has a "T" shaped plan with a gabled portion centered on the primary façade; the side and rear wings have a flat roof. The roof of the rear wing is capped with a large cornice that projects slightly. Exposed rafter tails are located on the primary façade of the left and right wings. The primary façade is symmetrical, with a painted white brick chimney at the center; wood-framed fixed windows are located on either side of the external chimney. Two sets of fixed, vinyl-trim windows are located to adjacent to the wood-frame windows.

A planter box of painted white brick extends from the chimney almost the full length of the primary façade. Additional brickwork is located under the wood-framed windows. All brickwork is running bond with a soldier course along the top edge. The two entrances are located at the rear of the left and right wings. Window openings adjacent to the entrances have been boarded up. Both the southeast and northwest facades have shed-roof additions. The one located on the northwest façade has a mural of a barbeque spit and a family enjoying their meal. The southeast façade also features a bump-outs for the restroom. Wooden posts that have been painted blue are located along the southeast and northwest; the posts are connected by thick nautical rope. Two small accessory buildings are located at the rear of the parking lot. The space between them is enclosed with a wooden fence, likely used for dumpster storage.



Figure 4-2. Bank Building

4.2.2 Evaluation under Significance Criteria

To be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1, a building must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our nation's, California's, or local history. While news articles report that Clarke's Charcoal Broiler was the "oldest restaurant in Mountain View," this is not considered to be a contribution to history and does not rise to the level of significance necessary for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR. Therefore, the Restaurant Building does not appear to be significant under NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1, or Mountain View Register Criterion 2.

To be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2, the Restaurant Building must be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Bill Clarke opened Clarke's Charcoal Broiler and operated the restaurant until 1975. However, Bill Clarke is not a significant person in Mountain View's past. While it is possible that he may have important associations connected to his time in the Navy, that is not related to the subject property. Historical research did not reveal any other individuals that have direct important association with the building. Therefore, the Restaurant Building does not appear to meet NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2, or Mountain View Register Criterion 1.

Under NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3, a building must embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of, installation or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. The building is designed in a vernacular commercial style that lacks distinguishing characteristics of a particular architectural style and which not does exhibit high artistic value. The building's current form does not appear to reflect its original form which was built across a smaller footprint. The building is not the work of a master, it lacks architectural distinction, does not have artistic qualities, which for make it a significant example of their work. Therefore, the Restaurant Building does not appear to possess sufficient design or construction value to warrant inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3, or Mountain View Register Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4 (and Mountain View Register Criterion 4) generally applies to archaeological resources or other resources that through study of construction details can provide information that cannot be obtained in other ways. The structure does not appear to be significant under this criterion because it is not likely to yield any additional important information about our history.

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4.2.3 Integrity Discussion

While the Restaurant Building maintains integrity of location because it has not been moved, and integrity of setting because the large parking lot surrounding the building remains as does its proximity to El Camino Real, the building has lost integrity in the remaining aspects. The Restaurant Building has lost integrity of association as the building is no longer used as a restaurant and currently sits vacant. The building has also lost integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and feeling. The numerous additions and remodels have completely obscured the original A-frame building. The building has more than doubled in size, the majority of the roof is now flat, and it no longer presents as a small hamburger restaurant from the 1940s. Therefore, the Restaurant Building has lost its integrity.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The records search and research identified no built resources within an eighth-mile radius of the historical resources study area that have been listed on or recommended eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP. The closest two properties previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are located on Villa Street, approximately 0.7 miles north of the historical resources study area. The closest Mountain View Register of Historic Resources listed property is located at 680 Yosemite Avenue is located approximately 0.12-mile northeast of the study area. Additionally, because no historical resource, as defined by CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a), is located in direct line of sight of the historical resources study area, it is unlikely that any project that may be constructed would have a significant impact on a historical resource.

Ascent's historical resource evaluation finds that the two buildings in the study area do not appear to be eligible for the NRHP, CRHR or Mountain View Register. Consequently, none of the built environment resources within the study area appear to qualify as a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. Therefore, demolition of these buildings would not be an impact under CEQA.

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Appendix A

Record Search Results

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CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

ALAMEDA, COLUSA, CONTRA COSTA, DEL NORTE, HUMBOLDT, LAKE, MARIN, MENDOCINO, MONTEREY, NAPA, SAN BENITO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO, SANTA CLATA, SANTA CRUZ, SOLANO, SONOMA, YOLO

Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
150 Professional Center Drive, Suite E
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609
Tel: 707.588.8455
nwic@sonoma.edu
http://www.sonoma.edu/nwic

6/23/2021 NWIC File No.: 20-2592

Alta Cunningham
Ascent Environmental, Inc.
455 Capitol Mall, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: W El Camino Real Historic Eval

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Mountain View USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1/8 mile radius:

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within 1/8 mile radius:	None
Reports within project area:	S-36323; S-47006
Reports within 1/8 mile radius:	S-4893; S-23631; S-25174

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Resource Database Printout (list):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database Records:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database Records:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Report Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Caltrans Bridge Survey:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Ethnographic Information:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Historical Literature:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Historical Maps:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Local Inventories:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Shipwreck Inventory:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

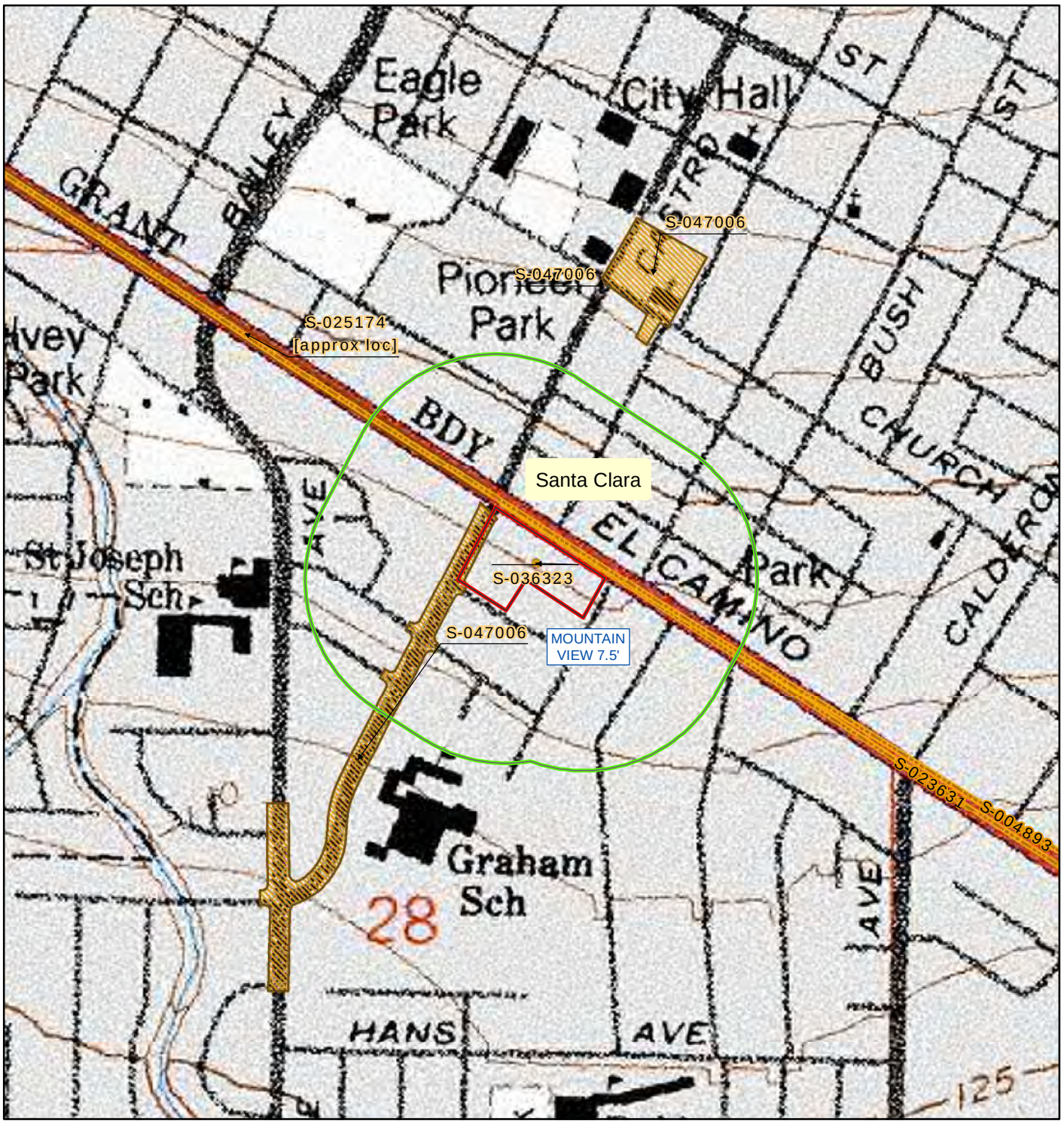
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Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

Justin Murazzo
Researcher

Resource/Report Map
W El Camino Real Historic Eval



Northwest Information Center
File #20-2592 23 June 2021 J. Murazzo
May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not distribute.

Feet 0 220 440 660 880
Meters 0 40 80 120 160 200

N

Project_Location
eighth_mile_buffer
Restricted reports
Reports (points)
Reports (lines)
Reports (polygons)
Reports approx loc
Reports (CFMOU)
Quad outlines
County outlines

Report Detail: S-004893

20-2592 :: W El Camino Real Historic Eval

Identifiers

Report No.: S-004893

Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Voided	E-78 SCL
Voided	E-390 SCL
Voided	S-4512
Caltrans	04220-151121

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s):

Year: 1978 (Jul)

Title: Cultural Resources Survey, 04-SCl-82, PM 18.8/21.6, 04220-151121, Widening from Route 85 to Showers Drive in the Cities of Los Altos and Mountain View, Santa Clara County

Affliliation: Caltrans District 04

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 2.8 li mi

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Sub-desig.: a

Author(s): Cindy Desgrandchamp

Year: 1978 (Mar)

Title: Archaeological Survey 04-SCl-82, Proposed Widening of El Camino Real, Route 82, P.M. 18.8/21.6, 04220-151121

Affiliation: Caltrans District 04

Report type(s): Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 24-32

DRAFT

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): Mountain View

Address:

Address	*City*	*Assessor's parcel no.*	*Zip code*
Route 82	Mountain View		
Route 82	Los Altos		

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main
Last modified:	4/26/2018	hagell

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
8/21/2017	moored	added additional citation 'a'; no author submitted to original report

Record status: Verified

DRAFT

Report Detail: S-023631

20-2592 :: W El Camino Real Historic Eval

Identifiers

Report No.: S-023631

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	Submitter	Job #00-054

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Melinda Peak and Ann Peak

Year: 2000 (Nov)

Title: Cultural Resource Overview for the AT&T San Jose Build, Cities of Redwood City and San Jose, San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties

Affliliation: Peak & Associates, Inc.

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

P-43-000050 (CA-SCL-30/H), P-43-000369 (CA-SCL-363/H), and P-43-000468 (CA-SCL-467H) are adjacent to the project area. There was no evidence of the resources within the existing roadways.

Associated resources

Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-43-000050	CA-SCL-000030/H	The Third Location of Mission Sa
P-43-000369	CA-SCL-000363H	Block B - San Jose Redevelopm
P-43-000468	CA-SCL-000467H	Santa Clara Campaign Treaty Sit

No. resources: 3

Has informals: No

DRAFT

Location information

County(ies): San Mateo, Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): Cupertino, Mountain View, Palo Alto, San Jose West

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main
Last modified:	8/31/2020	neala

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-025174

20-2592 :: W El Camino Real Historic Eval

Identifiers

Report No.: S-025174
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): John Holson, Cordelia Sutch, and Stephanie Pau
Year: 2002 (May)
Title: Cultural Resources Report for San Bruno to Mountain View Internodal Level 3 Fiber Optics Project in San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, California
Affliliation: Pacific Legacy, Inc.
No. pages:
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study, Monitoring
Inventory size: c 24 li mi
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Possible historic resources are within the study area. The location of C-433 (an undefined cultural resource) was checked. There was no evidence of cultural resources at that location.

Associated resources

Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-41-000302	CA-SMA-000300	Albemarle Way

No. resources: 1
Has informals: Yes

Location information

County(ies): San Mateo, Santa Clara
USGS quad(s): Montara Mtn, Mountain View, Palo Alto, San Francisco South, San Mateo, Woodside
Address:
PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main
Last modified:	7/29/2016	hagell

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
11/16/2015	hagell	edited database
1/22/2016	simsa	Updated GIS: removed report poly shape; moved line features to approx location layer

Record status: Verified

DRAFT

Report Detail: S-036323

20-2592 :: W El Camino Real Historic Eval

Identifiers

Report No.: S-036323
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Carolyn Losee
Year: 2009 (Apr)
Title: Cultural Resources Investigation for Clearwire Project CA-SJC0059A "GHO Executive Suites", 800 West El Camino Real, Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California, 94040 (letter report)
Affliliation: Archaeological Resources Technology
No. pages:
No. maps:
Attributes: Literature search
Inventory size: c. 0.25 ac
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara
USGS quad(s): Mountain View

Address: Address	*City*	*Assessor's parcel no.*	*Zip code*
800 West El Camino Real	Mountain View	158-07-015	

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	1/15/2010	hagell
Last modified:	7/15/2013	HagelL

IC actions:
Record status:

DRAFT

Report Detail: S-047006

20-2592 :: W El Camino Real Historic Eval

Identifiers

Report No.: S-047006

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	Caltrans	CML-5124 (032)

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Michelle Touton Staley
Year: 2015 (Nov)
Title: Historic Property Survey Report, 04-SCL, CML-5124 (032), Castro Street from El Camino Real to Miramonte Avenue, Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California
Affliliation: Bayshore Archaeology
No. pages:
No. maps:
Attributes: Architectural/historical, Field study
Inventory size:
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

Sub-desig.: a
Author(s): Michelle Touton Staley
Year: 2015 (Nov)
Title: Archaeological Survey Report for the Castro Street Complete Street Project 14-36 Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California, 04-SCL, CML-5124 (032)
Affiliation: Bayshore Archaeology
Report type(s): Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size:
No. pages:
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
PDF Pages: 11-48

DRAFT

General notes

Associated resources

	Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
	P-43-003180		711 Church Street

No. resources: 1
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara
USGS quad(s): Mountain View

Address:	*Address*	*City*	*Assessor's parcel no.*	*Zip code*
	Castro Street	Mountain View		

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	1/5/2016	paganob
Last modified:	5/11/2016	grahams

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	5/10/2016	cabrala	replaced pages 1-4 per Karen (Carrie) Reichardt at Caltrans

Record status: Verified

Appendix B

DPR Forms

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State of California ◆ The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 13 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Bank Building
P1. Other Identifier: Chase Bank

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Santa Clara **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Mountain View **Date** ____ **T** 06S ; **R** 02W ; __ ☐ **of** __ ☐ **of Sec** 28 ; ____ **B.M.**

c. Address 749 W El Camino Real City Mountain View Zip 94040

d. UTM: Zone 10S , 581114.55 m E mE/ 4137991.06 mN

e. Other Locational Data: APN 193-02-049

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

The subject property is located on the southeast corner of El Camino Real and Castro Street, rotated 45 degrees so the primary entrance faces the corner. A landscaped plaza sets the building back from the street. The two-story building has a rectangular plan measuring approximately 130 feet east-west and 70 feet north-south. It is clad in beige brick with a stack bond pattern. The roof is flat with three rows of corbelling at the roofline. Owl statues are located along the northern roofline, at the center and each corner. The primary entrance is located on the northern façade, centered in the middle of five arched bays (Photo 1). The arches are also corbelled, and the bays are filled with display glass. The southern façade also has five bays, while the eastern and western facades each have two; an ATM is located between the two bays on the eastern façade (Photo 2). See Continuation Sheet, page 4.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. Commercial Building, 3 stories and under



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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing south, 6/22/2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** 1977/County records
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
JP Morgan Chase
unknown

***P8. Recorded by:**
Alta Cunningham
Ascent Environmental
Sacramento, CA 95814

***P9. Date Recorded:** June 22, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Ascent Environmental. 2021. *Historic Resource Evaluation Report for El Camino Real Properties, Mountain View*. Prepared for GS Mountain View III, LLC.

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☒Location 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):

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BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) Bank Building ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 13

B1. Historic Name: Home Savings & Loan Association
B2. Common Name: Chase
B3. Original Use: banking B4. Present Use: same

***B5. Architectural Style:** vernacular with "jewel box" influences
***B6. Construction History:** Constructed 1977. The ATM was installed at a later date, likely the mid 1980s.

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** _____ **Original Location:** _____
***B8. Related Features:** N/A
B9a. Architect: Millard Sheets Designs, Inc. b. Builder: unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A

This building does not appear to meet the criteria for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), or the Mountain View Register.

Historic Context

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The following section describes the partnership between Home Savings & Loan Association and Millard Sheets Designs, Inc., in creating more than 40 branch banks/office buildings between 1954 and 1975 in California. It provides brief biographies of Home Savings & Loan Association chairman, Howard F. Ahmanson, and artist, architectural designer, and educator, Millard Sheets.

Millard Sheets Designs, Inc. and the Home Savings & Loan Association Banks

Millard O. Sheets (1907-1989) was a prominent California artist, an architectural designer, and an educator. He developed a style of watercolor painting that helped give rise to a California regional school of art based on representations of local geography, history and culture (Chattel 2011:6). This same concept formed the baseline for most of his architectural design endeavors as well.

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

***B12. References:** See Continuation Sheet, page 11.
B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Alta Cunningham, MA; Emilie Zelazo, MA
***Date of Evaluation:** July 1, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)

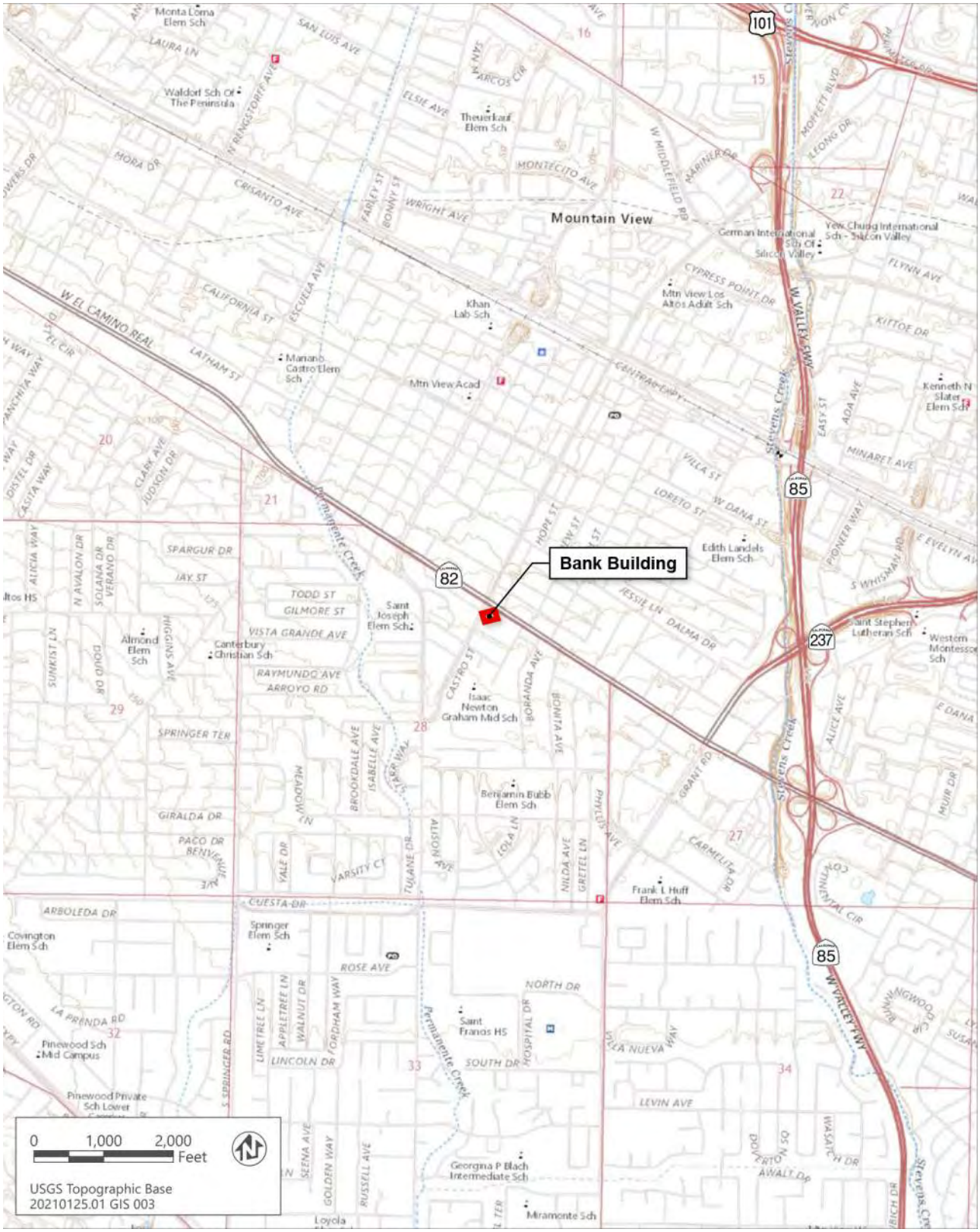


State of California ♘ Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary#
HRI #
Trinomial

LOCATION MAP

Page 3 of 13 Resource Name or # Bank Building
*Map Name: ESRI *Scale: *Date of map: 2015



P3a. Description (continued)

Three soldier courses lay between the bays and the roofline and wrap around the building. A large mosaic is centered over the primary entrance, between the top and bottom soldier course. It features five panels that appear to depict the evolution of Mountain View (Photo 3). The entry plaza features a centralized brick planter box comprised of a stack bond pattern, topped with a soldier course. The planter box contains a metal sculpture of seagulls in flight (Photo 4). Brick benches are located on the east and west sides of the planter box, with areas of grass beyond the benches. Closer to the building entrance, more brick planter boxes of the same design line the northern façade.

B10. Significance (continued)

After training at the Chouinard School of Art in Los Angeles, Sheets travelled across South America and Europe, experimenting with the use of watercolor in landscapes. After returning to southern California, he focused on local landscapes in his work. During the Great Depression, he began to paint scenes of working-class neighborhoods in Los Angeles. Two well-known examples of Sheets' work from this period are *Tenement Flats* (1934) at the Smithsonian Institution and *Angel's Flight* (1931) at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art (Chattel 2011:7). In 1955, Sheets accepted a position as director of the Los Angeles County Art Institute and reinvented the school as the Otis Art Institute (now Otis College of Art and Design). He also organized and chaired art departments at Scripps College. Combining art, education, and entrepreneurship, Sheets is considered one of California's most influential artists of the 20th century. Sheet's philosophy was that art should be incorporated into every aspect of daily living (Wuellner and Kainer 2014).

In 1953, Howard Ahmanson (1906-1968) hired Sheets to design his insurance office building on Wilshire Boulevard in Beverly Hills. Ahmanson was the founder and chairman of Home Savings & Loan Association and its parent company, National American Insurance Company. Built on the rapid real estate development and growth of the middle that dominated California after World War II, Ahmanson was able to turn both Home Savings & Loan Association and H.F. Ahmanson Co., into a financial institution with over $2.5 billion in assets by the end of the 1960s (Chattel 2011:6). Ahmanson was also one of the wealthiest business executives in the United States with personal assets estimated between $200 and $300 million. Ahmanson and his wife, Caroline, were involved in multiple philanthropic causes, particularly the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, and the Performing Arts Council of Los Angeles County, where one of the Music Center's theatres is named after them (Challet 2011:6).

For the design of his buildings, Ahmanson gave Sheets complete freedom. This included design of the facades and the interiors. The quintessential example of the studio's integration of art, particularly mosaics, sculpture, stained glass, tapestry and sometimes furnishings, and commercial space is embodied in one of the firms first commissions from Ahmanson, the Home Savings & Loan Association at 9245 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills.

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B10. Significance (continued)



Figure 1. Former Home Savings & Loan Association (1956), Beverly Hills. Photo by Adrian Scott Fine for L.A. Conservancy.



Figure 2. Former Home Savings & Loan Association (1956), Beverly Hills. Photo by Adrian Scott Fine for L.A. Conservancy.

B10. Significance (continued)

By projecting an image of permanence based on family relationships and local history, a theme carried out in most of the Sheets Studio's designs, the building not only was lovely, but it also became a marketing tool. As testament to this fact, when completed in 1954, the Beverly Hill's branch collected $19 million in new accounts (Chattel 2011:9)

The initial commissions from Ahmanson, also allowed Sheets to establish Millard Sheets Designs, Inc., in 1953. Based in Claremont, the design studio employed between 25 and 35 artists, artisans, and architects and became a collaborative training ground for many artists and artisans (Chattel 2011:7). Sheets' longtime collaborators, Susan Hertel, Denis O'Connor, and S. David Underwood were responsible for much of the design work. Susan Hertel began working with Sheets in the late 1950s and became the company's primary stained-glass artist. She served as president of the company after Sheets retired in 1977. Denis O'Connor became the leading creator of mosaics, and in 1963, he formed his own company, Denis O'Connor Mosaics. He continued to work with Sheets, executing mosaics for Home Savings & Loan Association branches based on Sheets' and Hertel's designs. Both O'Connor and Hertel worked on the Mountain View branch (Arenson 2018). As a registered architect, Underwood was responsible for implementing many of Sheets' designs.

Millard Sheets Design, Inc. was responsible for the design of over 40 Home Savings & Loan Association buildings throughout California (Arenson 2018); at least 168 were designed and constructed throughout the United States. All of the bank designs were based on the Beverly Hills branch (see Figures 1 and 2): prominent location; solid, imposing materials to suggest permanence; and the integration of art, local history, and familial themes (Chattel 2011:9). These elements balanced robust building forms and materials with delicate artistic details that projected an image of luxury and community. However, after Ahmanson's death in 1968, Sheets decreased his role in the design of each individual branch. As a result, designs became more standardized, although based on the location's unique history and character. Similarly, the Home Savings & Loan Association itself became more interested in economy and efficiency in construction of branches. Along with the banks, the Sheet's studio created works for restaurants, churches, hotels, airports, libraries, stores, government agencies, schools, hospitals, Masonic Halls, and cemeteries (Kahn 2016). The studio was behind the design of the Pomona Mall, one of the first pedestrian malls in the United States and nationally recognized as a blueprint for urban revitalization (Lin 2017). Sheet's work can be found all over California and the United States.

In Santa Clara County, the most prominent example of Sheet's work is located at 1402 Lincoln Avenue in San Jose's Willow Glen community. This former Home Savings & Loan Association building was constructed in 1972 and features four large mosaics on the exterior and two in the interior (see Figures 3 and 4). A sculpture depicting a mother and child is located along the southwest façade. The building is clad in square panels of travertine. A frieze of gold glazed tiles with a geometric pattern in relief wraps around the building at the roofline. The overall feeling of the artwork is that of a community at play. Both O'Connor and Hertel worked on this San Jose branch as well (Arenson 2018).

Other Home Savings & Loan Association buildings in the immediate area include the following branches: Cupertino (1976), Sunnyvale (1986), San Carlos (1987), and Fremont. Two other bank buildings in Redwood City, both constructed in 1957 have had their mosaics painted over. And a Home Savings & Loan Association building in Atherton, constructed in 1973, was demolished c. 2010. Additionally, a large mosaic by Millard Sheets, dated 1977, is located at the international terminal of Norman Y. Mineta San Jose International Airport (Arenson 2018).

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B10. Significance (continued)



Figure 3. Former Home Savings & Loan Association (1972), San Jose. Photo by Ascent Environmental.



Figure 4. Former Home Savings & Loan Association (1972), San Jose. Photo by Ascent Environmental.

B10. Significance (continued)

Mid-Century Modern and Jewel Box Banks

Mid-Century Modern is a broad term used to describe a style that emerged in the decades following World War II (1945-1965). Influenced by the International Style and the Second Bay Tradition, Mid-Century Modern is a casual, organic, and expressive style that was applied to a wide variety of properties, including residences, churches, banks, institutional buildings, commercial and office buildings, and others. Mid-Century Modern emphasizes function over ornamentation, interplay between architecture and the environment, and the honest expression of structural design (Sacramento 2017:73). It incorporates an array of design elements including cantilevered overhangs, projecting eaves, canted windows, projecting boxes that frame the upper stories, stucco siding, the use of bright or contrasting colors, spandrel glass, large expanses of windows, flat or shed roof forms, stacked brick veneer, asymmetrical facades, and occasionally vertical wood siding. Individual styles under the Mid-Century Modern umbrella include Commercial Modern, Corporate Modern, New Formalism, and Brutalism (San Francisco 2011:189; Sacramento 2017:3-9).

Many of the Home Savings & Loan buildings in California, which were all designed by Millard Sheets or his studio, Millard Sheets Design, Inc., are described as embodying the New Formalism style subset (Arenson et al. 2012; LA Conservancy 2020). Signature characteristics of New Formalism, which dates roughly from the 1950s to 1970s, are rectilinear forms featuring slender arches, strict symmetry, flat roofs, vertical lines, and columnar supports (San Franciscso 2011:134; McCalester 2013:662). The overall idea behind New Formalism was balance and proportion based on a classical concept or scheme.

Although some aspects of New Formalism could be said to be present in the building located at 749 W. El Camino Real, which has a rectilinear form with a flat roof, decorative vertical lines, and overall symmetry, the design of this bank is actually more similar to several small farming banks in the Midwest created by Louis H. Sullivan in the early 20th century. Louis H. Sullivan was one of the most influential architects in America at the turn of the 20th century. Known primarily for his Chicago skyscrapers, Sullivan and his partner Dankmar Alder also took on smaller projects. Sullivan's designs marked a new progression in architectural ornamentation. Rather than using traditional classical columns, decorative capitals, and pediments, Sullivan recognized the inherent beauty in natural and organic forms and brought them to life in his schemes.

Termed "jewel box" banks, Sullivan's box-shaped bank buildings were all constructed between 1902 and 1920 and located in rural towns of states such as Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin (NPS 2018). The banks were largely austere rectangular or square brick buildings that contained brilliant Tiffany-like stained glass windows and richly ornamented interiors. In the lunettes, generic bucolic murals were also often painted of subjects such as cattle in the field or clouds over the prairie. Exterior decorations were minimal, with few well-placed fanciful terracotta reliefs, friezes, and tiled or stained glass filled arches (see Figures 5 and 6).

These "jewel box" bank properties represent the pinnacle of Sullivan's late career from 1906-1919 and all six of the remaining ones were designated National Historic Landmarks for their significance in transforming Midwestern architecture in the early 20th century (NPS 2018).

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B10. Significance (continued)

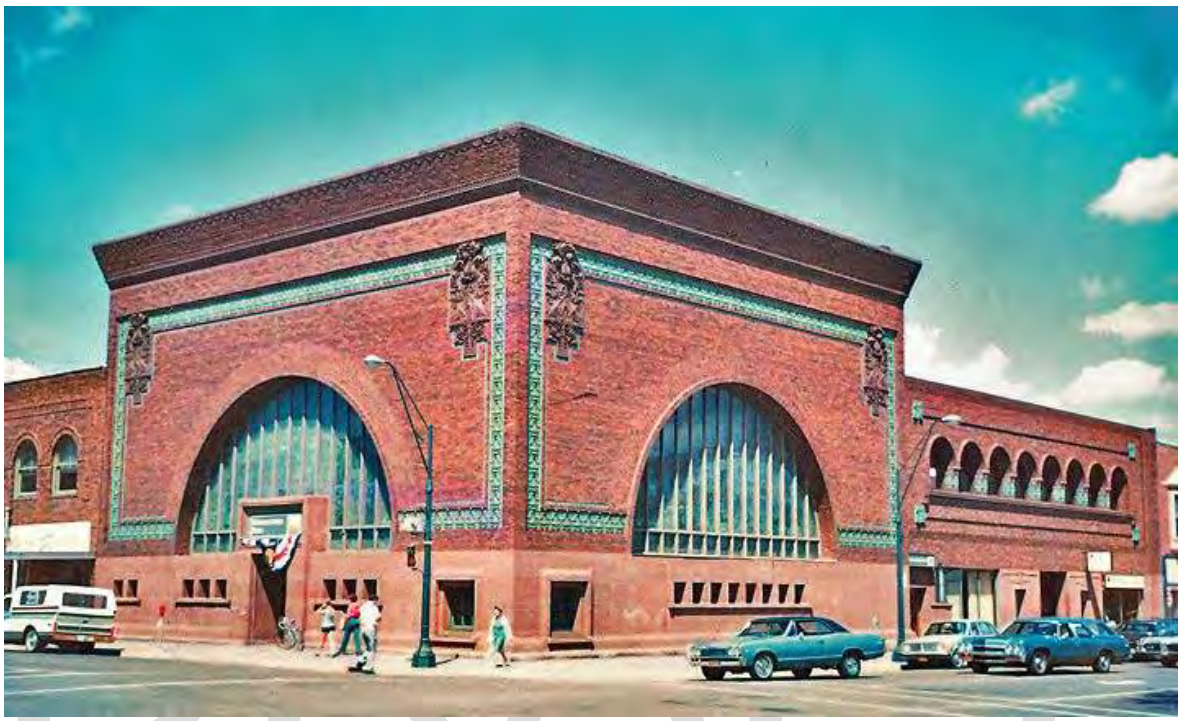


Figure 5. National Farmers' Bank in Owatonna, Minnesota. Constructed in 1908. (NPS 2018)



Figure 6. Peoples' Savings and Loan Association in Sidney, Ohio. Constructed 1917. (Rudge 2021)

B10. Significance (continued)

Application of Significance Criteria

As this building has not yet achieved 50 years of age, in addition to evaluation using the NRHP and CRHR significance criteria, it was subject to NRHP Criteria Consideration G and CRHR Special Consideration for properties less than 50 years of age which state that exceptional importance must be demonstrated.

To be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1, a building must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our nation's, California's, or local history. As a local branch of the Home Savings & Loan Association, the subject property does not have a direct, important association with events or historic trends. The building was constructed during a period when many of Millard Sheets Designs, Inc. were being constructed in the Bay Area. Therefore, the Bank Building does not appear to be significant under NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1, or Mountain View Register Criterion 2.

To be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2, the Bank Building must be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. The building was designed by Millard Sheets Designs, Inc., but it is unknown if it was designed by Millard Sheets himself. By 1970, Sheets was acting as executive artist and architectural designer, providing initial concept sketches, and allowing his collaborators at Millard Sheets Designs, Inc., to execute the designs. While Howard F. Ahmanson was central to the development and evolution of the Home Savings & Loan Association, the subject property was constructed after his death. Additionally, while both O'Connor and Hertel worked on the subject property, this building is not the best representation of their work. In Santa Clara County alone, the San Jose branch building is a better example. Historical research did not reveal any other individuals that have direct important association with the building. Therefore, the Bank Building does not appear to meet NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2, or Mountain View Register Criterion 1.

Under NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3, a building must embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of, installation or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. The collaboration between Ahmanson and Sheets resulted in a distinctive architectural style that served to represent the Home Savings brand to consumers. However, after Ahmanson's death in 1968, Sheets became less involved in the details of individual branch design and the repetition of design became increasingly rigid, based on increasingly formulaic designs that emphasized economy and efficiency over distinctive architecture and art. The subject property does not contain many of the character defining features of Ahmanson's and Sheet's work, such as panels of travertine or gold glazed tiles with geometric patterns in relief. Additionally, the building does not strongly represent the New Formalism style ascribed to most of the Home Savings & Loan Association buildings, nor does it embody the majority of the characteristics of the "jewel box" bank style. Therefore, the Bank Building does not appear to possess sufficient design or construction value to warrant inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3, or Mountain View Register Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4 (and Mountain View Register Criterion 4) generally applies to archaeological resources or other resources that through study of construction details can provide information that cannot be obtained in other ways. Construction details about the Bank Building have been documented. The structure does not appear to be significant under this criterion because it is not likely to yield any additional important information about our history.

Integrity Consideration

For a property to retain and convey historic integrity it must possess most of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where a historic event occurred. Integrity of location refers to whether the property has been moved since its construction. **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property that illustrates the

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B10. Significance (continued)

character of the place. **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. **Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. This is an intangible quality evoked by physical features that reflect a sense of a past time and place. **Association** is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a historic property. Continuation of historic use and occupation help maintain integrity of association.

The only known alteration to the Bank Building is the installation of the ATM on the eastern façade, therefore it maintains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The building maintains integrity for location, setting, and feeling as it has not been moved since construction, and maintains integrity of association as its use as a bank has continued.

B12. References (continued)

Arenson, Adam, Jason Foo, Laurene Harding Rivas, Regina O'Brien, and Cheryll Dudley Roberts. 2012. Millard Sheets, A Legacy of Art and Architecture. Available: laconservancy.org/sites/default/files/files/documents/millard_sheets_2012.pdf. Accessed June 21, 2021.

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Photo 1. Primary entrance, facing southeast. Photo taken 6/22/2021.



Photo 2. Eastern façade, facing west. Photo taken 6/22/2021.

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Photo 3. Mosaic, located above primary entrance. Photo taken 6/22/2021.



Photo 4. Seagull sculpture located in entrance plaza. Facing north. Photo taken 6/22/2021.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 19 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Restaurant Building
P1. Other Identifier: Clarke's Charcoal Broiler

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Santa Clara **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Mountain View **Date** ____ **T** 06S ; **R** 02W ; ☐ **of** ☐ **of Sec** 28 ; **B.M.**

c. Address 615 W El Camino Real City Mountain View Zip 94040

d. UTM: Zone 10S , 581223.40 m E mE/ 4137953.37 mN

e. Other Locational Data: APN 193-02-050

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

The subject property is located on the southwest corner of El Camino Real and Lane Avenue. The front half of the building is constructed of wood, while the rear wing is constructed of concrete. The one-story building has a "T" shaped plan with a gabled portion centered on the primary façade; the side and rear wings have a flat roof. The roof of the rear wing is capped with a large cornice that projects slightly (Photo 1). Exposed rafter tails are located on the primary façade of the left and right wings. The primary façade is symmetrical, with a painted white brick chimney at the center; wood-framed fixed windows are located on either side of the external chimney. Two sets of fixed, vinyl-trim windows are located to adjacent to the wood-frame windows. See Continuation Sheet, page 4.

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***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. Commercial Building, 3 stories and under



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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing southwest, 6/22/2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** c. 1945/County records
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Unknown

***P8. Recorded by:**
Alta Cunningham
Ascent Environmental
Sacramento, CA 95814

***P9. Date Recorded:** June 22, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Ascent Environmental. 2021. *Historic Resource Evaluation Report for El Camino Real Properties, Mountain View*. Prepared for GS Mountain View III, LLC.

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☒Location 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

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) Restaurant Building ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 19

B1. Historic Name: Clarke's Charcoal Broiler
B2. Common Name: Clarke's
B3. Original Use: restaurant B4. Present Use: vacant
***B5. Architectural Style:** vernacular
***B6. Construction History:** Possibly constructed 1945; definitely by 1956. A rear addition was constructed by 1960. The left and right wings were constructed between 1982 and 1987.

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** _____ **Original Location:** _____
***B8. Related Features:**
B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A

This building does not appear to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), or the Mountain View Register. In addition to not meeting any of the significance criteria, the building has also lost its integrity.

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Historic Context

Development of Mountain View

Mountain View began as a stagecoach stop between the two growing centers of population—the port of San Francisco and the new State Capitol in San Jose. In 1850 the newly formed Santa Clara County government designated the route which approximated the path of El Camino Real as the official thoroughfare. Soon, a regular stage service was initiated on the county road and a stage stop erected on the north side of El Camino Real between Stevens Creek and what is now Grant Road. In 1852, Richard Carr opened the first store in the settlement on the southeast corner of Grant Road and El Camino Real. By the late 1800s, Mountain View had become an agricultural boomtown. The large land holdings of the earlier settlers had been divided many times over and were cultivated in grain and hay. By 1880, many farmers had turned their lands into profitable orchards and vineyards (City of Mountain View 2021).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)
None

***B12. References:** See Continuation Sheet, page 16.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Alta Cunningham, MA
***Date of Evaluation:** July 2, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)



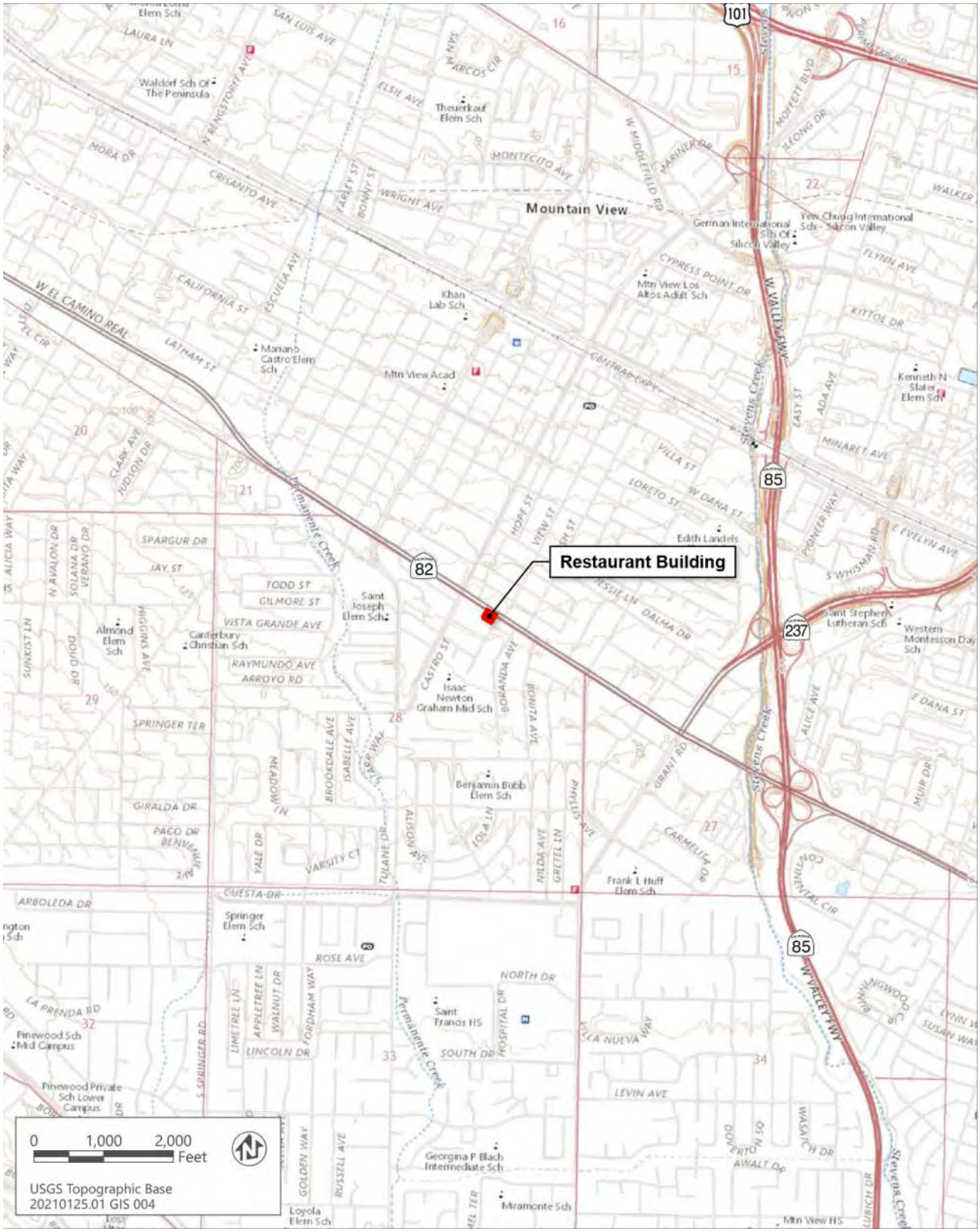
State of California ♘ Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary#
HRI #
Trinomial

LOCATION MAP

Page 3 of 19 Resource Name or # Restaurant Building

*Map Name: ESRI *Scale: *Date of map: 2015



P3a. Description (continued)

A planter box of painted white brick extends from the chimney almost the full length of the primary façade. Additional brickwork is located under the wood-framed windows. All brickwork is running bond with a soldier course along the top edge (Photo 2). The two entrances are located at the rear of the left and right wings. Window openings adjacent to the entrances have been boarded up (see Photos 1 and 4).

Both the southeast and northwest facades have shed-roof additions. The one located on the northwest façade has a mural of a barbeque spit and a family enjoying their meal. The southeast façade also features a bump-outs for the restroom (see Photo 5). Wooden posts that have been painted blue are located along the southeast and northwest; the posts are connected by thick nautical rope.

Two small accessory buildings are located at the rear of the parking lot. The space between them is enclosed with a wooden fence, likely used for dumpster storage (Photo 6).

B10. Significance (continued)

At the outset of the 20th century, a continual increase in population brought social complexities that led to the creation of a formalized government. On November 7, 1902, the City of Mountain View was incorporated. At the time, its population was 611. By 1904, a few of the main streets were scraped and graveled, and concrete gutters and curbs were installed along two blocks of Castro Street, preparing the area for businesses and residents alike. Throughout the 1920s, commercial and industrial growth continued to accelerate. Commercial development on Castro Street began a horizontal expansion in 1928, when the telephone company opened its office on Hope Street. The Post Office, a radio and electronic shop, and other businesses followed as the business district spread (City of Mountain View 2021).

Commercial buildings constructed between 1900 and 1930 took substantial, block-like forms; poured concrete construction was typical, while masonry and stucco were still commonly used as exterior cladding. They often had flat roofs with stepped parapets or followed the conventions of traditional Western False Front buildings. The Great Depression caused building construction throughout the country to slow for much of the 1930s. Those buildings that were constructed were often small and simple in form and style, often continuing the bungalow trend in residential architecture and anticipating the more modern, clean line styles of the war years (City of Mountain View 2012:460-461).

After the Naval Air Station at Moffett Field was constructed in 1932 and the high-technology electronics industry became part of the valley life, the area north of Central Expressway finally succumbed to urbanization. During the 1940s and 1950s, Mountain View also attracted such military and high technology facilities as the NASA Ames Research Center and the Lockheed Missile and Space Company. Industrial development was accompanied by a spurt of residential development, and large subdivisions, apartment complexes, commercial centers, were built throughout the community, replacing the former agrarian land use pattern (City of Mountain View 2021; 2012:460-461).

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B10. Significance (continued)

Although several subdivision tracts were laid out in the early 1940s, the majority of residential development did not occur until after World War II (WWII). WWII created a building materials shortage and kept construction to a minimum. Many small, inexpensive houses were built in the 1940s following the guidelines of the Federal Housing Authority, whose goal was to encourage affordable houses with modern features. The vast majority of houses in Mountain View date from the post-war years, when a building boom occurred. By the 1950s, Mountain View had transformed from a sleepy little farm town to a bustling city with a vibrant downtown. Castro Street was filled with restaurants, shops, and a movie theatre. El Camino Real became a bustling thoroughfare with business lining its wide expanse of roadway integral to helping residents travel between other towns and cities on the Peninsula (City of Mountain View 2021; 2012:460-461).

Much of Mountain View's modern architecture is associated with regional commercial and technological developments. Many of these commercial developments included rectilinear buildings with flat roofs and wide overhangs that accentuated the dominant horizontal plane. Large parking lots associated with these commercial centers signaled the end of the pedestrian city organized around the downtown center. As the hi-tech sector grew in Santa Clara Valley, industrial parks were developed to house research, development, and personnel. The Stanford Industrial Park, which had opened in the previous decade, served as a model for the Mountain View Industrial Park. By the 1980s, fifty industrial parks fashioned after the Stanford model had been developed. The North Bayshore area of Mountain View includes several examples of hi-tech developments, including those associated with Google (City of Mountain View 2012:460-461).

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Evolution of El Camino Real

California's El Camino Real owes its origins to Franciscan monk Father Junipero Serra, who departed Mexico in 1769 to extend Spanish influence and convert the native populations. Following the coastal ridgeline and the Pacific Ocean, the missionaries pushed steadily north. Upon the completion of a full day's journey, they would stop to establish a new mission, before heading north again. At that time, the road was little more than a dirt path, originating at the first mission in what is now San Diego and ending in Sonoma. Upon completion of this continuous chain of Spanish enclaves, the road connecting them was given the name El Camino Real, which translated into English means "the royal road" (City of San Mateo 2001).

As the West Coast became increasingly settled, El Camino developed into a valuable transportation route for the agriculturally rich state of California, moving both commodities and workers throughout the state. In 1906, the Federal government officially recognized the importance of El Camino Real by making it the second nationally named highway in the United States. The paving of El Camino Real in 1913 heralded the arrival of the automobile, which allowed businesses and homes to spread out, rather than concentrate in the downtown (City of San Mateo 2001; City of Sunnyvale 2011).

The majority of Peninsula settlements originated as agricultural and ranching communities, embracing a Spanish land management model. Therefore, a location along El Camino offered excellent access to the exchange of vital goods and supplies. The 1940's brought a surge of developers buying land and arranging suburban developments throughout the Peninsula. What were once smaller residential settlements began to evolve into a true suburban community built on easy access into San Francisco by automobile via El Camino Real. Commercial development progressed along traffic routes into areas with available parking. The lots along El Camino began to be developed for uses that responded to the automobile – drive-through restaurants, gas and service stations and auto dealerships (City of San Mateo 2001).

B10. Significance (continued)

The most significant contemporary change in El Camino's context was the construction of the Bay Area's freeway system - first Highway 101 and then Highway 280. The laying of these freeways added more fuel to the explosive suburban housing market that the Bay Area was experiencing after WWII. Both routes served to relieve north-south travel congestion and spur development served best by the corridors. With the regional traffic demand primarily handled by freeway routes, this left El Camino to evolve once again. The road is used more significantly for in-city trips and local circulation. There is not the same demand for continuous strip retail. Shoppers seek a distinctive high-quality experience, offering variety, interest. and easy access. Strong housing, office and technology growth is beginning to consider a presence along El Camino. (City of San Mateo 2001).

Development of Roadside Eateries

Family Restaurants

Prior to 1920, few roadside eateries existed for motorists, but as auto-touring became increasingly popular, tearooms were established to provide a family dining atmosphere. Typically located in a building of historic significance, the name "tearoom" suggested a safe, quiet place. The owners fostered the respectability of their establishments by creating a homey, nostalgic atmosphere and offering a menu of afternoon tea, cold drinks, and ice cream. After the 1920s, the tearoom began to disappear from the roadside (Rosin and Bowers 1992:11-12; University of Vermont 2021).

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Figure 1. Tearoom. (Image courtesy of Chester H. Liebs as cited in University of Vermont 2021).

By 1930, the first family restaurants made their way to the roadside. The preeminent restaurant of this class was the Howard Johnson chain, started in 1929. Believing that the automobile would change the American landscape, Johnson established a chain of restaurants focused on his fast-food menu. During the Depression Johnson began franchising the Howard Johnson name and the company continued to expand into a roadside empire. Although Howard Johnson's restaurants had a number of unifying characteristics, such as an orange roof, no two were alike, and the styles of the Howard Johnson's restaurants reflected the changing architectural trends of the era. Soon, local versions of the family restaurant were ubiquitous along America's highways. Following Howard Johnson's formula, all offered a standard menu of easy to prepare foods peppered with local specialties (Rosin and Bowers 1992:11-12; University of Vermont 2021).

B10. Significance (continued)

Many early restaurant chains from the 1930s used architectural gimmicks, like the windmills, to lure motorists. Colonial Revival architecture was also used quite heavily for roadside restaurants during the 1930s - the cupola being the most character-defining feature. By the 1950s, restaurants were abandoning traditional designs and embracing modernization. The Howard Johnson's restaurant seen below features a low, overhanging hipped roof, large windows, and a stylized, modern cupola (University of Vermont 2021).



Figure 2. Modern family restaurant. (Image courtesy of Chester H. Liebs as cited in University of Vermont 2021)

Diners

Although typically associated with the Streamline Moderne style of the 1930s and 1940s, the diner originated in 1872 when a Providence, Rhode Island, entrepreneur opened a beanery on wheels. The idea of the urban chuck-wagon quickly caught on, and these little food stands on wheels became quite familiar in the Northeast by 1900. Proprietors continued to pull their wagons up and down the streets, but many also bought small plots of land and set up their wagons permanently. These earliest diners were located in cities near factory gates, serving quick, hot, home-cooked meals to factory workers. The same principle of fast, efficient food was applied to later roadside eateries. Diners, set up along roadsides, provided the same service to motorists that they offered to urban workers. (Rosin and Bowers 1992:11-12; University of Vermont 2021).

By the 1920s, the prefabricated dining-car industry boomed. Diner business increased significantly during Prohibition, and the restaurants began offering expanded menus, longer hours, and catering to a larger clientele. The cheap food offered in the dinning-cars remained quite popular during the economic hardships of the Great Depression (University of Vermont 2021).

B10. Significance (continued)



Figure 3. Lunch cart. (Image courtesy of Chester H. Liebs as cited in University of Vermont 2021)

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The diner continued to prosper in the post-WWII years; at this time, the diner began to take on the aesthetics of a railroad car. Along the road they provided truck drivers, businessmen and other travelers with the hearty home-cooked fare that was first served to urban factory workers. As the 1950s drew to a close, the diner began losing business to the fast food chains. As a result, the railroad motif was abandoned in favor of a more family-oriented atmosphere and traditional look. The new diners featured columns, mansard roofs, trellises, and stone cladding; in Los Angeles the space-age Googie style was popular from roughly 1945 to the early 1970s (University of Vermont 2021; Rosin and Bowers 1992:11-12).



Figure 4. Railroad car diner. (Image courtesy of Chester H. Liebs as cited in University of Vermont 2021)

B10. Significance (continued)

Building History

Bill Clarke established Clarke's Charcoal Broiler in 1945. Prior to that, Clarke was a Navy service member at Moffet Field Naval Airfield and had survived a 1938 airship (the USS *Macon*, a massive zeppelin) crash in the Pacific Ocean. After his time of service, Clarke retired and started Clarke's Charcoal Broiler. He retained ownership until 1975, at which time Jim and Liz Blach bought the business. The Blach family opened a second location in Los Altos' Rancho Shopping Center that operated from 1997 to 2004. In March 2020 the Black family closed the Mountain View location due to the effects of COVID-19 (Zavoral 2020; Kadvany 2020; Lighthouse Trail n.d.).

While the county tax records and news articles state that Bill Clarke opened Clarke's Charcoal Broiler at this location in 1945, neither the historic photos from the Mountain View library nor online historical aerials confirm this. The 1948 aerial (Figure 5) shows a triangular shape as does the 1950 site photo (Figure 6). The 1956 online historical aerials show the original A-frame building, but the rear addition does not seem to be present; the rear addition is visible in the 1960 historical aerials (Figure 7). The left and right wings were constructed between 1982 and 1987 (Figures 10 and 11).

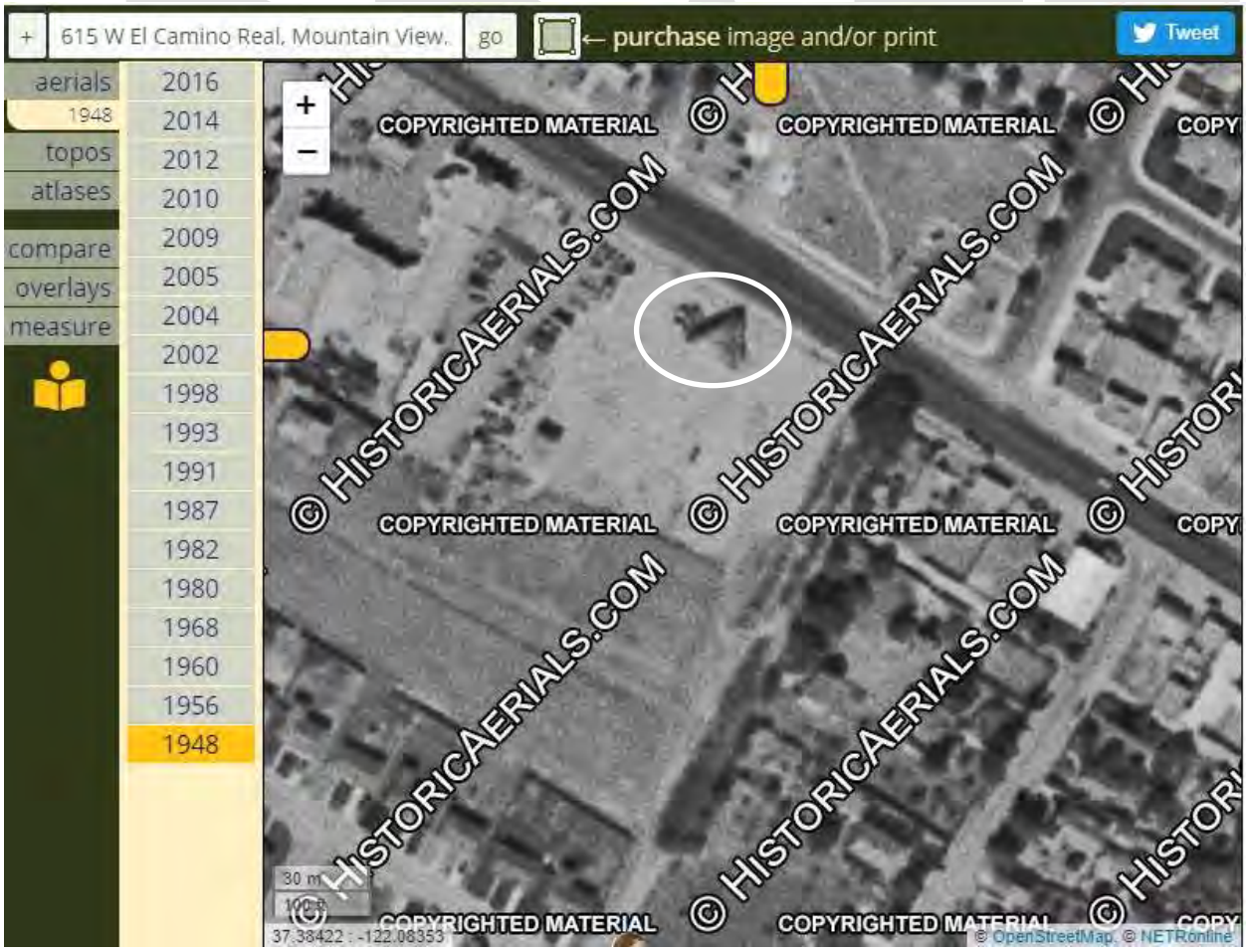


Figure 5. 1948 historical aerial. (NETRonline 2021)

B10. Significance (continued)

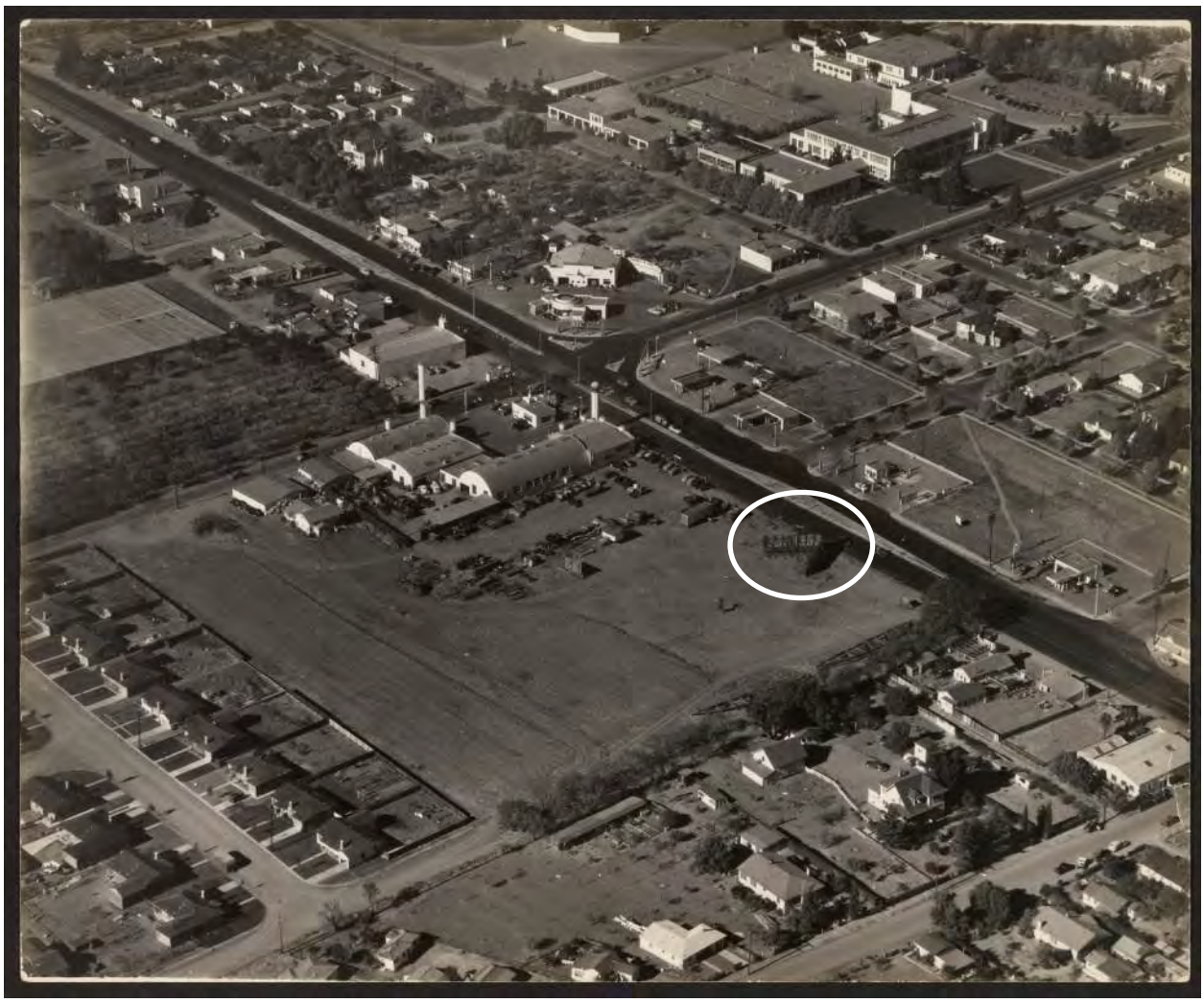


Figure 6. City of Mountain View 1950 historic photograph. (Mountain View Public Library 2021)

B10. Significance (continued)

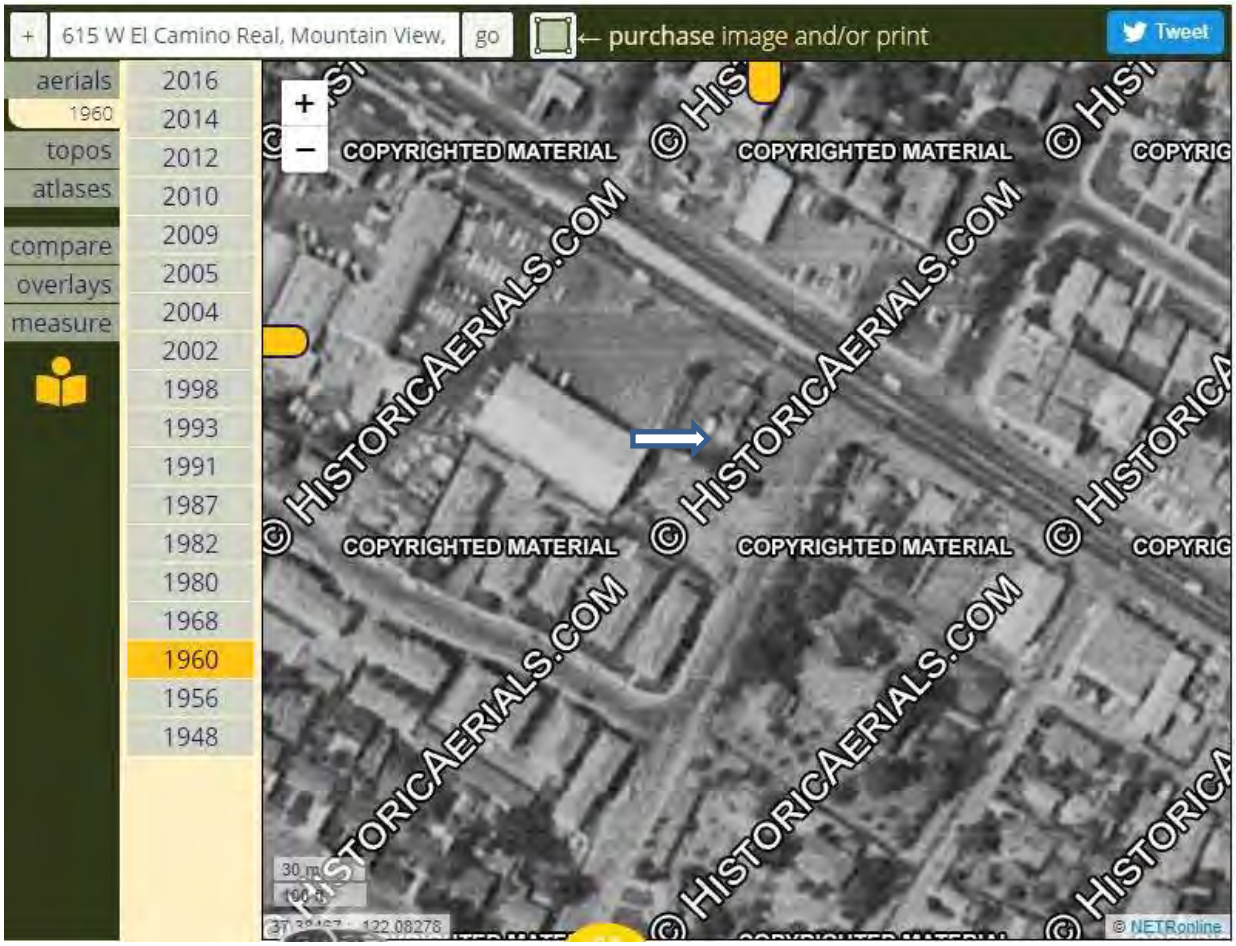


Figure 7. 1960 historical aerial with rear addition at arrow. Note the lighter color of the roof. (NETRonline 2021)

B10. Significance (continued)



Figure 8. City of Mountain View 1964 historic photograph. (Mountain View Public Library 2021)

B10. Significance (continued)



Figure 9. Undated photographs of subject property. Roofline at left of bottom picture seems to have been partially removed. (Clarke's Facebook page)

B10. Significance (continued)

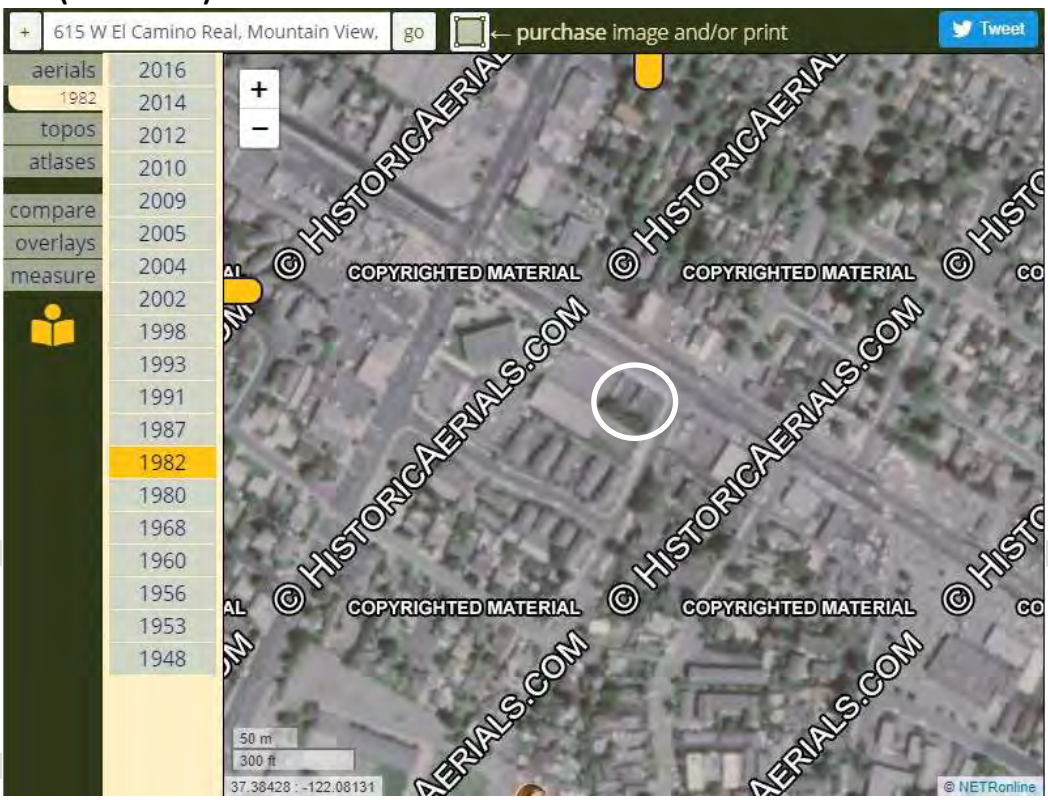


Figure 10. 1982 historical aerial. (NETRonline 2021)

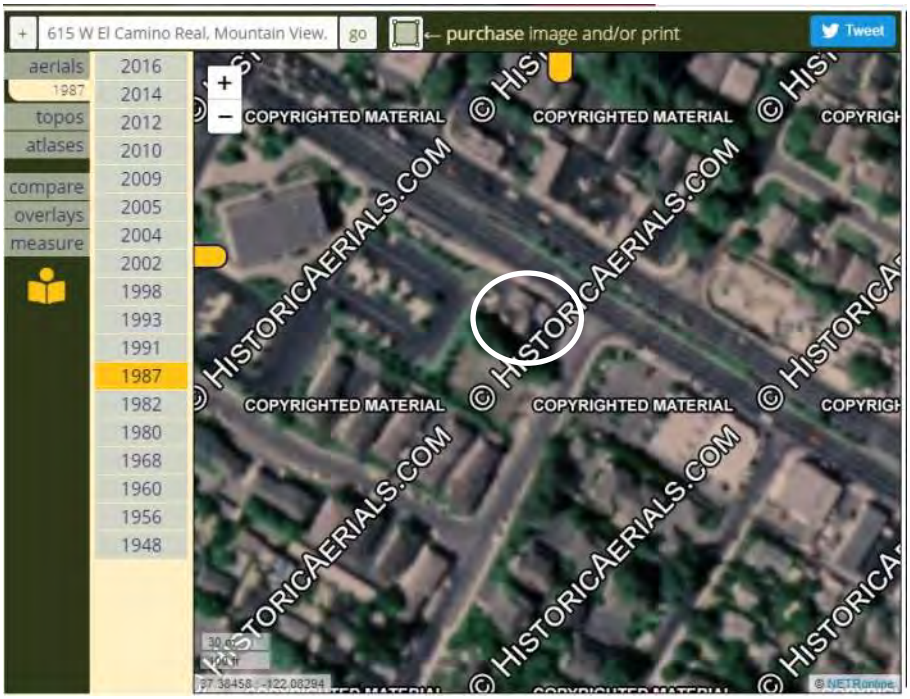


Figure 11. 1987 historical aerial. Left and right wings now visible. (NETRonline 2021)

B10. Significance (continued)

Application of Significance Criteria

To be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1, a building must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our nation's, California's, or local history. While news articles report that Clarke's Charcoal Broiler was the "oldest restaurant in Mountain View," this is not considered to be a contribution to history and does not rise to the level of significance necessary for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR. Therefore, the Restaurant Building does not appear to be significant under NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1, or Mountain View Register Criterion 2.

To be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2, the Budget Rental Building must be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Bill Clarke opened Clarke's Charcoal Broiler and operated the restaurant until 1975. However, Bill Clarke is not a significant person in Mountain View's past. While it is possible that he may have important associations connected to his time in the Navy, that is not related to the subject property. Historical research did not reveal any other individuals that have direct important association with the building. Therefore, the Restaurant Building does not appear to meet NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2, or Mountain View Register Criterion 1.

Under NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3, a building must embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of, installation or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. The building is designed in a vernacular commercial style that lacks distinguishing characteristics of a particular architectural style and which not does exhibit high artistic value. The building's current form does not appear to reflect its original form which was built across a smaller footprint. The building is not the work of a master, it lacks architectural distinction, does not have artistic qualities, which for make it a significant example of their work. Therefore, the Restaurant Building does not appear to possess sufficient design or construction value to warrant inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3, or Mountain View Register Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4 (and Mountain View Register Criterion 4) generally applies to archaeological resources or other resources that through study of construction details can provide information that cannot be obtained in other ways. The structure does not appear to be significant under this criterion because it is not likely to yield any additional important information about our history.

Integrity Consideration

For a property to retain and convey historic integrity it must possess most of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where a historic event occurred. Integrity of location refers to whether the property has been moved since its construction. **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property that illustrates the character of the place. **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. **Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. This is an intangible quality evoked by physical features that reflect a sense of a past time and place. **Association** is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a historic property. Continuation of historic use and occupation help maintain integrity of association.

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B10. Significance (continued)

While the Restaurant Building maintains integrity of location because it has not been moved, and integrity of setting because the large parking lot surrounding the building remains as does its proximity to El Camino Real, the building has lost integrity in the remaining aspects. The Restaurant Building has lost integrity of association as the building is no longer used as a restaurant and currently sits vacant. The building has also lost integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and feeling. The numerous additions and remodels have completely obscured the original A-frame building. The building has more than doubled in size, the majority of the roof is now flat, and it no longer presents as a small hamburger restaurant from the 1940s. Therefore, the Restaurant Building has lost its integrity.

B12. References (continued)

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Photo 1. Southeast façade; entrance at arrow. Original building portion at bracket. Photo taken 6/22/2021.



Photo 2. Primary façade showing original section of building. Facing west. Photo taken 6/22/2021.



Photo 3. Northwest façade. Wooden posts visible; restaurant sign missing. Photo taken 6/22/2021.



Photo 4. Northwest façade with mural. Entrance at arrow. Facing southeast. Photo taken 6/22/2021.



Photo 5. Southeast façade. Bathroom bump out at arrow. Original building portion at bracket. Photo taken 6/22/2021.



Photo 6. Accessory buildings at rear of parking lot. View to the west. Photo taken 6/22/2021.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 1051 W EL CAMINO REAL
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 1051 W EL CAMINO REAL City: Mountain View Zip: 94040-2515
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 18901147

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Mission Revival
Construction Type: Concrete
Roof Style: Gable, Parapet
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Fixed, Transom
Porch: None
Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Fully Glazed
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Surface Parking Lot

Other Architectural/Site Features: On same lot as separate retail commercial building at 1063 W. El Camino Real. Two buildings share rear parking lot.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP6. 1-3 story commercial building
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1955; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
ZERAATI HASSAN, 1051 W EL CAMINO REAL, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94040

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 1051 W EL CAMINO REAL

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Commercial
B4. Present Use: Commercial
***B5. Architectural Style:** Mission Revival
***B6. Construction History:** 1051 W. El Camino Real was built in 1955. No notable exterior observations based on visual observation.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Commercial Development (1945-1979) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1955 **Property Type:** Commercial **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:

1051 W. El Camino Real is a commercial building located along El Camino Real corridor in Mountain View that is associated with the theme of Commercial Development (1945-1979) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. Newspaper records indicate that the property was purpose-built as a barbershop in 1955, and has been continuously operated as a barbershop since. Traditional barbershops, especially purpose-built barber shops, became increasingly rare in the later 20th century as they were replaced by chain salons, or relocated to the suburbs and malls.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

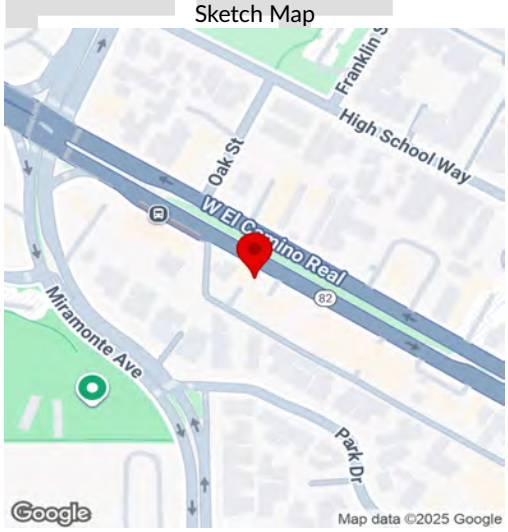
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The adjacent commercial building at 1063 W. El Camino Real is evaluated on a separate DPR 523 form.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
1051 W. El Camino Real appears eligible for listing in the Mountain View Register under Criterion c (Architecture) as a rare post-WWII building typology and as a free-standing, purpose-built barbershop. The period of significance is 1955, the year of construction. The property retains a high level of historic integrity with its original form, design, and windows and doors.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing, as a freestanding, one-story structure
- Gable roof with stepped parapet
- Stucco cladding
- Original wood windows and doors with divided lites and transom above the door
- Old-fashion style barber pole.

Continuation of B12. References:

- "Haircuts 1.25!" The Peninsula Times Tribune, August 29, 1957, 28.

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 1414 W EL CAMINO REAL

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted
***a. County:** Santa Clara
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 1414 W EL CAMINO REAL City: Mountain View Zip: 94040
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15431072

***P3a. Description:**
Architectural Style: Commercial Modern
Construction Type: Wood Frame, Steel Frame
Roof Style: Flat
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Storefront
Porch: None

Plan Shape: Square
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Not Visible
Primary Door Material: Wood - Panel
Window Material: Metal
Garage: Surface Parking Lot

Other Architectural/Site Features: Flat cantilevered eave is curved at each corner. Storefront windows are angled upward and outward; a metal pipe column provides structural support at the front corners behind the windows. A second commercial building is located on the property; a Ranch style multi-unit building addressed 1442-1456 El Camino Real.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1953; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
LO DICK WAH AND KHIEW-LO JILL TRUSTEE,
25705 OKEEFE LN, LOS ALTOS HILLS CA 94022

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 1414 W EL CAMINO REAL

B1. Historic Name: Jane's Steak House; El Zarape Drive-in
B2. Common Name: Chicken G's
B3. Original Use: Commercial
B4. Present Use: Commercial
***B5. Architectural Style:** Commercial Modern
***B6. Construction History:** 1414 W Camino Real was constructed in 1953. No major exterior alterations have been noted. Minor alterations include a replacement door and changes to signage.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Commercial Development (1945-1979) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1953 **Property Type:** Commercial **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion b (Events), MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

1414 W El Camino Real is a drive-in restaurant along the El Camino Real corridor designed in the Commercial Modern style and is associated with the theme of Commercial Development (1945-1979) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The property was opened as Jane's Steak House restaurant in 1953, and starting in 1955 operated as the El Zarape Drive-in. The El Zarape Drive-in was operated by the Velasco family through the 1980s. From analysis of Google Maps Street View data, the subject property has since transitioned occupants but has continued to be used as a drive-in restaurant.

The subject property also includes a nondescript postwar Ranch style commercial building at 1442-1446 W El Camino Real that is not eligible as a historical resource under any criterion.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

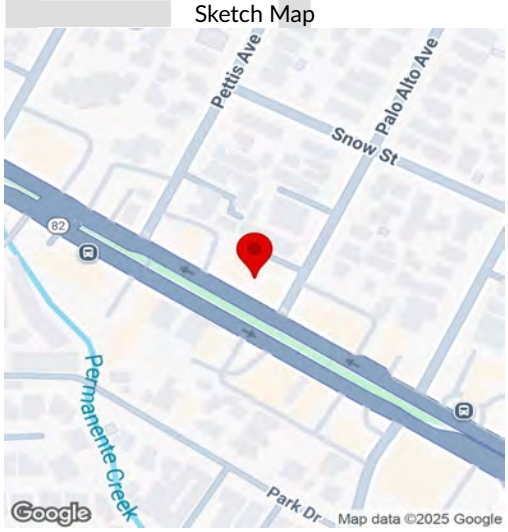
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
1414 W El Camino Real does not appear individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. It is not associated with persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. The property has not been identified as the work of a notable architect or builder and does not possess high artistic merit. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, 1414 W El Camino Real appears eligible for the Mountain View Register under Criterion c as a rare, extant Commercial Modern drive-in restaurant, and under Criterion b for its association with post World War II auto-oriented commercial patterns of development along the El Camino Real corridor in Mountain View. The building retains all aspects of integrity and has a period of significance of 1953, the year of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Flat roof with cantilevered, curved eaves
- Storefront windows angled upward and outward
- Stucco cladding
- Metal pipe column at corner of storefront window
- Masonry bulkhead
- Spatial relationship and orientation to El Camino Real.

Continuation of B12. References:

- Google Maps, Street View, (2007-2023). Accessed June 2024.
- Ken Slegmann. “El Zarape: ‘Part of Our Family.’” The Peninsula Times Tribune, February 23, 1987, 31.
- “Old Fashioned Thanksgiving.” Daily Register, November 23, 1954, 3.
- “Pinball Raid Nets Three Along ECR.” Mountain View Register Leader, no. 110 (June 5, 1958): 1.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 1901 W EL CAMINO REAL
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 1901 W EL CAMINO REAL City: Mountain View Zip: 94040-2216
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 17006006

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Late Moderne
Construction Type:
Roof Style: Flat
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Storefront, True Divided Lites
Porch: None

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Metal - Standing Seam
Primary Door Material: Aluminum
Window Material: Metal
Garage: Attached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Speed lines and flat cantilevered canopy with curve at corner; window grilles on side facade, roll-up metal garage doors

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP6. 1-3 story commercial building
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1958; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
METRULAS FAMILY LIVING TRUST, 12312 CANYON TER, NORTH TUSTIN CA 92705

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

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

Primary #
HRI #

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 1901 W EL CAMINO REAL

B1. Historic Name: Walt's Texaco Service
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Auto-Related Commercial/Light Industrial
B4. Present Use: Commercial
***B5. Architectural Style:** Late Moderne
***B6. Construction History:** 1901 W El Camino Real was built in 1958.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Commercial Development (1945-1979) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1958
Property Type: Auto-Related Commercial/Light Industrial
Applicable NR/CR Criteria: None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:
The property is a Late Moderne style auto garage located at the north end of the El Camino Real corridor in Mountain View, associated with the theme of Commercial Development (1945-1979) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The business opened as Walt's Texaco Service by 1960 and has continued to operate as an auto-oriented building since. While the original architect is unknown, the building is notable as a rare extant example of auto-oriented Late Moderne architecture on El Camino Real.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

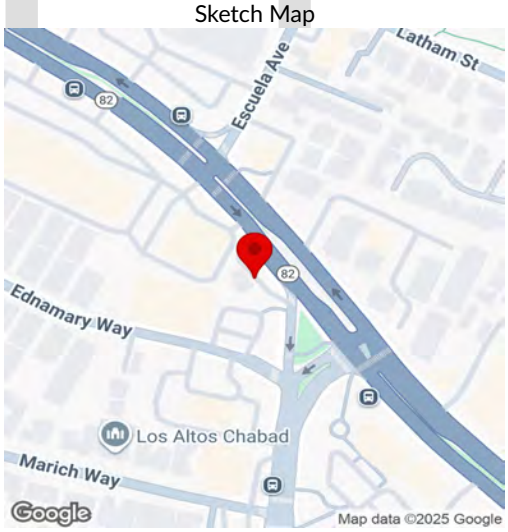
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B6. Construction History
From visual analysis, several storefront windows and garage doors have been replaced within their original openings. No further alterations have been noted.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
1901 El Camino Real appears eligible for the Mountain View Register under Criterion c (Architecture) as a rare extant auto-oriented building designed in the Late Moderne style, associated with the post-World War II automobile-oriented commercial development of El Camino Real. The period of significance is 1958, the year of construction. Despite possible alterations to the storefront window systems and garage doors, the property retains its overall design, massing, and pattern of openings including the distinctive speed lines, curved canopy, garage openings, and large window openings. As such, the property retains sufficient overall historic integrity for listing in the Mountain View Register.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall scale and massing
- Flat roof
- Stucco siding
- Flat, cantilevered corner canopy with curved ends
- Three-stripe speed line motif
- Full-height glazed window openings
- Two garage openings.

Continuation of B12. References:

- "Firestone Sale," Peninsula Living, May 14, 1960, 6.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 2674 W EL CAMINO REAL
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 2674 W EL CAMINO REAL City: Mountain View Zip: 94040-1117
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 14816004

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Quonset hut
Construction Type: Prefabricated
Roof Style: Quonset hut (barrel)
Exterior Material: Metal - Corrugated
Window Style: True Divided Lites
Porch: None
Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Metal - Corrugated
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Metal
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Two buildings on property. South (front) building is a simple rectangular, one-story, flat roofed building with faux stone siding. North building is a Quonset hut style prefabricated building, as described above.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP8. Industrial building
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1948; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
LOZANO MANUEL J TRUSTEE & ET AL, 123 GOLDEN OAK DR, WOODSIDE CA 94028

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 2674 W EL CAMINO REAL

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Agricultural
B4. Present Use: Auto-Related Commercial/Light Industrial

***B5. Architectural Style:** Quonset hut

***B6. Construction History:** Aerial photography shows that the Quonset hut on the site was constructed by 1948, consistent with information on record at the Santa Clara County Assessor. The small Commercial Modern building in front of the Quonset hut was built at an unknown date in the late twentieth century. No major exterior alterations to either building were uncovered through research or observation.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Agricultural & Industrial Development (1945-1959) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1948 **Property Type:** Agricultural **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The subject property is located on the north side of West El Camino Real, west of San Antonio Road, and features a small one-story Commercial Modern building and a Quonset hut style prefabricated building, originally constructed in 1948, that are both associated with the theme of Agricultural & Industrial Development (1945-1979) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

"Quonset hut" style prefabricated buildings are commonly associated with rapid American military expansion during World War II as they were designed to be quick and inexpensive to construct. These were generally one-story buildings meant for use as barracks, hospitals, and administration buildings, although some designs with larger dimensions similar to the Quonset hut building at the subject property did exist. Many of the companies contracted by the U.S. government to build Quonset huts also sold similar or derivative designs to civilian customers, meant for agricultural, industrial, or temporary residential applications during and following the war. Quonset hut style buildings were marketed and sold across the nation through the 1950s. While it is possible that the building dates to the World War II era, the dimensions and height of the building represent a small minority of Quonset hut style buildings constructed for military use, and it was more likely built after the war. Research into drawings of World War II era Quonset huts and post-war civilian newspaper advertisements ("Quonset 40," The Peninsula Times Tribune, July 30, 1946) show that the subject building more closely resembles post-war civilian market designs through the arrangement and size of openings, and lite arrangement of the windows.

Research did not uncover the original owner or occupant of the property. The property is not shown on available Sanborn maps, but an aerial photograph from 1948 indicates that the Quonset hut was surrounded by agricultural fields, indicating that it was likely used for storage or other ancillary support purposes. The first known tenants of the property based on newspaper research was the Factory Showroom, a furniture store, from 1972 through 1975.*

**The property was occupied by Eurodesign, another furniture store
See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

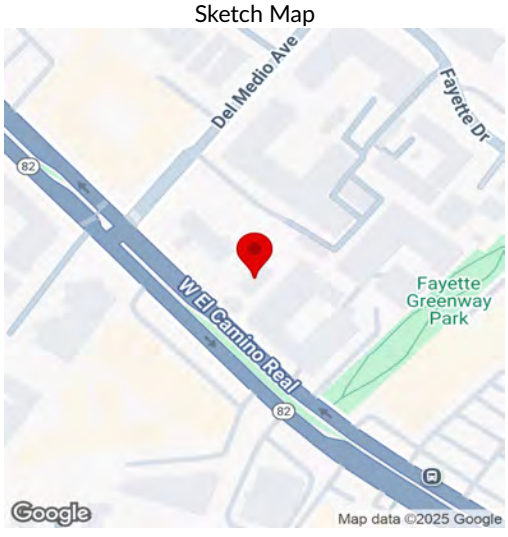
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is a rare extant example of a Quonset hut style building from the 1940s with high integrity in Mountain View, and is eligible for local listing under Mountain View Register Criterion c (Design), as a distinctive example of this building type and method of construction. The period of significance is 1948, the year the building was constructed. The other building on the property, at the south end of the parcel fronting El Camino Real, does not contribute to the significance of the Quonset hut.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall Quonset hut massing and form
- Original corrugated steel cladding
- Original steel windows
- Original wood garage doors
- Original steel louvered vent above garage door.

Continuation of B12. References:

- Flight CDF5, Frame 2-82, California Division of Forestry, 1948. University of California Santa Barbara Library, Frame Finder.
- Google Street View (2007, 2012, 2023).
- “Quonset Hut.” Washington State Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation (DAHP), 2011. https://web.archive.org/web/20170627101154/http://dahp.wa.gov/styles/quonset-hut.
- "Quonset 40," The Peninsula Times Tribune, July 30, 1946.
- “Quonset Hut Manuals.” U.S. Navy Seabee Museum, August 30, 2020. https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/museums/seabee/explore/online-reading-room/Publications/quonset-hut-manuals0.html.

DRAFT

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 2690 W EL CAMINO REAL
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 2690 W EL CAMINO REAL City: Mountain View Zip: 94040-1117
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 14816001

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Googie
Construction Type: Steel Frame
Roof Style: Flat, Cable-suspended
Exterior Material: Open
Window Style: Storefront
Porch: Not Applicable
Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Metal
Primary Door Material: Fully Glazed
Window Material: Metal
Garage: Surface Parking Lot

Other Architectural/Site Features: Steel V-bracing with circular cutouts with cable-suspended flat roof. Car wash is open with no walls or doors. Roof has an angled soffit so that profile at each end is a very obtuse triangle. 3-D parrot sign mounted on free standing pole.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP6. 1-3 story commercial building
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1962; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
LOZANO MANUEL J TRUSTEE, 2690 W EL CAMINO REAL, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94040

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S3

***Resource Name or #** 2690 W EL CAMINO REAL

B1. Historic Name: Lozano Car Wash
B2. Common Name: Kaady Car Wash

B3. Original Use: Auto-Related Commercial/Light Industrial

B4. Present Use: Auto-Related Commercial/Light Industrial

***B5. Architectural Style:** Googie

***B6. Construction History:** The building opened as Lozano Car Wash in 1962, and has continued to function as a car wash since. A drawing in an advertisement for the grand opening suggests that there may have originally been a V-shaped steel sign on the property, which is not extant. It is not known when the 3-D parrot sign was installed.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** Parrot Sign

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Commercial Development (1945-1979) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1962

Property Type: Auto-Related Commercial/Light Industrial

Applicable NR/CR Criteria: C/3 (Design)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a Googie style carwash located at the north end of the El Camino Real corridor in Mountain View, that is associated with the theme of Commercial Development (1945-1979) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The business opened as Lozano Car Wash in 1962 and was described as "the newest and most modern car wash in Northern California" in Palo Alto Times (8/23/1962). The tall angled steel beams and a cable-suspended roof exemplifies the the futurist and structurally exuberant Googie style was originally associated with Los Angeles coffee shops but was later adapted to other commercial building types and was meant to eye-catching to passing automobile traffic. The same design was used for other Lozano Car Wash and Tan's Touchless Car Wash locations on the peninsula during the 1960s, as well as the National Car Wash chain in Southern and Northern California. Googie style car washes were less common in Northern California than Southern California, and are becoming an increasingly rare property type.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

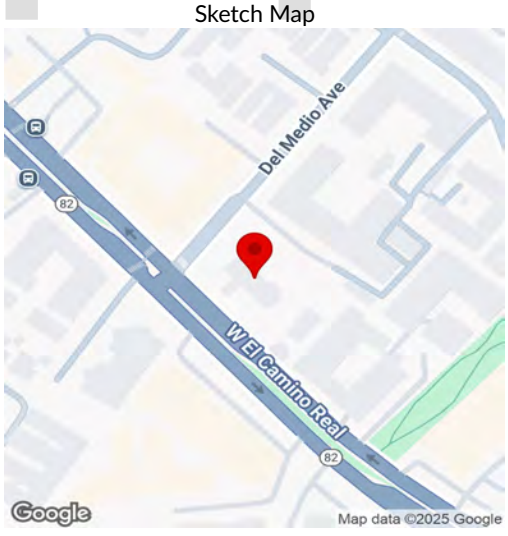
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
A detached, tall flat canopy structure was demolished c. 2021-22, based on Google Street View, but may not have been original and did not contribute to the Googie character of the property. The car wash was recently rehabilitated in 2023 and opened under new ownership as Kaady Car Wash.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
2690 W El Camino Real is significant as a full expression of Googie style architecture and a rare extant example of Googie style car wash, associated with the post-World War II automobile-oriented commercial development of El Camino Real. The property is eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register with a period of significance of 1962, the year of construction. The property retains all aspects of historic integrity.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- V-shaped steel beam structure with circular holes;
- Cable-suspended metal roof with slender, flared triangular profile;
- Largely open structure with exposed car wash equipment;
- Visibility from and orientation to El Camino Real.

Continuation of B12. References:

- Hess, Alan. "Googie Redux: Ultramodern Roadside Architecture." San Francisco, CA: Chronicle Books, 2004.
- Google Street View. Accessed online May 2024, https://www.google/com/maps.
- "Grand Opening!" Palo Alto Times, August 23, 1962.
- NETR Online, aerial photographs, 1960, 1968, 1980. Accessed online May 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
- "Roadside Architecture: Buildings, Signs, Statues & More." Roadside Architecture. Accessed online May 2024, https://www.roadarch.com/modarch/carwash5.html.

DRAFT

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 555 ELLIS ST
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 555 ELLIS ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94043-2205
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 16055004

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Late Modern
Construction Type: Reinforced Concrete
Roof Style: Flat with Parapet
Exterior Material: Concete
Window Style: Storefront
Porch: Not Applicable
Plan Shape: Irregular
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Not Visible
Primary Door Material: Fully Glazed
Window Material: Aluminum
Garage: Surface Parking Lot

Other Architectural/Site Features: Unique late-twentieth-century futuristic angled facade with downward angled windows and concrete supports and upward angled parapet features.

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*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP6. 1-3 story commercial building
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1979; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
RENAULT & HANDLEY EMPLOYEES INVESTMENT, 625 ELLIS ST STE 101, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94043

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 555 ELLIS ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Tech/Corporate Office Park
B4. Present Use: Tech/Corporate Office Park
***B5. Architectural Style:** Late Modern
***B6. Construction History:** 555 Ellis Street was built in 1979. No major exterior alterations were noted based on visual observation.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Renault & Handley
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Technology & Innovation - Birth of Silicon Valley (1945-1979) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1979-ca.1997 **Property Type:** Tech/Corporate Office Park **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion b (Events), MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a two-story research and development building located in the Whisman Station area of Mountain View, designed in the Late Modern style and associated with the theme of Technology & Innovation-Birth of Silicon Valley (1945-1979) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement." The building was developed on speculation in 1979 by Renault & Handley, an industrial and commercial real estate development firm. It was first occupied by the Electronic Arrays Divisions of NEC Electronics Inc. (Nippon Electric Company). NEC was founded in 1898 in Japan and originally produced telephones and switches. In 1978, NEC acquired Electronic Arrays, Inc. and expanded to California to begin producing semiconductor chips during a period of peak production in Silicon Valley, before the industry began to offshore more of this type of production and shift focus to personal computers in the 1980s and 1990s. The building was occupied by NEC as an office and research space through ca.1997, but it is unclear whether semiconductor chips were ever produced on-site. 555 Ellis Street has continued to function as a research and development facility since its construction.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

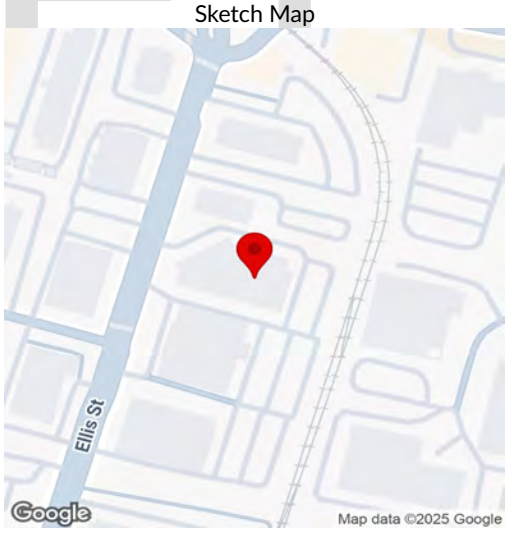
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject building is a distinctive example of Late Modern architecture with a dramatic, futuristic angled parapet and inverted front facade window system. 555 Ellis Street is significant as a full expression of Late Modern style architecture, associated with commercial and industrial development within the context of office and technology parks in Silicon Valley. The property is eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register under C/3/c (Design) with a period of significance of 1979, the year of construction. Additionally, the property is locally eligible under Mountain View Register Criterion b (Events) for association with the expansion of the high technology sector in Mountain View through corporate ties to the Pacific Rim. The property does not appear to rise to a level of significance required for individual listing in the National Register and California Register under Criterion A/1 as the property is not sufficiently significant within the long and globally expansive history of NEC. With no known major exterior alterations, the property retains all aspects of historic integrity.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Futuristic angled primary facade and window system
- Angled, projecting parapet
- Concrete exterior supports and panels
- Concrete panelling
- Recessed secondary entrances
- Storefront window systems.

Continuation of B12. References:

- "Assembler Trainees." San Jose Mercury News, November 1, 1981, 123.
- Elizabeth A. Treacy. "NEC Corporation." Britannica Money, July 12, 2024. https://www.britannica.com/money.
- https://www.nytimes.com/1981/12/28/business/business-people-osafune-of-nec-leads-silicon-valley-incursion.html
- Renault & Handley. "Our History." Accessed July 16, 2024. https://www.renault-handley.com/company/history/. "Renault & Handley." San Jose Mercury News, April 7, 1979, 123.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 655 EUNICE AV

P1. Other Identifier:

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 655 EUNICE AV City: Mountain View Zip: 94040-3875

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 19732002

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Folk Victorian/National Folk
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Asbestos/Fiber Cement
Window Style: Fixed, Hung
Porch: Engaged, Partial Width

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1.5
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Attached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Exterior brick chimney; partially exposed basement; gable dormers. In addition to the main residence, the property includes two ancillary buildings converted to accessory dwelling units and a swimming pool.

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***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1924; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
WUNDERMAN GILDA S TRUSTEE, 655 EUNICE AVE, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94040

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS

***Resource Name or #** 655 EUNICE AV

B1. Historic Name: Blue and Gold Kennel Club; Whitehall Distillery; Burton's Gold Medal Distillery
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family

***B5. Architectural Style:** Folk Victorian/National Folk

***B6. Construction History:** The main residence, carriage house, and servants quarters on the property were originally constructed in 1924. Observed alterations on the primary building include the construction of a second story sunroom projecting from the south roof slope, the addition of a metal spiral staircase on the west facade, and possible re-cladding sometime between 2007 and 2024.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** Carriage house, servants quarters

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Commercial Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: c. 1928 - 1938 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** A/1 (Events)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: Not Evaluated for Mountain View Register

Statement of Significance:

The property includes three National Folk and vernacular style buildings: a two-story single-family residence, a carriage house, and a servant's quarters. The property is located in the currebt Cuesta Park neighborhood and is associated with the theme of Commercial Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The buildings were originally constructed in 1924 for Nicholas Kristmas as a farm estate. By 1928, it was bought by George "Tex" White, an alleged Chicago gangster. During the prohibition era, different parts of the property were used for gambling, illegal distilleries, two different basement bar speakeasies, a bordello, and a ballroom. The temperance movement was popular amongst the many Seventh-day Adventist residents of Mountain View, and the local Pacific Press publishing company was a vocal proponent of prohibition. However, White operating out of 655 Eunice Avenue was far outside the cities boundaries at the time. Around 1930, a greyhound racing track was constructed south of the ancillary buildings. The property was seized by federal authorities in 1938 and put up for auction. The property was purchased by Harold Skinner, who demolished the greyhound racing tracks and sold off undeveloped parts of the property to the east and south, reducing the property to its current extent. Skinner then used the property as a single-family home, and subsequent owners have continued that use through the present.
See Continuation Sheet.

DRAFT

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP4. Ancillary building

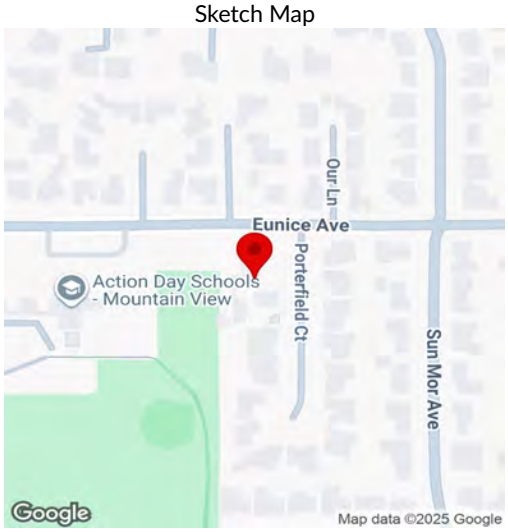
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Property was previously listed on the Mountain View Register, but was later voluntarily removed from the Register by the property owner.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
Observed alterations on the rest of the property include the conversion of the servants quarters into an accessory dwelling unit and the construction of a swimming pool sometime between 1991 and 2002.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The property appears to be eligible for the National Register and California Register under Criterion A/1 at the local level, for its unique association with the prohibition era and use as an illegal distillery, speakeasy, brothel, and casino. The property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing under any other criteria. The period of significance begins with its illegal commercial uses, c. 1928, and ends with its seizure by federal authorities, 1938. Despite minor alterations such as the addition of a second story sun room, a metal spiral staircase, and possible recladding, the property appears to retain integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association, and has sufficient overall historic integrity for listing in the National Register and California Register under Criterion A/1. This evaluation does not address Mountain View Register eligibility.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Original form and massing
- General layout and siting of the main residence, carriage house, and former servants quarters
- Cross-gable roof
- Gable dormers
- Fenestration pattern and original wood windows and doors
- Engaged (recessed) front porch
- Exterior brick chimney.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- "Blue and Gold Kennel Club," bronze plaque, erected at 655 Eunice Avenue by E Clampus Vitus Chapter No. 1850 "Mountain Charlie," October 13, 2018.
- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- Google Earth (1991, 2010).
- Google Street View (2011, 2021).
- Ignoffo, Mary Jo. "Milestones: A History of Mountain View, California." Cupertino, CA: California History Center, 2002.
- University of California, Santa Barbara Library FrameFinder, historic aerials (DATE). Accessed online June 2024, https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 350 FRANKLIN ST

P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 350 FRANKLIN ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1230
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15812020

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Craftsman
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Double-Hung
Porch: Engaged, Partial Width

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1.5
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Front-gabled roof with subsidiary integrated gable above a corner bay window, and overhanging eaves with wood knee brace brackets and exposed rafters. Two detached garages are set back at the rear of property.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1916; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
MCCAIN LINA, 350 FRANKLIN ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 350 FRANKLIN ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family

***B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman

***B6. Construction History:** 350 Franklin Street was built in 1916. The property first appears on the 1921 Sanborn Map as a one-story, wood-frame residential building with a protruding corner bay at the southeast corner of the primary facade and a recessed, partial-width open porch at the northeast corner, consistent with the current overall form and footprint of the building. A detached garage is shown set back from the main residence in 1921, and a second detached garage was added by 1943.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1916 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a Craftsman bungalow in downtown Mountain View that is associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. Archival research did not uncover any notable owner or occupants associated with events or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history. It is not likely to yield information important to history or prehistory, has not been identified as the work of a notable architect or builder, and does not possess high artistic merit.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

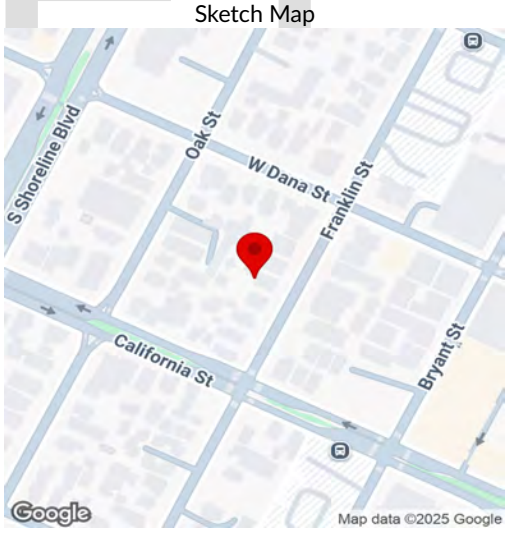
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. Property has an active Mills Act contract.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B6. Construction History
The attic appears to have been converted to a living space sometime after 1956 when a double-hung window was likely installed at the primary gable end, and the front stair railings are likely non-original. All other exterior materials and features of the main residence appear unaltered. A review of aerial photographs shows that the detached garage at the rear of the parcel was rotated and moved, and an addition and replacement door were added to the second garage (closer to the main residence).

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is currently listed in the Mountain View Register. It is a good local example of a Craftsman bungalow with high integrity from the 1910s in downtown Mountain View and therefore retains eligibility for local listing under Mountain View Register Criterion c (Design). The building appears to have few exterior alterations and overall historic integrity. The period of significance is 1916, the year of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall form and massing,
- Front-gabled roof
- Overhanging eaves with knee-brace brackets and exposed rafters
- Recessed, partial-width porch with square posts and wood railing
- Corner and side bay windows
- Horizontal clapboard siding
- Fenestration pattern, including original one-over-one double-hung windows with wood sash and ogee lugs.

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Continuation of B12. References:

- City of Mountain View Planning Department, "Now and Then: Exploring Mountain View's Architectural Heritage." City of Mountain View, April 1979.
- NETR Online, aerial photographs, 1948-2020. Accessed online October 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1908, 1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 394 FRANKLIN ST

P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 394 FRANKLIN ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1230
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15812024

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Folk Victorian/National Folk
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Hip
Exterior Material: Wood - Drop/Groove
Window Style: Hung
Porch: Partial Width

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: One-story gabled addition and shed additions at rear are visible from California Street.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1899; Mountain View Historic Resources List

*P7. Owner and Address:
CAVANAUGH ANNE AND MURPHY MICHAEL,
418 W DANA ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 394 FRANKLIN ST

B1. Historic Name: Campbell House
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family

***B5. Architectural Style:** Folk Victorian/National Folk

***B6. Construction History:** The building was originally constructed in 1899. At the time of its construction, the building was part of a small complex of stables, agricultural buildings, and wagon sheds used for the original owners' transportation business. By 1943, all of the various ancillary buildings were demolished, and the extant detached garage was constructed in the rear yard facing California Street.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1899 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a one-story single-family Folk Victorian style residence located in Old Mountain View associated with the theme of Residential Development (1851-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The building was originally constructed in 1899 for James Campbell. Campbell was a farmer, teamster, and roadmaster, and the subject building was originally part of a larger complex of stables and wagon sheds to serve his transportation businesses. Members of the Campbell family lived at the subject property until the early 1950s. Subsequent occupants of the building include Robert and Martha Nash, who operated a clothing store on Castro Street in the late 1950s.

The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level of significance or historic integrity for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is currently listed in the Mountain View Register. The property continues to be eligible for the Mountain View Register under Criterion c (Design) as a rare extant example of a Folk Victorian residence from the nineteenth century.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

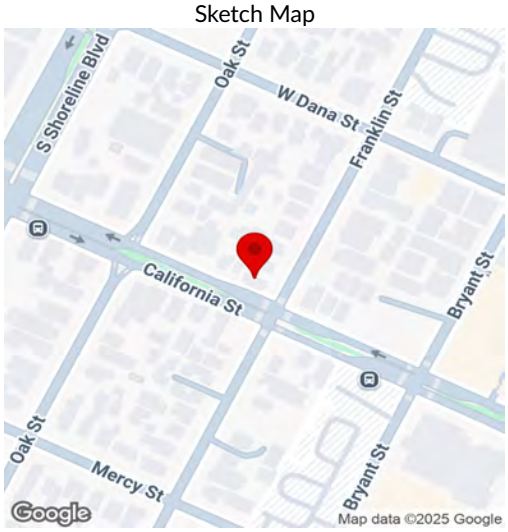
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. Property has an active Mills Act contract.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B6. Construction History
Between 1956 and 2002, the original full-length porch at the primary facade was reduced to a partial-length porch, and a variety of original doors and windows were replaced with compatible wood replacements.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The residence has some alterations, including the original full-width porch being changed to a partial width porch and two rear additions which are visible due to the siting of the corner lot. However, replacement windows appear to be compatible and the rear additions do not detract from the overall form, massing, or design of the residence particularly as viewed from the front. As such, the property retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its local significance for the Mountain View Register. The period of significance is 1899, the year of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Original form and massing (excluding rear additions)
- Hip roof
- Wood clapboard siding
- Fenestration pattern and presence of hung wood windows.

Continuation of B12. References:

- City of Mountain View, "394 Franklin Street input form," Mountain View Historic Register, March 13, 2002.
- Google Street View (2008, 2022).
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1908, 1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.

DRAFT

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 570 FRANKLIN ST
P1. Other Identifier: 572 FRANKLIN ST
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted
*a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 570 FRANKLIN ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1907
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15810045

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Fixed, Double-Hung
Porch: Portico
Plan Shape: T-Shape
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Vinyl, Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Cottage court formed with adjacent property (574 Franklin St). Vertical wood board with scalloped bottoms in the gable ends; wood shutters.

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*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1940; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
MYCY FAMILY LP, 877 INDEPENDENCE AVE, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94043

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 570 FRANKLIN ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Multi-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Multi-Family

***B5. Architectural Style:** Minimal Traditional

***B6. Construction History:** 570 Franklin Street was built in 1940. An aerial photograph from 1939 shows the subject parcel as undeveloped, with the surrounding areas partially infilled with residential housing, larger institutional buildings, and tracts of open space. By the late 1940s, an aerial photograph shows the subject parcel developed with the existing configuration of buildings; two single-family residences flank a detached two-car garage, which all face a shared driveway with the adjacent parcel at 574 Franklin St.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** Garage

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1940 **Property Type:** Residential - Multi-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion b (Events), MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

570 Franklin Street is a Minimal Traditional style bungalow court located in Old Mountain View, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The subject property was built in 1940, however, the original architect and builder were not identified through research. Together with the adjacent parcel at 574 Franklin, the combined properties form an interwar bungalow court designed in the Minimal Traditional style. The bungalow and the cottage (bungalow) court became popular residential forms in Mountain View during the 1910s to 1940s, and several neighborhoods adjacent to the downtown core exhibit these trends, including Shoreline West and Old Mountain View. bungalow courts provided additional density on standard residential subdivision lots while fitting in with the context and character of single-family residential neighborhoods. bungalow courts typically include small, one-story bungalows--either attached or detached--that are arranged in a U-shape or in a line around a shared courtyard or drive. bungalow courts were often designed in modest expressions of popular styles of the era, ranging from Craftsman to Spanish Colonial Revival to Minimal Traditional.

See Continuation Sheet.

DRAFT

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP4. Ancillary building

***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
570 Franklin Street appears to have been constructed at the same time as the adjacent property at 574 Franklin Street, which has a matching design and site arrangement. From visual analysis, it appears that several wood sash windows and front doors on each unit have been replaced with vinyl. No other exterior alterations were noted.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. It is not associated with persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. The property has not been identified as the work of a notable architect or builder and does not possess high artistic merit. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is a good local example of an interwar cottage (bungalow) court, and is eligible for local listing under Mountain View Register Criteria b (Events) and c (Architecture), with a period of significance of 1940. The property expresses the unique characteristics of a bungalow court, which was a residential typology that was popular in the early and mid-twentieth century, and embodies the characteristics of the Minimal Traditional style. As one of only a few extant bungalow courts in Mountain View, the properties at 570 and 574 Franklin Street exhibit architectural features that more expressive of an architectural style than some more modest bungalow court examples. Several windows and front doors may have been replaced, however, window replacements appear to be either in-kind or retain the original window shape. Apart from these alterations, the subject property retains integrity.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall form, massing, and siting, including relationship with adjacent property (574 Franklin Street)
- One-story massing
- Cross-gable roofs
- Stucco cladding with scalloped vertical boards
- Wood shutters
- Double-hung and picture windows
- Detached garage with wood plank double doors
- Shared central driveway.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- California Division of Forestry. Flight CDF5, Frame 435. April 1, 1948. Photograph. University of California, Santa Barbara Special Collections.
- Fairchild Aerial Surveys. Flight C-5750, Frame 3965. January 1, 1939. Photograph. University of California, Santa Barbara Special Collections.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 574 FRANKLIN ST
P1. Other Identifier: 576 FRANKLIN ST
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Santa Clara
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 574 FRANKLIN ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15810046

***P3a. Description:**
Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Double-Hung, Fixed
Porch: Portico
Plan Shape: T-Shape
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Vinyl, Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Cottage court formed with adjacent property (570 Franklin Street). Vertical wood board with scalloped bottoms in the gable ends and wood shutters.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP3. Multiple family property
***P4. Resources Present:** ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1940; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
MYCY FAMILY LP, 877 INDEPENDENCE AVE, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94043

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 574 FRANKLIN ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Multi-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Multi-Family

***B5. Architectural Style:** Minimal Traditional

***B6. Construction History:** 574 Franklin Street was built in 1940. An aerial photograph from 1939 shows the subject parcel as undeveloped, with the surrounding areas partially infilled with residential housing, larger institutional buildings, and tracts of open space. By the late 1940s, an aerial photograph shows the subject parcel developed with the existing configuration of buildings; two single-family residences flank a detached two-car garage, which all face a shared driveway with the adjacent parcel at 570 Franklin Street.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** Garage

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1940 **Property Type:** Residential - Multi-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion b (Events), MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

574 Franklin Street is a Minimal Traditional style bungalow court located in Old Mountain View, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The subject property was built in 1940, however, the original architect and builder were not identified through research. Together with the adjacent parcel at 570 Franklin, the combined properties form an interwar bungalow court designed in the Minimal Traditional style. The bungalow and the cottage (bungalow) court became popular residential forms in Mountain View during the 1910s to 1940s, and several neighborhoods adjacent to the downtown core exhibit these trends, including Shoreline West and Old Mountain View. bungalow courts provided additional density on standard residential subdivision lots while fitting in with the context and character of single-family residential neighborhoods. bungalow courts typically include small, one-story bungalows--either attached or detached--that are arranged in a U-shape or in a line around a shared courtyard or drive. bungalow courts were often designed in modest expressions of popular styles of the era, ranging from Craftsman to Spanish Colonial Revival to Minimal Traditional.

See Continuation Sheet.

DRAFT

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP4. Ancillary building

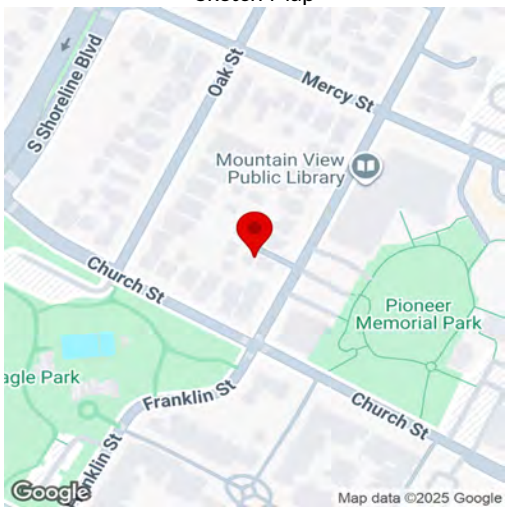
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
574 Franklin Street appears to have been constructed at the same time as the adjacent property at 570 Franklin Street, which has a matching design and site arrangement. From visual analysis, it appears that several wood sash windows and front doors on each unit have been replaced with vinyl. No other exterior alterations were noted.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. It is not associated with persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. The property has not been identified as the work of a notable architect or builder and does not possess high artistic merit. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is a good local example of an interwar cottage (bungalow) court, and is eligible for local listing under Mountain View Register Criteria b (Events) and c (Architecture), with a period of significance of 1940. The property expresses the unique characteristics of a bungalow court, which was a residential typology that was popular in the early and mid-twentieth century and embodies the characteristics of the Minimal Traditional style. As one of only a few extant bungalow courts in Mountain View, the properties at 570 and 574 Franklin Street exhibit architectural features that more expressive of an architectural style than some more modest bungalow court examples. Several windows and front doors may have been replaced, however, window replacements appear to be either in-kind or retain the original window shape. Apart from these alterations, the subject property retains integrity.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall form, massing, and siting, including relationship with adjacent property (570 Franklin Street)
- Cross-gable roofs
- Stucco cladding with scalloped vertical boards
- Wood shutters
- Double-hung and picture windows
- Detached garage with wood plank double doors
- Shared central driveway.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- California Division of Forestry. Flight CDF5, Frame 435. April 1, 1948. Photograph. University of California, Santa Barbara Special Collections.
- Fairchild Aerial Surveys. Flight C-5750, Frame 3965. January 1, 1939. Photograph. University of California, Santa Barbara Special Collections.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 2094 GRANT RD
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 2094 GRANT RD City: Mountain View Zip: 94040-3802
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 19323010

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Midcentury Modern
Construction Type: Reinforced Concrete
Roof Style: Gable, Neo-Mansard/Faux Mansard
Exterior Material: Concete
Window Style: Clerestory
Porch: None

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Composite Shingles
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Aluminum
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Church sanctuary built into a bermed landscape; ancillary school buildings with low-pitch gabled roofs and window systems; surface parking lot.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP16. Religious building
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1956; Daily Palo Alto Times

*P7. Owner and Address:
ST TIMOTHYS PARISH R ECWARD AND VEST VENDOR, 2094 GRANT RD, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94040

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 2094 GRANT RD

B1. Historic Name: St. Timothy's Episcopal Church
B2. Common Name: St. Timothy's Episcopal Church
B3. Original Use: Religious
B4. Present Use: Religious

***B5. Architectural Style:** Midcentury Modern

***B6. Construction History:** St. Timothy's Episcopal Church was built in 1956 and has continued to function as a church with an ancillary school building since its opening. Over 100 members of the church parish helped in the construction of the buildings. No major alterations were noted.

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

***B8. Related Features:** School building

B9a. Architect: Ellsworth Johnson
b. Builder: Robert H. Taylor

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Civic Growth and Social, Religious & Cultural Development (1945-1979) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1956 **Property Type:** Religious **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a Midcentury Modern style church located in the Cuesta Park area of Mountain View that is associated with the theme of Civic Growth and Social, Religious & Cultural Development (1945-1979) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. St. Timothy's Church was designed by Ellsworth Johnson, an architect based in San Francisco and known as the longtime secretary of the State Association of California Architects. Johnson designed the main sanctuary, ancillary school building, and cloistered garden. The contractor was Robert H. Taylor, and over 100 parishioners helped to construct the building to save on costs. Ellsworth Johnson was mainly active in the 1930s and 1940s, and his most notable works include a residence in the Second Bay Tradition in the Berkeley hills and interior remodeling work at St. Mary the Virgin Episcopal Church in San Francisco.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

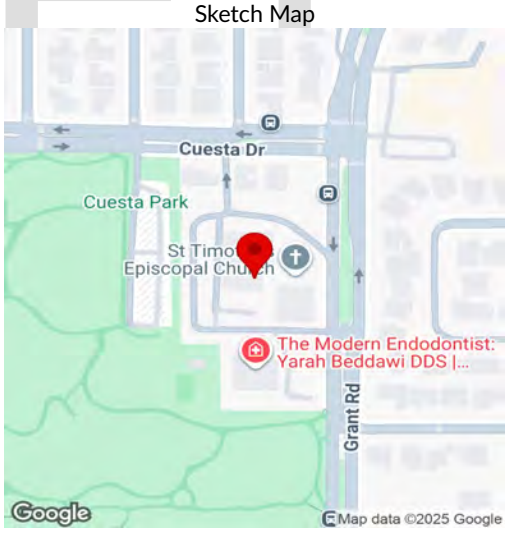
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is eligible for the Mountain View Register under Criterion c (Architecture) as an excellent example of an institutional building designed in the Midcentury Modern style. The property retains all aspects of integrity and has sufficient overall historic integrity for listing in the Mountain View Register. The period of significance is 1956, the year of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Integral relationship to site and berm landscaping
- Steeply pitched roofline of the sanctuary with wide, overhanging eaves and shingle cladding
- Projecting gable portico supported by concrete piers at the main entryway to the sanctuary
- Clerestory windows along the nave of the main sanctuary
- Cloistered garden.

Continuation of B12. References:

- "Benediction of Altar At Episcopal Church." San Francisco Examiner, March 29, 1958, 13.
- "Berkeley, Calif. Ellsworth Johnson, Architect A.I.A." Architectural Forum, April 1941, 242–43. Accessed online, June 2024. USModernist.com.
- "Church Members in MV Volunteer for Building Work." Daily Palo Alto Times, August 17, 1956, 8.
- "St. Timothy's Set Rites of Dedication." Daily Palo Alto Times, November 24, 1956, 3.

DRAFT

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 392 HOPE ST

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 392 HOPE ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1350

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15823032

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Hip
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Double-Hung, Palladian
Porch: Portico

Plan Shape: L-Shape
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Surface Parking Lot

Other Architectural/Site Features: Overhanging eaves with carved wood rafter tails; fully glazed, multi-lite wood door and sidelights at primary entrance; wood sign reading "California Apartments"; and turned wood balustrade on roof of the entrance portico.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP3. Multiple family property

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
ca.1928; The Peninsula Times Tribune, July 31, 1928.

***P7. Owner and Address:**
JONES JAMES CARROLL JR TRUSTEE & ET AL, 441 VIEW ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S3

***Resource Name or #** 392 HOPE ST

B1. Historic Name: California Apartments
B2. Common Name: California Apartments
B3. Original Use: Residential - Multi-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Multi-Family

***B5. Architectural Style:** Mediterranean Revival

***B6. Construction History:** The building was originally constructed ca. 1928. The subject parcel originally included two detached garages, which were demolished between 1963 and 2000. No major exterior alterations were uncovered by research or through observation.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Earl D. Minton

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: ca. 1928 **Property Type:** Residential - Multi-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** A/1 (Events), C/3 (Design)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion b (Events), MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a two-story apartment building located in downtown Mountain View designed with Mediterranean Revival style influences associated with the theme of Commercial Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The building was the first modern apartment building in Mountain View, originally constructed c. 1928 by Earl D. Minton. Earl Minton also operated the Minton Lumber Company on Evelyn Street (demolished), and a construction company that built the subject building, the Palmita Park subdivision (1924), and many other vernacular and high-style houses in Mountain View in the early twentieth century. Minton also served as a City Council member from 1915 to 1934, and mayor between 1924 and 1928. The first owner of the building appears to be Earl Minton's Brother, Henry Minton, who lived in a single-family home on the adjacent parcel to the west at 734 California Street (demolished). Occupants of the subject building include a variety of rental tenants.
See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

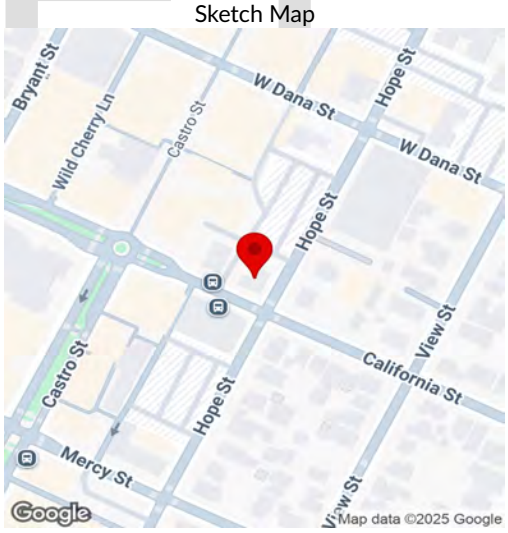
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Located in Downtown Precise Plan Area H.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The property appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register under Criterion 1/a (Events) and Criterion 3/c (Design). The building is the first modern apartment building in Mountain View, and is also a good local example of the Mediterranean Revival style as applied to the small apartment building typology. It is not directly associated with Earl Minton's professional and civic accomplishments, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion B/2/b (People). The period of significance is the year the building was constructed, 1928. The building retains all aspects of historic integrity and overall retains integrity for listing in the California Register and the Mountain View Register.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Shallow-pitch hip roof with overhanging eaves
- Exposed carved rafter tails
- Fenestration pattern and original wood double-hung windows
- Primary entrance within portico with fully glazed multi-lite wood door and sidelights
- Wood balustrade over entry portico
- "California Apartments" sign over entry
- Wood Palladian style window with divided lites.

Continuation of B12. References:

- "Convenient Parking," Photograph, Mountain View Public Library, ca. 1960.
- Mary Jo Ingoff, "Milestones: A history of Mountain View, California," California History Center (Cupertino, CA), 2002, p 103.
- "Mt. View Man Hit by Palo Alto Car," The Peninsula Times Tribune, July 31, 1928.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- TreanorHL. "City of Mountain View Downtown Precise Plan Area Historic Resource Survey Report." Prepared for City of Mountain View, Draft June 2020.
- University of California, Santa Barbara Library FrameFinder, historic aerials (1963). Accessed online October 2024, https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/.

DRAFT

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 403 HOPE ST

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 403 HOPE ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-2018

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15823049

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Craftsman
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Hip
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Fixed, Single-Hung
Porch: Portico

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Large stuccoed portico columns; chimney.

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***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1922; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
MELLBERG-MCPHAIL GRETCHEN TRUSTEE, 403 HOPE ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 403 HOPE ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman
***B6. Construction History:** The building and detached garage were originally constructed in 1922. The garage was enlarged sometime after 1943, and the garage door was replaced sometime before 2007. No notable exterior alterations were uncovered through research or observation.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1922 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:

The property is a one-story single-family Craftsman style residence located in downtown Mountain View associated with the theme of Commercial Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The building was originally constructed in 1922. The earliest known owner and occupant was Luella Thomas, the mother-in-law of Henry Minton, Earl Minton's Brother. Earl Minton operated the Minton Lumber Company on Evelyn Street (demolished) and a construction company that built many vernacular and high-style houses in the early twentieth century. Minton also served as a City Council member from 1915 to 1934, and mayor between 1924 and 1928. Luella Thomas moved from the subject property to 734 California Street (demolished) by 1940, and the property was briefly occupied by John and Bernice Newman. By 1950 the property was later owned by Joseph and Hazel Thomas, the son and daughter-in-law of Luella Thomas, respectively.
See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

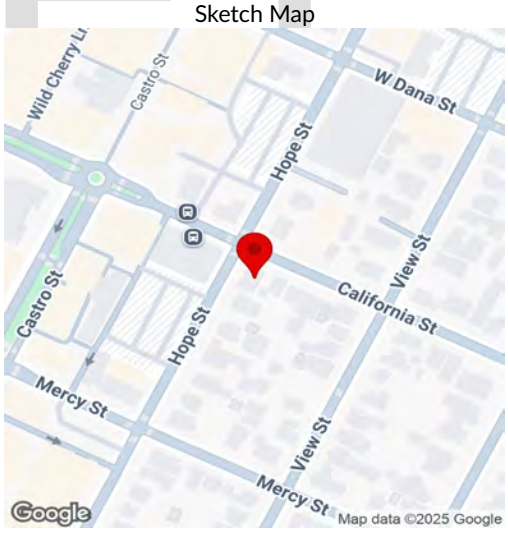
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. Property has an active Mills Act contract.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is currently listed in the Mountain View Register. The property is a good example of a Craftsman style residence from the 1920s in Downtown Mountain View, and is eligible under Mountain View Register Criterion c. The period of significance is the year the building was constructed, 1922. The property retains all aspects of historic integrity for continued listing in the Mountain View Register.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Hip roof
- Portico with hipped roof and square, stuccoed columns with curved upper corners
- Fenestration pattern with original wood windows
- Main entrance with sidelights.

Continuation of B12. References:

- City of Mountain View, "403 Hope Street input form," Mountain View Historic Register, March 15, 2002.
- Google Street View (2008, 2023)
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- TreanorHL. “City of Mountain View Downtown Precise Plan Area Historic Resource Survey Report.” Prepared for City of Mountain View, Draft June 2020.
- United States Federal Census (1930, 1940, 1950). Accessed online June 2024, Ancestry.com.

DRAFT

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 425 HOPE ST

P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 425 HOPE ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-2018
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15823067

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Folk Victorian/National Folk
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Hip
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Double-Hung, Fixed
Porch: Enclosed

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1.5
Roof Material: Wood Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Vinyl, Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Small hipped dormer and square bay window at primary facade; exterior brick chimney.

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*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
ca.1900; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
KIRBY ROBERT W AND LANDSMAN HELEN C TRUSTEE, 425 HOPE ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 425 HOPE ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Folk Victorian/National Folk
***B6. Construction History:** The building was originally constructed ca. 1900. By 1943 a detached garage was built at the rear of the parcel. Between 1956 and 1991, the original front porch was enclosed and a one-and-a-half story addition was constructed at the rear of the building.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: ca. 1900 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:

The property is a one-and-a-half-story single-family Folk Victorian style residence located in downtown Mountain View associated with the theme of Residential Development (1851-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The building was originally constructed c. 1900 for the Giles Ruch family. Angela Ruch, daughter of Giles Ruch, was an operator at the Sunset Telegraph and Telephone company from 1905 to 1919, later the chief operator at Pacific Telephone and Telegraph. From c. 1920 through c. 1935, the building was owned and occupied by Arthur Palmer, the Mountain View Treasurer and City Librarian.

The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level of significance or historic integrity for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is currently listed in the Mountain View Register. The property is a rare extant example of a Folk Victorian style residence from the 1900s in Old Mountain View, and remains eligible for local listing under Mountain View Register Criterion c. The period of significance is the year the building was constructed, c. 1900.
See Continuation Sheet.

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B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

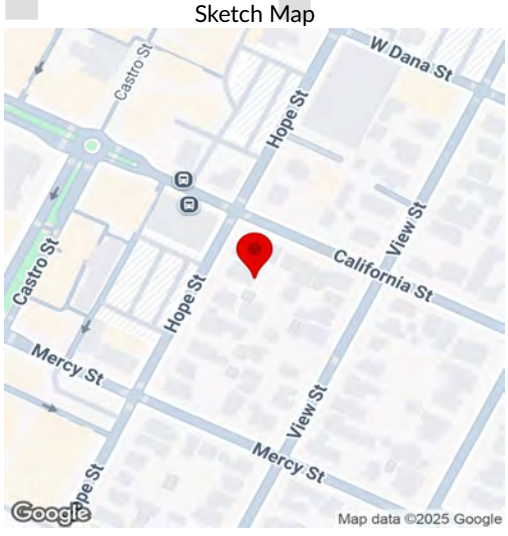
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
As currently written, the Mountain View Historic Preservation Ordinance does not provide a definition of historic integrity or threshold for integrity assessment, and a somewhat lower threshold of historic integrity compared to National Register and California Register-eligible properties may be utilized in assessing properties of local significance for the Mountain View Register. The porch, although enclosed, remains legible, and the rear addition, though large, is set back and distinguished enough from the original portions of the building so that the original form and massing of the building is still legible. As such, the property retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its local significance for Mountain View Register eligibility.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Original massing and form (excluding rear addition)
- Hip roof with hipped roof dormer
- Horizontal wood siding
- Partial width front porch
- Square bay window
- Original fenestration pattern
- Exterior brick chimney.

Continuation of B12. References:

- City of Mountain View, "425 Hope Street input form," Mountain View Historic Register, March 15, 2002.
- Google Earth (1991).
- Google Street View (2009, 2023).
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1888, 1891, 1897, 1904, 1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- United States Federal Census (1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950). Accessed online June 2024, Ancestry.com.
- Various letters and ephemera, ca. 1906. In possession of the property owner.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 582 HOPE ST
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 582 HOPE ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-2021
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15824073

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Construction Type: Reinforced Concrete
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Arched, Round, Stained/Leaded Glass
Porch: None
Plan Shape: Cross
Number of Stories: 1.5
Roof Material: Clay Tile
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Square bell tower with hip roof; corbelling at cornices; grouped set of three main entrance double doors with decorative arched surrounds; prominent basement entrance beneath raised main entrance at primary facade; rosette windows at primary and rear facades; and statues above engaged Corinthian columns at primary entrance. Subject parcel only contains church building.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP16. Religious building
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1929; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF SAN JOSE
TRUSTEE, 1150 N FIRST ST UNIT 100, SAN JOSE
CA 95112

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S3

***Resource Name or #** 582 HOPE ST

B1. Historic Name: St. Joseph's Church
B2. Common Name: St. Joseph's Church
B3. Original Use: Religious
B4. Present Use: Religious

***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revival

***B6. Construction History:** The building was originally constructed in 1929. The original property encompassed the adjacent parcel to the north and west of the subject building, and a detached parish house was constructed north of the building in 1955. Metal railings were added to the front stairs sometime between c. 1944 and 2002.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Cresten Jensen
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Civic Growth and Social, Religious & Cultural Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1929 **Property Type:** Religious **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a Spanish Colonial Revival style church located in Downtown Mountain View, associated with the theme of Civic Growth and Social,Religious & Cultural Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The building was designed by architect Cresten Jensen and constructed in 1929 on the site of the previous St. Joseph's Church, which was destroyed in a fire the year before. It is the third building for this congregation, and the oldest extant church building in Mountain View. It has been in use by the same Catholic congregation since its construction through the present. Cresten Jensen (1886-1931) was a Danish-born architect who attended the University of California, Berkeley, and obtained his architecture license in 1919. He built numerous homes, churches, and commercial buildings throughout northern California, including Sacred Heart Church and Parish buildings in both San Jose and Salinas (1927, both extant).

See Continuation Sheet.

DRAFT

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

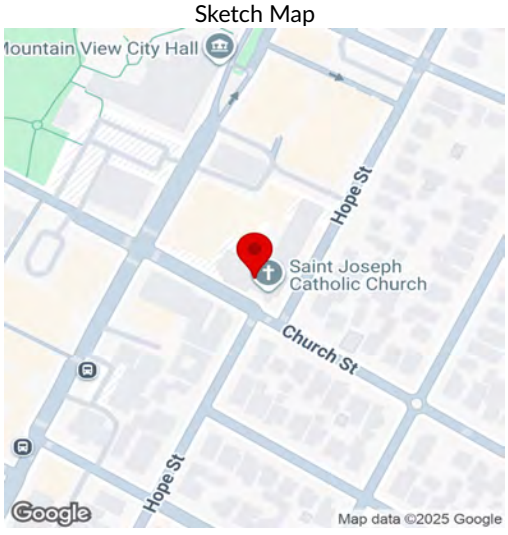
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Property was previously listed on the Mountain View Register, but was later voluntarily removed from the Register by the property owner. Located in Downtown Precise Plan Area H.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
In 2017, the north and west portions of the original property were sold, the parish house was demolished, and a new mixed-use multi-story development was constructed on the surrounding , adjacent parcel. The current subject parcel boundary only contains the church building.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The property is eligible for the National Register, California Register, an Mountain View Register under Criterion C/3/c (Design). It is an excellent local example of a church designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with good integrity. The design expresses the Spanish Colonial Revival stylewith typical features such as stucco cladding, gabled roof, clay tile roofing, and arched punched window openings, as well as distinctive ornamentation. The building is one of the most distinguished examples of Spanish Colonial Revival institutional architecture in Mountain View, with ornate door surrounds and sculpture, stained glass windows and rosettes, and a tall bell tower that is a visual landmark amongst the generally adjacent residential neighborhood and historically low-rise downtown. Its period of significance is the year the building was constructed, 1929.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing, including double-height cruciform plan with one-story side rooms
- Cross-gable roof with red clay tiles
- Stucco cladding
- Square bell tower with hip roof
- Elaborate arched surrounds at three entryways at primary facade
- Engaged Corinthian columns topped with sculpture at the primary entrance
- Corbelling below roof eaves
- Fenestration pattern, including punched openings and original steel casement windows
- Stained glass rosette window at primary and rear facades
- Punched arched openings with stained glass windows and engaged Corinthian columns along side facades.

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Continuation of B12. References:

- “Creston Jensen Collection,” UC Berkeley College of Environmental Design, March 6, 2022, accessed December 3, 2024. https://ced.berkeley.edu/collections/jensen-creston.
- Google Street View (2007, 2017, 2023).
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- "St. Joseph's Church (rebuilt)," Photograph PHA C11 7, Mountain View Public Library, c. 1944.
- TreanorHL. “City of Mountain View Downtown Precise Plan Area Historic Resource Survey Report.” Prepared for City of Mountain View, Draft June 2020.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 782 HOPE ST

P1. Other Identifier: 786 HOPE ST

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 782 HOPE ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-2047

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15809006

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Hip
Exterior Material: Stucco, Masonry - Brick
Window Style: Casement
Porch: Recessed Entrance

Plan Shape: H-Shape
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Spanish Clay Tile
Primary Door Material: Wood - Panel
Window Material: Steel
Garage: Carport

Other Architectural/Site Features: Garden apartment with elements of Art Moderne that are reflected in the stepped staircase railing, entryway, and large multi-lite steel casement windows at the corners. Mediterranean Revival details reflected through wrought iron strapping and decorations on the doors; plaster swag and shield ornamentation; decorative light fixtures; and exposed roof brackets. Stepped, recessed doorways. Brick sills below windows.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP3. Multiple family property

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1948; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
BUDZICH TERESA TRUSTEE, 620 HAMILTON AVE, PALO ALTO CA 94301

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 782 HOPE ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name: 782-786 Hope Street
B3. Original Use: Residential - Multi-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Multi-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Mediterranean Revival
***B6. Construction History:** 782-786 Hope Street was built in 1948. The detached carport was constructed concurrently with the apartment building, as evidenced by a 1948 aerial photograph.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** Detached Carport
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1945-1979) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1948 **Property Type:** Residential - Multi-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:
The property is a multi-family residential garden apartment building located in Old Mountain View designed in an eclectic Mediterranean style that incorporates Art Moderne elements, and is associated with the theme of Residential Development (1945-1979) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement." The original architect or builder was not found through archival research.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

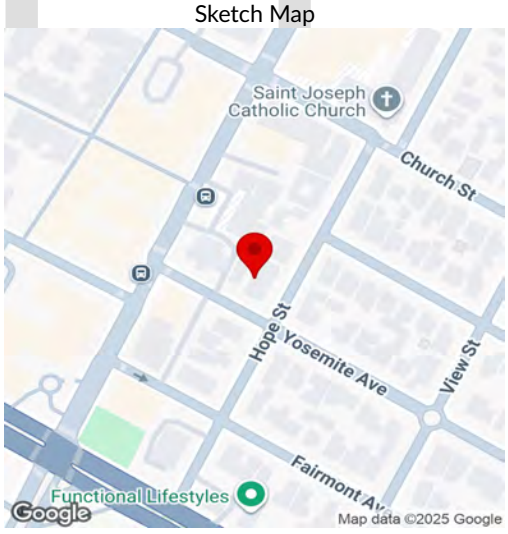
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Located in Downtown Precise Plan Area H.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B6. Construction History
No major exterior alterations have been noted based on permits or visual observation.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
782-786 Hope Street appears eligible for listing in the National Register and California Register at the local level under Criterion C/3, and in the Mountain View Register under Criterion c as a unique example of the garden apartment typology, notable for its distinctive architectural design in the Mediterranean Revival style with Art Moderne influences. The property has no notable exterior alterations and retains sufficient overall historic integrity for listing in the National Register, California Register, and the Mountain View Register. The period of significance is 1948, the year of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Compound, hipped roof
- Clay barrel roof tiles
- Overhanging eaves with exposed rafters
- Stucco cladding
- Stepped, recessed entryways
- Staircase with stepped railing and semicircular opening at the first story
- Original fenestration pattern, including corner window locations
- Multi-lite steel casement windows
- Wrought iron light fixtures
- Brick window sills
- Wood doors with metal straps and decorative grilles
- Plaster crest and swag ornamentation
- Detached carport.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Fairchild Aerial Surveys. Flight C-5750, Frame 3965. January 1, 1939. Photograph. University of California, Santa Barbara Special Collections. https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/apcatalog/report/report.php?filed_by=C-5750.
- NETR Online, aerial photographs, 1948-2020. Accessed online December 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
- TreanorHL. "City of Mountain View Downtown Precise Plan Area Historic Resource Survey Report." Prepared for City of Mountain View, Draft June 2020.

State of California — The Resources Agency **Primary #**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI #**
PRIMARY RECORD
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings Review Code	Reviewer	Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** 1390 LATHAM ST
P1. Other Identifier:
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Santa Clara
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 1390 LATHAM ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1806
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15425031

***P3a. Description:**
Architectural Style: Craftsman
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable, Gable-on-Hip
Exterior Material: Wood - Drop/Groove, Wood - Shingle
Window Style: Casement, Hung
Porch: Partial Width
Plan Shape: Irregular
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Overhanging eaves with carved wood rafter tails and fascia boards.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property
***P4. Resources Present:** ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1912; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
BERNAT ANDREW R TRUSTEE & ET AL, 1390 LATHAM ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

 ***NRHP Status Code** 5S1

***Resource Name or #** 1390 LATHAM ST

B1. Historic Name: James H. Cochran Residence
B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family

***B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman

***B6. Construction History:** The single-family residence was constructed in 1912, according to the Santa Clara County Assessor. The property appears on the 1921 Sanborn map, which shows a 1.5 story residence that is approximately square in plan with projecting bays at the primary (west) and north side facades and a rear open porch.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1912-1947 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion a (Persons), MVRHR Criterion b (Events)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a single-family residence located in the Shoreline West neighborhood designed in the Craftsman style that is associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The residence was part of the larger pattern of residential development in surrounding blocks spurred by the need to house employees of the Pacific Press Association, whose printing facility was located nearby at 1340 Villa Street. The neighborhood now referred to as "Shoreline West" grew as a residential area at what was then the west edge of Mountain View following the 1904 relocation of the Seventh Day Adventist publisher, the Pacific Press publishing company from Oakland, where it was established in 1874. Some 100 Seventh Day Adventist families moved to the area with the business, building their homes in the blocks along Mariposa Street, Pettis Avenue, Palo Alto Avenue, and Mountain View Avenue. The Pacific Press Association established an industrial enterprise in a town which previously had a population of around 600 and whose economy was based in agriculture. In subsequent decades, members of the Seventh Day Adventist community also built local institutions such as the Mountain View Academy high school, established in 1922, and became active in local politics. By the start of World War II, the neighborhood consisted of dense residential blocks interspersed with patches of orchards remaining from its previous agricultural use. The publishing plant remained in operation in Mountain View until 1984, when operations relocated to Idaho and the site was redeveloped.

The first known occupant of the residence was James H. Cochran (1869-1958) and it is likely that it was constructed for Cochran, who moved to Mountain View from Kansas City, Missouri in 1912. Cochran had worked as a branch manager for the Pacific Press Publishing Association in Kansas City, Missouri, and moved to Mountain View in 1912 to manage the periodical department at the relatively new Pacific Press printing press facility. He became general manager in 1932, and served on the board of management from 1912 until his retirement in 1941.
See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

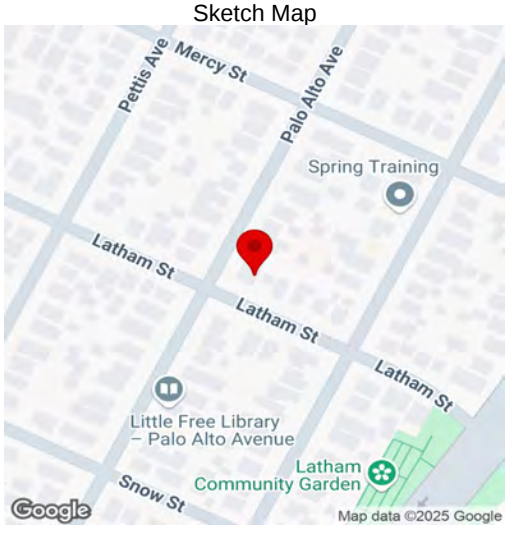
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. Property has an active Mills Act contract.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
The 1946 and 1956 Sanborn maps show the same footprint but describe the property as a two-story residence. The property was listed in the Mountain View Register in 2004 and the property owners entered into a Mills Act contract with the City of Mountain View in December 2008. An extensive remodel and addition project was approved by the City of Mountain View in May 2008, and construction appears to have commenced in the same month based on Google Street View. The 2008 alterations included: in-kind replacement of all exterior wood siding; replacement windows and the main entry door; wood entrance portico addition; dormer addition; one-story rear addition with a covered porch; and replacement of the wood railing at the second-story balcony. Most of the original wood windows at the primary (west) and north side facades appear to have been replaced with new wood windows with wood simulated divided lites. The original second-story railing had a simple, open wood balustrade and was replaced with a new railing that has solid panels that appear to be metal. Solar panels were added on the north slope of the main roof c.2008-11. A garage, built c.1921-1946, appears to have been enlarged or replaced.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
Cochran also quickly became involved and influential in local Mountain View business and politics, serving as a member of the Town Board (1915-1928), President of the Board in 1921-22, and Mayor in 1918-20 and 1922-24. James Cochran and his wife, Brigitte, moved to 740 Bush Street in 1947. Although retired by this time, Cochran became chairman of the Board of Freeholders which wrote the City's new charter, passed in 1952, earning him the honor of "Citizen of the Month."

The property is eligible as an individual historic resource for association with James H. Cochran, an important civic leader in Mountain View's early history and important business figure within the leadership of the Pacific Press, one of the main local employers. The property is also eligible for association with the broader pattern of residential development in Shoreline West, spurred by Pacific Press. The property is an unusual and altered expression of the Craftsman style; as such, it does not possess high artistic value or embody the distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman style.

The property retains its original location and setting within the Shoreline West residential neighborhood, and association with this early pattern of development and James H. Cochran. However, the property has undergone a number of notable exterior alterations, including a rear addition at the northwest corner which is highly visible from the public right-of-way due to the corner siting of the property, as well as a dormer addition and an added pergola at the front entrance. These additions have diminished the legibility of the original design, form, and massing. All exterior siding has been replaced in-kind and windows have generally been replaced with compatible replacements, but the second-story railing has been replaced with solid panels that do not reflect the original Craftsman style. The replacement of original materials and features has diminished the integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling. Due to the cumulative alterations, the property lacks sufficient historic integrity to meet the thresholds for listing in the National Register and/or California Register. As currently written, the Mountain View Historic Preservation Ordinance does not provide a definition of historic integrity or threshold for integrity assessment, and a somewhat lower threshold of historic integrity compared to National Register and California Register-eligible properties may be utilized in assessing properties of local significance for the Mountain View Register, especially those that are significant for association with an event or person. As such, the property retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its local significance for Mountain View Register eligibility under Criteria a (Persons) and Criterion b (Events).

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Two-story massing;
- Gabled roof with overhanging eaves, and carved rafter tails and fascia boards;
- Hipped roof skirt at first story;
- Original fenestration pattern, including window openings at primary (west) and north side facades, window operability, and pattern of lites;
- Fully glazed entry door with large sidelites; and
- Horizontal wood groove siding with wood shingles in gable ends.

Continuation of B12. References:

- Allen Nikitin Architect, "Addition and Remodel: 1390 Latham Street." Permit drawings approved May 9, 2008, on file at City of Mountain View.
- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- City of Mountain View Planning Department, "Now and Then: Exploring Mountain View's Architectural Heritage." April 1979.
- "Death takes J. H. Cochran, ex-MV mayor," Peninsula Times Tribune, June 13, 1958.
- Ignoffo, Mary Jo. "Milestones: A History of Mountain View, California." Cupertino, CA: California History Center, 2002.
- "James H. Cochran, 'Citizen of the Month,'" Peninsula Times Tribune, February 11, 1952.
- Pacific Press. "History." Accessed online at https://www.pacificpress.com/our_story/history/, October 2024.
- Perry, Nicholas. "Mountain View." Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- United States Federal Census (1920, 1930, 1940, 1950). Accessed online October 2024, Ancestry.com.

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1390 Latham Street, c.1979.
Source: "Now and Then: Exploring Mountain View's Architectural Heritage," City of Mountain View, April 1979.



1390 Latham Street, Dec. 2007.
Source: DPR form by Carey & Co. in "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vol. II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 *Resource Name or #: 280 LESLIE CT

P1. Other Identifier: 113 E MIDDLEFIELD RD

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 280 LESLIE CT City: Mountain View Zip: 94043-3814

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 16029021

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Tudor Revival/English Cottage
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Arched, Casement, Dormer, Stained/Leaded Glass
Porch: None

Plan Shape: Cross
Number of Stories: 1.5
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Carport

Other Architectural/Site Features: Steeply pitched roof; exterior stucco chimney; leaded glass in all visible front and side windows; some pointed arch windows; wood bracketed canopy over round arch front door; gabled dormers; and decorative half-timbering in some gable ends. A carriage house consisting of a dwelling unit over a garage is located at the rear corner of the parcel.

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***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1914; City of Mountain View

***P7. Owner and Address:**
DELUCCHI MAY TRUSTEE, 8401 CHENIN BLANC LN, SAN JOSE CA 95135

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS
***Resource Name or #** 280 LESLIE CT

B1. Historic Name: Robledad
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Tudor Revival/English Cottage
***B6. Construction History:** The residence and carriage house were originally constructed in 1914. They were originally on a larger property surrounded by a grove of oak trees. Between 1948 and 1965 a wood-frame carport was constructed at the south side of the building.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Charles H. Sawyer b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1914 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: Not Evaluated for Mountain View Register
Statement of Significance:

The property is a single-family residence located at Leslie Court, on the south side of Middlefield Road between Tyrella Avenue and North Whisman Road, designed in the Tudor Revival style that is associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The building was originally the summer home of Charles Haight Sawyer (1868-1952), an architect of merit and San Francisco's municipal Architect, under various titles, from 1914 to 1938. Although no original permit is on file at the City of Mountain View, Sawyer likely personally designed the subject building, and he named the estate "Robledad" for the groves of oak trees that originally surrounded the building. While described as either a vacation estate or summer home in newspaper articles, the 1920 Census lists Charles Sawyer and his wife, Georgia, as the occupants, meaning it was considered their primary residence by that time. By 1925, Sawyer moved to 1020 Union Street in San Francisco, where he would live until 1937 when he retired to 1275 Dana Avenue in Palo Alto. From 1925 to at least 2008, the building was owned and occupied by Giovanni and Teresa Delucchi and their descendants. Giovanni Delucchi was a truck gardener (meaning small scale commercial farming) from 1914 to 1953 when he retired. Aerial photography does not suggest that the property itself was ever used for commercial agricultural purposes, and Delucchi likely located his business operations elsewhere.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP4. Ancillary building

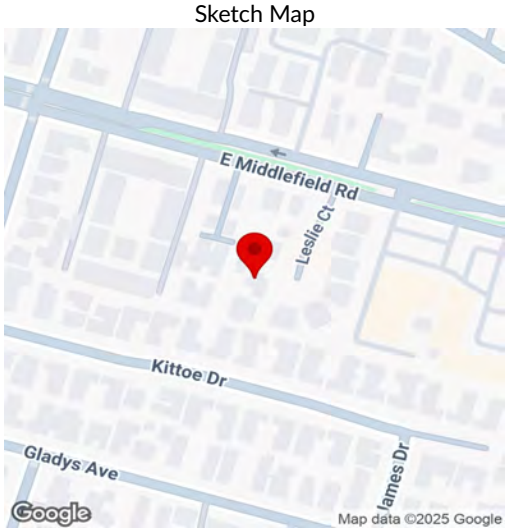
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Property was previously listed on the Mountain View Register, but was later voluntarily removed from the Register by the property owner.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
In the 1970s, a portion of the original property was subdivided and sold to various residential developers, the address of the property was changed to 280 Leslie Court, and the second story of the carriage house was converted to an accessory dwelling unit. Around 2010 the original wood shingle roof on the primary residence was replaced with asphalt shingles.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The property appears to be eligible for the National Register, California Register under Criterion C/3 at the local level as an excellent example of the Tudor Revival style designed by architect of merit Charles Sawyer. The property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing under any other criteria. The period of significance is 1914, the year of original construction. Despite alterations to the setting such as the demolition of the original oak grove that surrounded the building and the infill of single-family homes surrounding the property, and the construction of a carport on the south side of the building, the property appears to retain other aspects of integrity. The property has sufficient overall historic integrity for listing in the National Register and California Register. This evaluation does not address Mountain View Register eligibility.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing (excluding carport addition)
- Steeply pitched cross-gable roof with gabled dormers
- Exposed rafter tails
- Leaded glass windows in square and pointed arched openings
- Stucco cladding
- Arched primary entrance covered by wood bracketed extensions of the gable roof * **Interior and exterior stuccoed chimneys
- Decorative half-timbering in gable ends
- Carriage house including overall form and massing, wood shake Dutch gable roof, stucco cladding, and original wood frame windows.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- City of Mountain View, "113 East Middlefield Road input form," Mountain View Historic Register, March 15, 2002.
- City of San Francisco, Article 10 Landmark Application, 35-45 Onondaga Avenue, February 17, 2016.
- Google Earth (2009, 2010).
- "Long illness ends in death for Mr. Delucchi," The Peninsula Times Tribune, April 18, 1963.
- "Sawyer-Steele," The Peninsula Times Tribune, September 8, 1918.
- United States Federal Census (1920). Accessed online June 2024, Ancestry.com.
- Various aerial photographs. Mountain View Public Library. Ca. 1960.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 1655 LLOYD WY
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 1655 LLOYD WY City: Mountain View Zip: 94040-2924
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 18958065

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Craftsman
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Wood - Shingle
Window Style: Casement
Porch: None
Plan Shape: T-Shape
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood, Wood-Clad
Garage: Port-Cochere

Other Architectural/Site Features: Shed roof dormers; alternating width bands of shingle cladding; exposed rafter tails and beam ends; and carved wood brackets at grouped portico columns.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 12, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1920; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
DEBACKER PAUL D AND LAURA L TRUSTEE, 1655 LLOYD WAY, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94040

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 1655 LLOYD WY

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman
***B6. Construction History:** 1655 Lloyd Way was built in 1920 on a 30,000 square foot orchard farm. The property has since been subdivided and developed with new single-family residences. In 2000, the residence was rotated 90 degrees on the lot.

***B7. Moved?** ☐ **No** ☑ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** 2000 **Original Location:** Same parcel, rotated 90 degrees.
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1920 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:

The property is a single-family residence located in the Cuesta Park neighborhood designed in the Craftsman style, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The subject property was built in 1920 and was originally part of a 30,000-square-foot orchard. The large size of the house and notable design features suggest that the property's original owners operated a prosperous orchard. However, the names of the original owners were not confirmed through research.

1655 Lloyd Way appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register and California Register, and is currently listed in the Mountain View Register. It is eligible under Criterion C/3/c for its high-style Craftsman design and prominent scale and massing in an eclectic style that combines elements of Tudor Revival through the use of exposed brackets and beams, jerkinhead (clipped) gables, shingled cladding, groupings of casement windows, and elaborated column brackets at the porte cochere.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

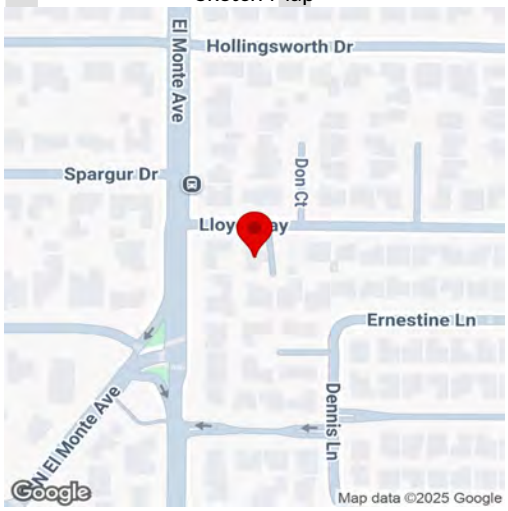
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
While the property has been rotated on its parcel and the orchard has been developed, the residence still retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling which are most essential to conveying architectural significance. As such, the property retains overall integrity. The period of significance is 1920, the approximate year of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Primary volume above a port cochere
- Jerkinhead (clipped) gable roof
- Overhanging eaves with exposed carved rafter and beam ends
- Shed roof dormers
- Shingle cladding with rows of alternating widths
- Fenestration pattern with casement windows with divided lites
- Grouped porte cochere wood columns with carved brackets.

Continuation of B12. References:

- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- Judy, Barbara A., and Lorraine Weiss. “Historic Evaluation Integrity and Impacts Mitigation for the Planned Unit Development at 1655 Lloyd Way, Mountain View.” March 16, 2007.

DRAFT

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 302 LORETO ST

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 302 LORETO ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-2240

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15830047

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Eclectic Period Revival
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Compound, Gable
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Arched, Double-Hung
Porch: Engaged, Partial Width

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Vinyl
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Small blind eyebrow dormer; flared gable roof eaves

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1927; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
GOEBEL ANDREAS AND CHERYLLE N, 302 LORETO ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 302 LORETO ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Eclectic Period Revival
***B6. Construction History:** The building and detached garage were both constructed in 1927. An original enclosed rear porch was remodeled into a typical internal room in 1930. Around 2010, original windows on the primary facade were replaced.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** Garage
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: The Minton Company
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1927 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property has a one-story single-family home and detached garage located in the Palmita Park neighborhood with Colonial and Tudor Revival influences associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. 302 Loreto Street was built in 1927 as part of the development of Palmita Park, a subdivision planned and built by the Minton Lumber Company.

Palmita Park subdivision is a residential neighborhood bounded by Bush, Dana, and Velarde Streets and Calderon Avenue. It was developed over 20 years, beginning in 1924, by the Minton Lumber Company and Bert Holeman, a local businessman. The Minton Lumber Company was founded in 1911. Bert Holeman was a Kansas native who arrived in Mountain View in 1912. He founded the First National Bank in Mountain View, for which he served as president until 1925. In 1923, the Minton Lumber Company bought 9.5 acres fronting Calderon Avenue from W. A. Goodpasture and 4.5 acres fronting Bush Street from Bert Holeman. Holeman collaborated with the Minton Company to promote residential development on the combined 14 acres. A contest to name the new subdivision elicited the name Palmita Park; palm trees were planted along the Bush Street frontage in honor of the subdivision's new name. In March 1924, Palmita Park was annexed to Mountain View. Between 1924 and 1925, the developers graded, curbed, paved, and installed sewer, water, gas, electric and telephone service for lots along the frontage on Bush, Loreto, Anza, and Velarde Streets. In 1926, the Minton Company added Westinghouse electroliers (streetlights) to the subdivision. Lots were sold only to buyers who, at the time of purchase, made a contract with the Minton Company for the construction of a home. The contract included the planting of lawns and shrubbery, and house sites were established with a common setback and uniform distance from lot lines.
See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP4. Ancillary building

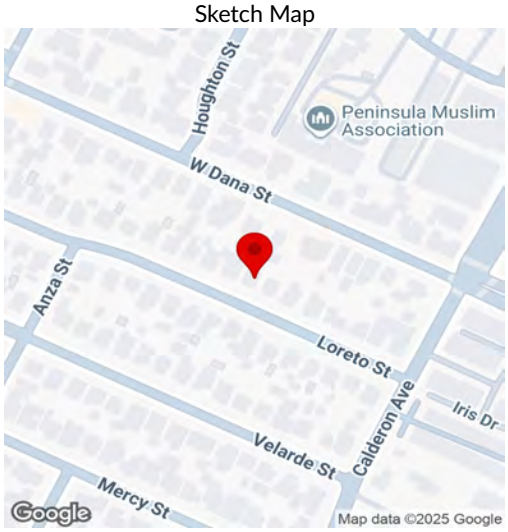
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. Property has an active Mills Act contract.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance

302 Loreto Street was originally purchased by John J. Clancy, a San Francisco police officer, in April 1927 shortly before construction was completed. Occupants since 1927 include a wide variety of generally short term owner-occupants, including clerks, managers, and Minton Company employees.

The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is currently listed in the Mountain View Register. The property is a good example of a small 1920s cottage with Colonial and Tudor Revival style influences in the Palmita Park neighborhood, built by the Minton Company, a significant local lumber company.

The property has had only minor alterations including replacement windows within original openings, so retains historic integrity for continued listing in the Mountain View Register.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall massing and form
- Cross-gable roof with flared eave
- Wood fascia boards
- Blind eyebrow dormer
- Original fenestration type and wood window surrounds
- Arched wood louver vents in gable ends
- Wood lap siding
- External brick chimney at the east facade
- Engaged corner porch
- Detached garage.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- "$250 Down, $40 a Month Buys This Attractive Bungalow," The Mountain View Register Leader, January 24, 1930.
- "Another Minton Home is Sold," Mountain View Register Leader, April 1, 1927.
- "Boom makes rapid progress in Palmita Park," Mountain View Register, May 1, 1925.
- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- Google Street View (2009, 2011).
- Kayne, Melanie and Kyle Hartzell. "Palmita Park: Clippings that reveal the rich history of home." Self-published, 2024.
- "Mt View May alter Plan of Assessment," The Peninsula Times Tribune, October 2, 1930.
- United States Federal Census (1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950). Accessed online June 2024, Ancestry.com.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 484 LORETO ST
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 484 LORETO ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-2161
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15830060

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Mission Revival
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Compound
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Bay Window, Double-Hung, Fixed
Porch: Portico

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Complex plan and massing with Mission Revival parapets and pedimented gables. Bay window with projecting eave and attached planting bed. 12-over-one double hung wood sash windows with ogee lugs.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1924; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
PURSIFULL RALPH E JR, 484 LORETO ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S1

***Resource Name or #** 484 LORETO ST

B1. Historic Name: Alfred and Emily Olsen House
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Mission Revival
***B6. Construction History:** 484 Loreto Street was the first residence to be constructed in the Palmita Park Subdivision in 1924. It was built by Alfred Olsen of the Minton Lumber Company, who was the first owner and occupant and an executive of the company.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** Garage
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Minton Lumber Company; Alfred Olsen
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1924 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:

484 Loreto Street is a Mission Revival style single-family residence located in Old Mountain View, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. 484 Loreto Street was the first residence built in 1924 in the Palmita Park subdivision, which was planned and built by the Minton Lumber Company.

Palmita Park subdivision is a residential neighborhood bounded by Bush, Dana, and Velarde Streets and Calderon Avenue. It was developed over 20 years, beginning in 1924, by the Minton Lumber Company and Bert Holeman, a local businessman. The Minton Lumber Company was founded in 1911. Bert Holeman was a Kansas native who arrived in Mountain View in 1912. He founded the First National Bank in Mountain View, for which he served as president until 1925. In 1923, the Minton Lumber Company bought 9.5 acres fronting Calderon Avenue from W. A. Goodpasture and 4.5 acres fronting Bush Street from Bert Holeman. Holeman collaborated with the Minton Company to promote residential development on the combined 14 acres. A contest to name the new subdivision elicited the name Palmita Park; palm trees were planted along the Bush Street frontage in honor of the subdivision's new name. In March 1924, Palmita Park was annexed to Mountain View. Between 1924 and 1925, the developers graded, curbed, paved, and installed sewer, water, gas, electric and telephone service for lots along the frontage on Bush, Loreto, Anza, and Velarde Streets. In 1926, the Minton Company added Westinghouse electroliers (streetlights) to the subdivision. Lots were sold only to buyers who, at the time of purchase, made a contract with the Minton Company for the construction of a home. The contract included the planting of lawns and shrubbery, and house sites were established with a common setback and uniform distance from lot lines. Construction started from Bush Street at Loreto and moved east toward Calderon Avenue. Advertisements in the Mountain View Register Leader in 1924 and 1925 suggest that some of the subdivision's early houses were built on speculation by the Minton Company for immediate purchase while others were built according to the Minton company's plan books from which buyers could select a plan and style for customized construction.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP4. Ancillary building

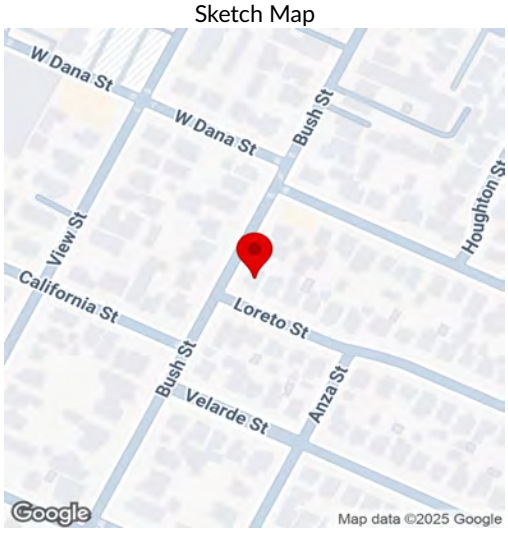
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. Property has an active Mills Act contract.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



*Recorded by: Page & Turnbull

*Date: January 2, 2025

☑ Continuation ☐ Update

Continuation of B6. Construction History
No major exterior alterations are noted.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The Palmita Park houses built in the 1920s exhibit the range of cottage and period revival styles popular in that decade; however, the Great Depression interrupted the full build-out of the subdivision. Houses from the late 1930s and the post-World War II building boom in the Minimal Traditional style appear to have filled out the remaining blocks. The house at 484 Loreto Street was built by Minton Lumber Company treasurer and Board of Directors member Alfred Olsen, who owned and occupied the property with his wife Emily. The Olsen family retained ownership through the 1980s.

484 Loreto Street appears eligibile for the National Register, California Register and Mountain View Register under Criterion C/3/c as a notable and first-in-the-development example of Mission Revival architecture built within the stylistically diverse Palmita Park subdivision during the 1920s. The property appears minimally altered and retains sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register and California Register. The period of significance is 1928, the year of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall siting and scale, including historic setback
- Complex plan and massing
- Stucco cladding
- Mission Revival parapets and pedimented gables
- Cornice with dentils
- Entry portico with arched openings
- Bay window with projecting eave
- Attached planting bed
- 12-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with ogee lugs
- Detached garage with shaped parapet and wing walls, and paired side-hinge doors.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- "Boom makes rapid progress in Palmita Park," Mountain View Register, May 1, 1925.
- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- Ignoffo, Mary Jo. "Milestones: A History of Mountain View, California." Cupertino, CA: California History Center, 2002.
- Kayne, Melanie and Kyle Hartzell. "Palmita Park: Clippings that reveal the rich history of home." Self-published, 2024.
- Perry, Nicholas. "Mountain View." Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 201 MARIPOSA AV
P1. Other Identifier: 209 MARIPOSA AV
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Santa Clara
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 201 MARIPOSA AV City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1107
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15410069

***P3a. Description:**
Architectural Style: Craftsman
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: French Door Window, Casement, Double-Hung, Dormer
Porch: Pergola

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood - Panel
Window Material: Wood
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Wood pergola with thick concrete columns spans primary (northwest) facade of 201 Mariposa Avenue. A second single-family residence (209 Mariposa Avenue) with a detached garage occupies the south portion of the parcel.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP3. Multiple family property
***P4. Resources Present:** ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 1, 2024

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1920; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
MILLER KEITH A AND MCELHANEY CHRISTINE WEI-, 209 MARIPOSA AVE, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 201 MARIPOSA AV

B1. Historic Name: Pierre Klein House
B2. Common Name: 201 Mariposa Avenue
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Multi-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman
***B6. Construction History:** 201 Mariposa Avenue was built in 1920 by Pierre Klein. The subject building is documented by 1921 Sanborn map as a wood-frame, one-story dwelling with a U-shaped plan, with the open part of the U facing southeast.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: None
b. Builder: Pierre Klein
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1920-1922 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:

201 Mariposa Avenue is a Craftsman style single-family residence located in the Shoreline West neighborhood, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The residence was built in 1920 by Pierre Klein, who was a native of Alsace, France, and a renowned winemaker in San Francisco and on the San Francisco Peninsula. Klein built the house for his daughter to occupy. Klein owned 160 acres of land on Montebello Ridge, where he grew wine and other crops. He was known as an early innovator of the California wine industry. Despite his status as an important figure to the local and regional history of winemaking, the subject property does not appear to be associated directly with this context. Research did not provide evidence that Klein would be considered a "builder of merit" with any other notable design contributions to local, state, or regional history.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

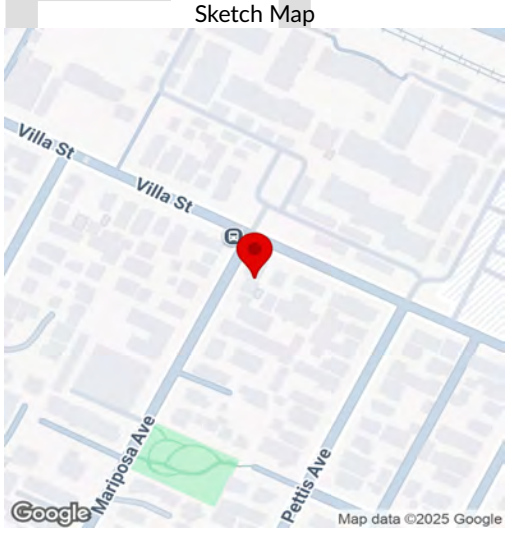
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Property was previously listed on the Mountain View Register, but was later voluntarily removed from the Register by the property owner after 2005.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B6. Construction History
An aerial photograph from 1960 shows that the U-shaped footprint had been infilled at the rear facade to create a rectilinear plan. Based on Sanborn maps and aerial photographs, the second residence (209 Mariposa Avenue) on the property was built to the south of 201 Mariposa Avenue, sometime after 1960. An undated (but likely early) photograph shows the original primary entry to the subject building had paired wood French doors with multi-lite glazing, matching the two on either side of the facade that are still present. The front door was likely replaced during the 1970s, based on later photographs.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property is a Craftsman bungalow, primarily notable for its concrete and wood pergola features. The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is a unique local example of a Craftsman residence from the Shoreline West neighborhood that is eligible for local listing. Despite the infill of the rear portion of the U-shaped plan and alterations of the primary door, the property retains overall integrity and is eligible for local listing under Mountain View Register Criterion c (Design). The second residence addressed 209 Mariposa Avenue is not an eligible historic resource.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Wood pergola with round concrete columns
- Side-gabled roof with exposed rafter tails
- Battered shed dormer with divided-lite wood sash windows
- Multi-lite French doors arranged symmetrically on the primary facade
- Wood sash windows with divided lites
- Stucco cladding.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Klein Home, 1977. January 1977. Photograph. Mountain View Public Library.
- Klein Home, Mariposa Ave. at Villa. Photograph. No date. Mountain View Public Library.
- Sanborn Map Company. “Insurance Maps of Mountain View, California.” Sanborn Map Company, 1921, 1956. Fire Insurance Maps Online.
- NETR Online, aerial photographs, 1960. Accessed online June 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 250 MARIPOSA AV
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted
*a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 250 MARIPOSA AV City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1161
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15410009

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: American Foursquare
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Hip
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Dormer, Double-Hung
Porch: None
Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Partially Glazed
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Not Visible

Other Architectural/Site Features: Four hipped dormers are located at each facade, breaking the main hipped roof eave. The rear of the parcel appears to have a detached carport and detached multi-family apartment building, which are not very visible from the public right-of-way.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 1, 2024

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
ca.1900-1920; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

*P7. Owner and Address:
KONG ROY K AND YI-LIN C, P O BOX 2292, DUBLIN CA 94568

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 250 MARIPOSA AV

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Multi-Family

***B5. Architectural Style:** American Foursquare

***B6. Construction History:** The subject property was likely constructed between 1900 and 1920 as a single-family residence. The earliest available documentation of the subject building is the 1921 Sanborn map, which shows the footprint of a large wood-frame residential building and several rear ancillary buildings.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: ca.1900-1920 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a Craftsman Foursquare style single-family residence and later multi-family apartment building, located in the Shoreline West neighborhood of Mountain View; the property is associated with the theme of Residential Development (1851-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. Research did not identify the date of construction nor the original owner of the building. During the 1930s, the building was occupied by Harry G. and Lucile Simshauser. Harry Simshauser worked for the Pacific Press Publishing Association from 1915-1966, serving in various roles including as the factory superintendent for 50 years. The Simshausers only occupied the subject property for several years during the late 1930s.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

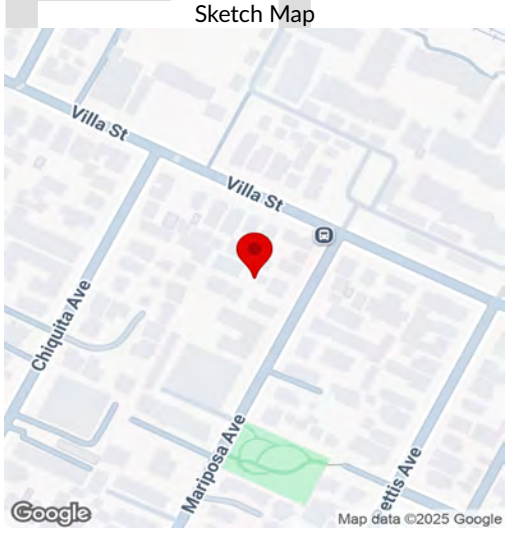
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B6. Construction History
The ancillary buildings at the rear of the property were replaced by a larger multi-family residential building by 1962. Apart from these changes, the property appears largely unaltered and no other major alterations to windows or materials were noted.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The residence was part of the larger pattern of residential development in surrounding blocks spurred by the need to house employees of the Pacific Press Association, whose printing facility was located nearby at 1340 Villa Street. The neighborhood now referred to as "Shoreline West" grew as a residential area at what was then the west edge of Mountain View following the 1904 relocation of the Seventh-day Adventist publisher, the Pacific Press publishing company from Oakland, where it was established in 1874. Some 100 Seventh-day Adventist families moved to the area with the business, building their homes in the blocks along Mariposa Street, Pettis Avenue, Palo Alto Avenue, and Mountain View Avenue. The Pacific Press Association established an industrial enterprise in a town which previously had a population of around 600 and whose economy was based in agriculture. In subsequent decades, members of the Seventh-day Adventist community also built local institutions such as the Mountain View Academy high school, established in 1922, and became active in local politics. By the start of World War II, the neighborhood consisted of dense residential blocks interspersed with patches of orchards remaining from its previous agricultural use. The publishing plant remained in operation in Mountain View until 1984, when operations relocated to Idaho and the site was redeveloped.

- Overall form and massing of the original single-family residence-
- Hipped roof with four hipped dormers
- Overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails
- Horizontal beveled wood siding
- Fenestration pattern and original wood double-hung and fixed, divided-lite windows.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Barbara E. Hand. “New Manager Elected for Pacific Press.” Canadian Union Messenger 35, no. 7 (n.d.): 122.
- Ignoffo, Mary Jo. "Milestones: A History of Mountain View, California." Cupertino, CA: California History Center, 2002.
- Perry, Nicholas. "Mountain View." Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.
- Sanborn Map Company. “Insurance Maps of Mountain View, California.” Sanborn Map Company, 1921. Fire Insurance Maps Online.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 496 MARIPOSA AV

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 496 MARIPOSA AV City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1704

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15423011

*P3a. Description:

Architectural Style: Craftsman
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Wood - Shingle
Window Style: Casement, Fixed, Double-Hung
Porch: Engaged, Partial Width

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and knee braces; wood lattice vent in gable end; three-over-one double-hung wood windows with ogee lugs at sides; fixed, casement, and transom windows at front; partially engaged porch with side gable roof and square columns.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1915; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
DAVIS JONATHAN G TRUSTEE & ET AL, 496 MARIPOSA AVE, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 496 MARIPOSA AV

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman
***B6. Construction History:** 496 Mariposa Avenue was built in 1915.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1915 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

496 Mariposa Avenue is a Craftsman-style single-family residence located in the Shoreline West neighborhood, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. 496 Mariposa Avenue was built as part of the larger pattern of residential development in surrounding blocks spurred by the need to house employees of the Pacific Press Association, whose printing facility was located less than a half mile to the northeast of the property. The neighborhood now referred to as "Shoreline West" grew as a residential area at what was then the west edge of Mountain View following the ca. 1904 establishment of the Seventh Day Adventist publisher, the Pacific Press publishing company. The publishing company's plant was located on Villa Street west of what is now South Shoreline Boulevard, having moved to Mountain View from its previous location in Oakland. where it was established in 1874. Seventh-Day Adventist families who moved to the area with the business built their homes in the blocks along Mariposa Street, Pettis Avenue, Palo Alto Avenue, and Mountain View Avenue. According to historian Nick Perry, about 100 Seventh-Day Adventist families moved to Mountain View along with the Pacific Press Association, establishing an industrial enterprise in a town that previously had a population of around 600 and whose economy was based on agriculture. In subsequent decades, members of the Seventh Day Adventist community established to the southwest of the Pacific Press Association built local institutions such as the Mountain View Academy high school, established in 1922, and became active in local politics. By the start of World War II, the neighborhood consisted of dense residential blocks interspersed with patches of orchards remaining from its previous agricultural use. The publishing plant remained in operation in Mountain View until 1984.

The original owner or occupants were not identified through the course of research; however, from ca.1930s-1950s the residence was occupied by Herbert G. and Rose Childs. Herbert Childs was the treasurer and secretary of the Pacific Press Publishing Association and was active in local community and civic organizations including the Kiwanis Club. Rose Childs was a homemaker.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

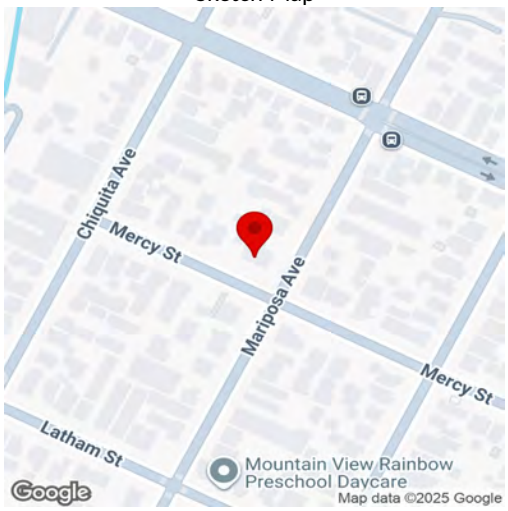
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. Property has an active Mills Act contract.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
A small detached garage shown on the 1921 Sanborn map appears to have been relocated and reoriented, or replaced, sometime after 1943. Sometime after 1956, the south side porch facing Mercy was enclosed with glazing and a skylight, and an addition was added to the northern facade. No further exterior alterations were noted from visual analysis.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While one of the earliest owners/occupants was Herbert Childs, an employee of the Pacific Press Association and local civic leader, Childs' local contributions do not appear to rise to the level of significance necessary for listing in any register. 496 Mariposa Avenue is not associated with any other persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. The property has not been identified as the work of a notable architect or builder and does not possess high artistic merit. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, 496 Mariposa Avenue is currently listed in the Mountain View Register, and retains eligibility under Criterion c (Architecture) as a good local example of a Craftsman bungalow built during a period of increased housing development for local employees of the Pacific Press Association. Apart from a side addition and enclosure of the side porch facing Mercy, the property retains sufficient overall historic integrity for listing in the Mountain View Register. The period of significance is 1915, the year of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Cross-gabled roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and knee-brace brackets
- Partial-width porch with square columns and brick base
- Wood lattice vents in gable end
- Fenestration pattern and hung and fixed wood windows with divided lites
- Groupings of three or more windows
- Wood shingle siding
- Brick chimney.

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Continuation of B12. References:

- Ignoffo, Mary Jo. "Milestones: A History of Mountain View, California." Cupertino, CA: California History Center, 2002.
- Mountain View city directories. Accessed online September 2024, Ancestry.com. “New School Board Member Appointed.” Daily Palo Alto Times, 1929, 8.
- Perry, Nicholas. "Mountain View." Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- United States Federal Census (1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950). Accessed online October 2024, Ancestry.com.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 596 MERCY ST

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted
***a. County:** Santa Clara
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 596 MERCY ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-2023
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15823075

***P3a. Description:**
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Double-Hung, Lunette/Fanlight
Porch: Portico

Plan Shape: L-Shape
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Partially Glazed
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Surface Parking Lot

Other Architectural/Site Features: Gabled portico with pairs of simple wood columns and pilasters. Raking cornice with eave returns throughout. Louvered cupola on top of the roof.

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***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP16. Religious building
***P4. Resources Present:** ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1927; Vertical Files, History Room, Mountain View Public Library

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PENINSULA CHURCH CHRIST, 596 MERCY ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 596 MERCY ST

B1. Historic Name: First Church of Christ Science
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Religious
B4. Present Use: Religious
***B5. Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival
***B6. Construction History:** The church was constructed in 1927. The property appears largely unaltered at the exterior.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Osborne & Knight
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Civic Growth and Social, Religious & Cultural Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1927 **Property Type:** Religious **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:
596 Mercy Street is a Colonial Revival style church located in Old Mountain View, that is associated with the theme of Civic Growth and Social, Religious & Cultural Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. It was built by builders Osborne & Knight for the First Church of Christ Science, who owned and occupied the property until 1963, when it was sold to the Mountain View Church of the Nazarene. The property has been continuously used as a religious meeting space through the present day, and has been occupied by the Peninsula Church in Christ since the early 2000s.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

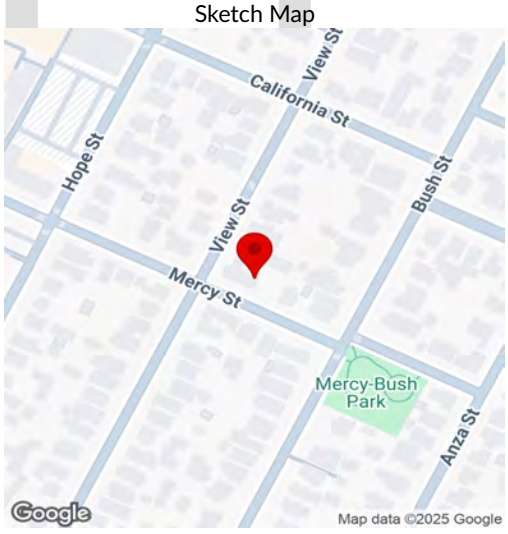
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Property was previously listed on the Mountain View Register, but was later voluntarily removed from the Register by the property owner.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The property does not appear to be eligible for listing under Criterion A/1/b (Events) or Criterion B/2/a (Persons) as it is not individually associated with persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory under Criterion D/4/d. However, the property does appear to be eligible for listing in the Mountain View Register under Criterion c (Architecture). The property is a notable example of an institutional building designed in the Colonial Revival style with classical motifs including a gabled portico, entry fanlight, symmetrical fenestration, and elaborate multi-lite wood sash windows. The building is a full, distinctive expression of the Colonial Revival style and is a rare remaining example of pre-World War II religious architecture in Mountain View. With the notable exception of St. Joseph's Church, most other early religious buildings have been demolished--whether due to fire or to make room for new, larger facilities. The church retains a high level of integrity, with minimal visible alterations to the exterior.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Cross-gabled roof forms with simple raking cornice and eave returns
- Elliptical gabled portico with paired piers
- Symmetrical fenestration
- Primary double door with fanlight
- Wood sash double-hung windows with ogee lugs and lites divided eight-over-eight, six-over-six, two-over-four, and 15-over-15
- Octagonal vented cupola with copper finial
- Clapboard cladding

Continuation of B12. References:

- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #_____
HRI #_____
Trinomial_____
NRHP Status Code 3CS
Other Listings_____
Review Code_____ Reviewer_____ Date_____

Page 1 of 19 **Resource name(s) or number** (assigned by recorder) 355-365 E Middlefield Road
P1. Other Identifier: _____
***P2. Location:** ☐Not for Publication ☒Unrestricted ***a. County** Santa Clara
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Mountain View, CA **Date** 2022
***c. Address** 355-365 E Middlefield Road **City** Palo Alto **Zip** 94043
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____ mE/ _____ mN
***e. Other Locational Data:** Assessor's Parcel Number 160-52-013

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
355-365 E. Middlefield Road is located in Mountain View, California, situated on the south side of Middlefield Road, between North Whisman Road to the west and Ellis Street to the east. The one-story, stucco-clad concrete building sits on a concrete foundation, has a rectangular footprint, and a flat metal roof. The building has two separate entrances that share a central interior wall which delineates the unit addressed 355 from the unit addressed 365. The exterior is clad with smooth stucco on all façades, with a darker grey on the primary façade's projecting north and south corners. Fenestration is generally uniform across the building, with fixed metal two-by-two storefront windows on the north, west, and east façades. The building appears to be in good condition.

The north (primary) façade faces E. Middlefield Road. In the center of the façade are two fully glazed metal storefront doors with rectangular sidelites and transoms that delineate each unit with address numbers **(Figure 2).** Remnants of a sign above 355 E. Middlefield Road are visible in plaster above the door; 365 E. Middlefield Road also has similar evidence of a former sign above its door. The four outermost bays each contain two fixed metal storefront windows, making the primary façade symmetrical. **(Figure 3).**

(Refer to Continuation sheet, page 2)

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***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP8. Industrial Building
***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

P5a. Photo



P5b. Photo: (view and date)
Primary (north) façade, facing north. June 7, 2022.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1964. Mountain View City Directory

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Renault & Handley
625 Ellis Street, Suite 101
Mountain View, CA 94043

***P8. Recorded by:**
Sarah Kefalas and Stacy Kozakavich
Page & Turnbull, Inc.
170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
June 7, 2022

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive level, for individual eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources and Mountain View Register of Historic Resources.

***P11. Report Citation:** None
***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)

***P3a. Description (Continued)**



Figure 1: Aerial view of 355-365 E. Middlefield Road. Subject parcel is outlined in red. Google Maps, 2022. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

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Figure 2: North (primary) façade, 355 E. Middlefield to the north.



Figure 3: North (primary) facade, 365 E. Middlefield to the south.

The east façade overlooks a parking lot that spans the width of the building, and a driveway accessing the rear of the building **(Figure 4).** At the south end of the façade is a metal door with two glass panes **(Figure 6).** The north and south halves of the façade are broken up by a green power transformer and other electrical equipment. Three fixed metal two-by-two storefront windows run along the north half of the façade. The protruding corner from the primary façade continues for a few feet onto the east façade. A window and a split window-door with the street number above it are set in the protruding feature **(Figure 5).**



Figure 4: Oblique view of east façade.



Figure 5: Oblique view of north half of the east façade.



Figure 6: Oblique view of south half of the east façade.

The south façade faces a parking lot reached from the driveways on the east and west side of the building. Glazed metal double doors with a transom window above are located on the southwest corner of the façade **(Figure 7).** A section of the façade projects out, creating a rectangular addition to the exterior of the building. A glazed metal storefront door is on the east side of the extension, opening east. Facing south on the extension are metal double doors. The southeast corner has a small courtyard that is walled off by hedges and a wood fence **(Figure 8).** Within the fence is a larger three-by-three storefront window. One large tree sits at the southeast corner of the façade.



Figure 7: Oblique view of south facade facing southwest.



Figure 8: Oblique view of south façade facing southeast.



Figure 9: Parking lot south of building.

The west façade is adjacent to a driveway accessing the rear parking lot. The protruding corner from the primary façade continues for a few feet onto the east façade. A split window-door is on the north corner of the façade as well as a storefront window to the south **(Figure 11).** A metal roll down door for the loading bay is in the center of the west façade. A fixed storefront window and another split window-door complete this façade **(Figure 10).**



Figure 10: Oblique view of west façade looking south.



Figure 11: Close up view of north end west façade.

The neighborhood immediately surrounding 355-365 E. Middlefield Road is characterized by industrial office properties. These properties have similar setbacks from the road and adjacent parking lots. The buildings to the east and west of 355-365 E. Middlefield Road are one story industrial office buildings, constructed between 1955 and 1985.



Figure 12: 401 E. Middlefield Road. Beside 355-365 E. Middlefield Road. Google Maps.



Figure 13: 345 E. Middlefield Road. Beside 355-365 E. Middlefield Road. Google Maps.



Figure 14: 335 E. Middlefield Road. Beside 345 E. Middlefield Road. Google Maps.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code 3CS
*Resource Name or # 355-365 E Middlefield Road, Mountain View, CA
B1. Historic name: Intel Corporation Headquarters
B2. Common name: 355-365 E Middlefield Road
B3. Original Use: Chemical Company laboratory
B4. Present use: Vacant
*B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular Commercial-Office/Industrial
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The commercial and industrial building 355-365 E. Middlefield Road was constructed in 1964. Documentation of the original owner and any design professionals responsible for the building's construction was not found in the sources consulted.[1] The parcel is described as follows in a 1965 lease document between early tenant Union Carbide and property owners Raymond and Milla Handley: "Lot 4, as shown on the Map of Tract No. 2724, Ellis-Middlefield Industrial Park, which Map was filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, on June 16, 1960 in Book 121 of Maps, Pages 40,41,62,43 and 44."[2]

Many alteration permits on file at the City of Mountain View were related to early tenant, Union Carbide and Intel's, uses of the building, which produced toxic waste products. The occupants will be discussed more in depth in the significance section (Refer to continuation sheet, page 7)

*B7. Moved? ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A
*B8. Related Features: None
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
*B10. Significance: Theme Advancement of Computing Technology Area California and United States
Period of Significance 1968-1971 Property Type Commercial-Office/Industrial Applicable Criteria 1 (Events)

Historic Context:

Mountain View History

In 1846, upon the culmination of the Mexican-American war, California came under control of the United States. Possession of California territory was further spurred by the discovery of gold in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains. By 1850, California's population was large enough that the territory could apply for statehood. Two roads linked San Jose and San Francisco: the Old Road, or San Francisco Road (now Highway 101), and El Camino Real, or the King's Highway. In 1852, a stagecoach stop was established on El Camino Real southeast of Stevens Creek, which gave rise to a small settlement. The settlement became known as Mountain View, a name bestowed by its first postmaster for the unobstructed view of both the Santa Cruz and Diablo Mountain Ranges.

Train service between San Francisco and San Jose began in 1864, rendering obsolete the stagecoach stop around which the original town grew, causing the center of the town to shift northward. Crisanto Castro, whose family owned the Mexican land grant title to most of present-day Mountain View, subsequently plotted streets and established a train station for "New Mountain View." Castro Street, running generally north-south, became the focal point of Mountain View's downtown.

(Refer to continuation sheet, page 9)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

*B12. References: Refer to footnotes
B13. Remarks: N/A
*B14. Evaluator: Sarah Kefalas, Page & Turnbull, Inc.
*Date of Evaluation: July 21, 2022

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Source: Santa Clara County SCCMap, 2022. Subject Parcel shown outlined in blue.



[1]Sources and archives that were searched were Mountain View City Directories, Santa Clara Assessor records, building permit applications, newspaper articles, and public records available through Ancestry.com.
[2] Valley Title Company, Lease, Santa Clara County Assessor Office, December 1, 1965.

***B6. Construction History (continued):**

In 1965, a permit was filed to install a monitoring well. Intel also discovered that the sewer pipes from the building to the street were eroded by the acids Union Carbide drained from the building.[3] In 1981, Chemicals were discovered to be leaking into the soil, including trichloroethylene, xylene, and 1,2 dichloroethylene.[4] The director of the Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition at the time, Ted Smith, said the site, "has become one of the most problematic toxic plumes in the region."[5] A water treatment facility was installed in 1998 at the property. That same year, there were seismic upgrades to the roof and the foundation. The upper part of the façade previously had decorative paneling, which was original to the building and still seen on it in 1984 **(Figure 15).** A date of removal of the when decorative paneling is unconfirmed; however, a permit from 1998 for exterior modifications suggests removal may have occurred at that time. In 2010, solar panels were added to the building. In 2012, a metal roll-up door was added to 355 E. Middlefield Road.

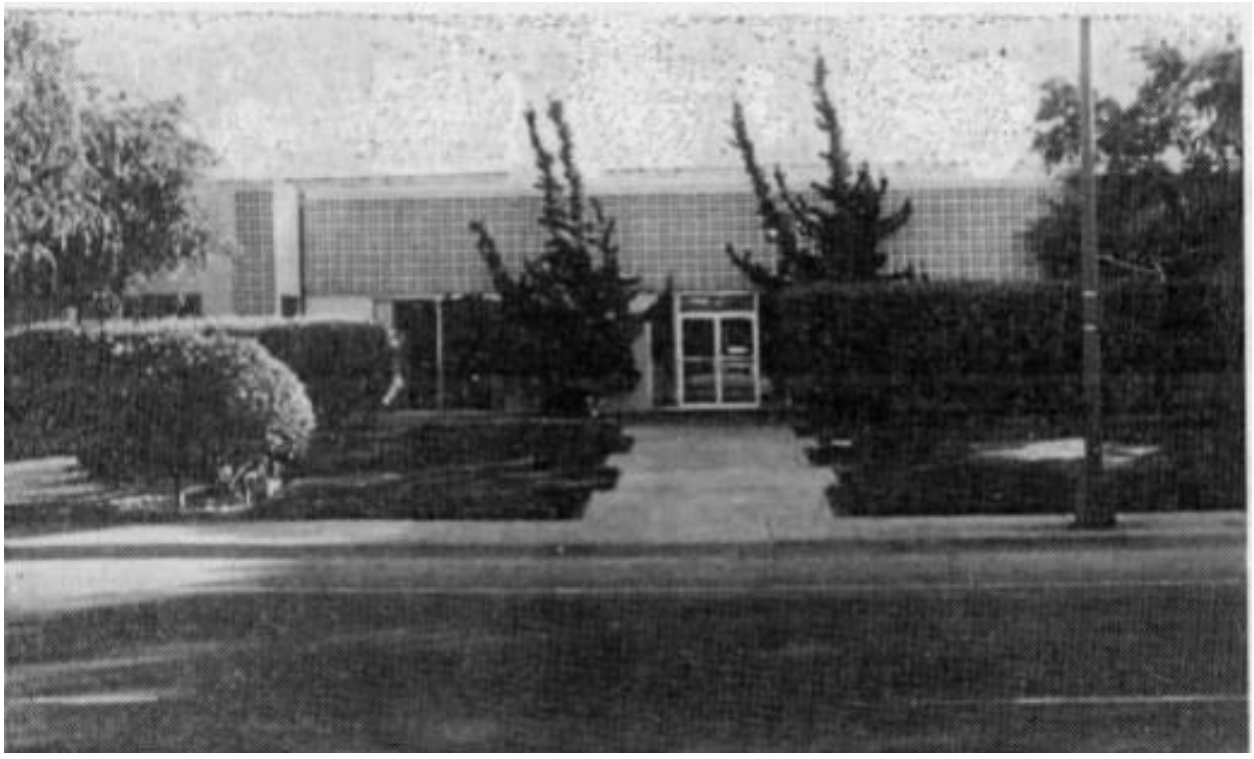


Figure 15: Exterior image of 355-365 E. Middlefield Road. September 7, 1984. *The Peninsula Times Tribune*, Palo Alto, CA.

The following tables list documented construction and alterations undertaken at the subject property based on the permits on file at Mountain View Development Services.

Table 1. Permits on file for 355 E. Middlefield Road

Permit #	Date	Owner	Architect/Contractor	Description
2012-3405	12/28/2012	Renault & Handley	Testing Engineers	Inspection of epoxied dowels and concrete placement
Not provided	12/11/2012	Blue River (tenant)	CAS Architects	Exterior roll-up door installed

Table 2. Permits on file for 365 E. Middlefield Road

Permit #	Date	Owner	Architect/Contractor	Description
811	1965	Union Carbide (tenant)	Not provided	Install monitoring well, carbon treatment for ground water pollution treatment
Not provided	8/15/1985	Intel (tenant)	High Tech Mechanical	Well monitoring system

[3] Leslie Berlin, *The Man Behind the Microchip: Robert Noyce and the Invention of Silicon Valley,* 170.
[4] Jan Mazurek, *Making Microchips: Policy, Globalization, and Economic Restructuring in the Semiconductor Industry* (MIT Press, 2003), 55.
[5] Jan Mazurek, *Making Microchips: Policy, Globalization, and Economic Restructuring in the Semiconductor.*

Permit #	Date	Owner	Architect/Contractor	Description
92001364	8/19/1992	Kuehne & Ross	SC Valley Roofing & Repair	Roof assessment
98001024	6/22/1998	Y. A. Tittle	Aquatierra	Install water treatment facility
98001510	8/26/1998	Renault & Handley	Haley Engineering Corp.	Fire sprinkler heads installed
98001717	8/28/98	Renault & Handley	GL Ross Inc.	Exterior modifications
98-1455	1998	Renault & Handley	GL Ross Inc.	Update to the concrete foundation, compression test
98-1903	1998	Renault & Handley	GL Ross Inc.	Seismic upgrade to foundation and roof
2010-2814	11/19/2010	Sky Watch Energy (tenant)	Richard Pedley Architects	Solar panels installation
2011-0132	02/17/2011	Cogenra Energy (tenant)	Mission Electric Co	Solar panels added to exterior wall

***B10. Significance (continued):**
Historic Context (continued)
The local economy of Mountain View was initially sustained by an agricultural landscape centered on grain and hay. However, the late nineteenth century saw Santa Clara County leading a transformation towards specialized crops. Prunes became Mountain View's leading crop, followed by apricots, peaches, pears, cherries, nuts, and seeds.[6]

Beginning in the 1880s, real estate developers, city boosters, business and political leaders, and civic-minded residents advocated for city improvements to attract further settlement and development. Improvements focused on business and residential developments, road improvements, sewer systems, and educational and cultural institutions. By 1887, Mountain View was a booming city.[7] The first third of the twentieth century saw Mountain View grow and prosper. The city was incorporated on November 7, 1902, with a population of 610. Large groups of Japanese, Filipino, Spanish, Eastern European, Italian, Portuguese, and Mexican immigrants came to the area for agricultural work and rapidly expanded the city's population. Within Santa Clara County, "the business of fruit production, the combination of growing, packing and canning, continued to be the focus of Santa Clara County agriculture in the early twentieth century. Fruit production peaked in the 1920s. With the increased ratio of crop value to land unit, large farms that had evolved in the nineteenth century out of the ranchos became unnecessary. The increased land prices, cultivation costs, and growing population of ready buyers led to the subdivision of large farmlands into highly specialized "fruit ranches" that were 3 to 50 acres in size," as described in the *County of Santa Clara Historic Context Statement*.[8] With the growth of Mountain View came more substantial architecture; commercial buildings, a city hall, churches, and schools largely followed the Mission style. By 1914, the town had gown to a population of 2,000.

The Depression severely affected Mountain View's fruit industry. As demand for fresh and canned fruit declined, prices plummeted. Farmers and farm workers struggled financially. The influx of migrant farm workers from the Dust Bowl meant that by 1934, there were 142 laborers for every 100 agricultural jobs in the state. Wages plummeted below subsistence levels and living conditions grew increasingly dire. These challenging conditions led to the rise of organized labor unions.[9] In 1931, President Hoover established the Naval Air Station Sunnyvale (NAS Sunnyvale) to house the dirigible, USS Macon. NAS Sunnyvale was formally commissioned on April 12, 1933 and was rechristened NAS Moffett Field in 1940.[10] The air station brought economic viability to the Mountain View area during the Great Depression, providing jobs for many local residents, and marked a shift away from the agricultural emphasis of the area.[11]

During the postwar period, due to the introduction of a new economy, Mountain View and the Santa Clara Valley experienced phenomenal change. During the 1950s, the population of Mountain View grew from 6,500 to 31,000, or by 500 percent. Santa Clara County's population growth rate slowed after 1960, but it remained the fastest growing county in the state until 1970.[12] It was during the postwar period that the economic landscape of the Santa Clara Valley transformed from an agricultural-based to a technology-based economy, with Mountain View playing a significant role in the revolution. Before 1964, the land 355-365 E. Middlefield Road was on was used for agricultural purposes **(Figure 16).** The building is visible on an aerial photo dating from 1965

[6] Ignoffo, Milestones, 60; A Region of Health and Prosperity: Mountain View, (Mountain View: Board of Trade, 1903), 11-12.
[7] *Ibid*., 63.
[8] Archives & Architecture, LLC, *County of Santa Clara Historic Context Statement*, (County of Santa Clara Department of Planning and Development, Revised February 2012), 43.
[9] Ignoffo, *Milestones*, 115-116; Kevin Starr, *Endangered Dreams: The Great Depression in California* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), 61-83, 223-245.
[10] Ignoffo, *Milestones*, 108-111.
[11] Mildred Hoover, *Historic Spots in California,* (Stanford University Press, 2002) 117.
[12] Page Mosier, "A Brief History of Population Growth in the Greater San Francisco Bay Region," in *Geology & Natural History of the San Francisco Bay Area:* A *Field-Trip Guidebook,* U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 2188, ed. Philip W. Stoffer and Leslie C. Gordon, (U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, 2001), 181-186.

(Figure 17). The rapid development of the computer and electronics industries produced job opportunities in research, manufacturing, sales, and services. In the 1970s the area was christened "Silicon Valley."[13]



Figure 16: Aerial photograph from April 1, 1948. Red line shows approximate future location of subject parcel. Flight CDF_5_2, Frame 2-110. Source: FrameFinder UC Santa Barbara. Edited by Page & Turnbull.



Figure 17: Aerial photograph from May 1, 1965. Red line shows the subject parcel. Flight CAS _65_130, Frame 5- 112. Source: FrameFinder UC Santa Barbara. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

[13] Annalice Saxenian, "The Origins and Business Culture of Silicon Valley," in *Major Problems* in *California History,* cd. Sucheng Chan and Spencer Olin (Boston: Houghton Mifflin 1997), 401-405; James Rawls and Walton Bean, *California: An Interpretive History*, (New York: McGraw Hill, 2003), 493-497.

Development of 'Silicon Valley'

During the decades following World War II, the Santa Clara Valley, which had once been described as the "Valley of Heart's Delight," and had been based primarily in agricultural economies, emerged as a regional hub for development the high-technology industry. The region has since become known as "Silicon Valley," in association with the development of high-technology (high-tech, hereafter) during the mid-twentieth century.[14]

Changes that led to the transformation of the regional economy began as early as the 1890s, when Stanford University was established and nearby communities soon became associated with technological research and development, although many communities remained primarily reliant on agriculture in the years leading up to World War II.[15] The Santa Clara Valley also offered strategic advantages as recognized by the United States Military, who sought to establish additional West Coast installations, among them Moffett Field in nearby Sunnyvale, originally developed in the early 1930s and which expanded in the 1950s with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Ames Research Center. Defense and a growing number of research and development companies supported the formation of the high-tech industry.

World War II brought an increased military presence and spurred continued population growth that began earlier in the twentieth century, which was catalyzed by the growing use of the automobile, extension of highways, and the creation of housing types such as the suburban bungalow and ranch house.[16] The City of Santa Clara and neighboring communities in Santa Clara County grew to many times their pre-war population, transforming from rural, agricultural centers to suburban communities within a few decades. As described by the National Park Service's economic history of Santa Clara County:

> During the 1940s, core cities grew by an average of 14 percent while the suburbs grew by 36 percent. Returning World War II veterans, getting married and settling down produced a baby boom unprecedented in American history. Already by 1960 more metropolitan residents lived in the suburbs than in the central city, and by 1990 the majority of all Americans lived in suburban areas. With the shift from an agricultural county to a large suburban one, Santa Clara County was following national trends. Its next move, with the creation of Silicon Valley, would lead national trends in creating the computer revolution, which would sweep the nation and the world.[17]

Key early developments in the history of Silicon Valley include the establishment of Hewlett-Packard (HP) in Palo Alto in 1939, William Shockley's establishment of the company Shockley Transistor, and the establishment of Fairchild Semiconductor, a Mountain View-based company that was established in 1957 as a spin-off from Shockley Transistor. An influx of high-tech companies arrived in Santa Clara County between the late 1940s and 1950s, with industrial parks and hubs containing multiple corporate office and manufacturing facilities established in communities during the 1950s and 1960s. Influential developments such as Stanford Industrial Park (known as Stanford Research Park since 1984) created opportunities for the development of clusters of corporate headquarters and campuses for emergent companies such as Intel and Varian Associates, among others.

Regarding these developments and later growth in the 1970s, the National Park Service describes:

> In 1947, William Shockley, leading a Bell Labs team, invented the transistor. Shockley returned home to his native Palo Alto and created Shockley Transistor. Differences arose within the company over the choice between the use of two semiconducting materials–silicon and germanium. Shockley preferred germanium, but his eight engineers believed silicon to be the superior semiconducting material. They left Shockley in 1957, forming Fairchild Semiconductor in Mountain View. Fairchild was the first company to manufacture exclusively in silicon, and to mass manufacture a micro-sized device able to integrate large numbers of electrical "on-off" switching functions, which were stored in simple memory cells, all etched onto a silicon chip.
>
> […] Also in 1971, Intel created the first microprocessor, the 4004-chip. The next step in the Silicon Valley revolution occurred in March 1975, when the Homebrew Computer Club in Menlo Park was created by students with an interest in technology and a desire to experiment with building home computers. Steve Wozniak, a founding member, built a home computer from a cheap microprocessor, and showed it to his fellow club members, who included his friend Steve Jobs. Together, in Steve Job's garage in Cupertino, Wozniak and Jobs formed Apple Computer. By 1976 the first Personal Computer – Apple I, was offered from Apple Computer.[18]

[14] "Silicon Valley" was coined by Journalist Don C. Hoefler to describe the region in a series of articles he wrote for *Electronic News*, a weekly industrial tabloid, in 1971.
[15] "A Brief History of Santa Clara," City of Santa Clara.
[16] "Economic History," National Park Service.
[17] "Economic History," National Park Service.
[18] "Economic History," National Park Service.

As evidenced by the establishment of Fairchild Semiconductor, the growth of the high-tech industry was often accomplished through the creation of "spin-off" firms and start-ups that broke away from but set up shop in the same region as earlier established parent firms. The success and continued establishment of new companies led to an increase in population in Santa Clara County of over one million people between 1950 and 1975. Over the course of four decades between 1940 and 1980, total employment in the county grew from roughly 60,000 to over 600,000.[19]

Ownership and Occupancy Summary

At the time of construction of the building at 355-365 E. Middlefield Road, the property was owned by Raymond G. Handley and his wife Milla L. Handley. The property has been owned by the Handley family, and/or their various corporate entities from 1964 until present.

Table 3 outlines the occupancy history of 355 E. Middlefield Road. No listings for occupants prior to 1992 were found for the address.

Table 3. Documented Occupants at 355 E. Middlefield Road

Year of Occupancy	Occupants	Business Type
1964- 1992	No occupant listed	
1992-2003	Energy Sales	Energy sales

Table 4 outlines the occupancy history of 365 E. Middlefield Road. This information was compiled from Mountain View City Directories, Santa Clara Assessor records, building permit applications, newspaper articles, and public records available through Ancestry.com.

Table 4. Documented Occupants at 365 E. Middlefield Road

Year of Occupancy	Occupants	Business Type
1965	Union Carbide	Chemical company
1968-1970	Intel	Semiconductor company
1971-1992	No occupants listed	
1992	Kuehne & Ross	Construction
1993	No occupants listed	
1994-1997	Advantage Office System, Western Com service	Office furniture supply company
1998-1999	No occupants listed	
2002	Open TV	Digital media company
2003	No occupants listed	

Intel History

Intel Corporation was founded in 1968 by two former Shockley Semiconductor and Fairchild Semiconductor engineers, Bob Noyce and Gordon Moore. Noyce and Moore were among the founders of Fairchild Semiconductors in 1957 after leaving Shockley.[20] The two left Fairchild Semiconductor and incorporated a new company as NM Electronics on July 18, 1968.[21] Both engineers had already made names for themselves within the technology business; Bob Noyce was a co-inventor of the integrated circuit and Gordon Moore developed Moore's Law, an influential principle regarding the development of microchip components.[22] Moore's Law is "the principle of exponential growth, both observed and projected, in density of semiconductors and digital processors, describing the doubling of the number of components in an integrated circuit approximately every two years."[23]

[19] Saxenian, 16.
[20] "Intel's Founding," Intel, Accessed June 16, 2022, https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/history/virtual-vault/articles/intels-founding.html.
[21] Intel 35 Year Anniversary, Intel Corporation, 2003.
[22] "Intel's Founding," Intel.
[23] https://www.dictionary.com/browse/moore-s-law

In founding their new company, Noyce and Moore worked with venture capitalist Arthur Rock, who had also backed Fairchild at its beginning, to raise the $2.5 million in startup funds, as well as contributing some of their own resources.[24] As "Intel" was already the name of a hotel chain in the midwestern United States, Moore and Noyce purchased the right to use the name for $15,000, and thus NM Electronics became Intel, short for Integrated Electronics. On August 1, 1968, Intel moved into 365 E. Middlefield Road, which they leased after Union Carbide Corporation left the building. With Noyce and Moore working out of the conference room, this building served as Intel's first headquarters **(**Error! Reference source not found.**).**[25] Bob Noyce was the first Chief Executive Officer, Gordon Moore was the Executive Vice President, and Arthur Rock served as Chairman of Intel.



Figure 18: Intel staff outside of 365 E. Middlefield Road in 1968. Courtesy of the Computer History Museum.



Two Found New Firm

MOUNTAIN VIEW — Two founders of Fairchild Semiconductor Division here who resigned last month have established a new integrated circuits electronics company.

The firm, Intel Corp., has leased part of a building at 365 Middlefield Rd. formerly occupied by Union Carbide Corp.'s integrated circuit division. Most of the firm's staff is being moved to San Diego.

Founders of Intel Corp. are Drs. Robert W. Noyce and Gordon Moore. Both were among eight who started Fairchild Semiconductor here more than 10 years ago and helped build it into the world's largest producer of integrated circuits.

They quit last month from Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp., parent of the Mountain View division.

The firm has experienced slipping profits recently, but Noyce and Moore said they resigned to regain the satisfaction of research and development in a small, growing company.

Figure 19: Newspaper clipping announcing the founding of Intel. *San Jose Mercury News*, August 6, 1968.

Stan Mazor, who worked for Fairchild and was recruited to Intel in 1969, described the working conditions at the first headquarters in an interview with the Computer History Museum in 2007: "We were located at 365 Middlefield. It was an extremely small building, and my office had three desks in it."[26] The 30,000 square foot manufacturing facility was a tight working space with furnishings left behind by the previous tenants, Union Carbide. Bob Noyce estimated that a meeting could be called by yelling to a colleague who would be less than 20 steps away from the crammed offices.[27] They used a long table to set up their

[24] Molella, Arthur P. and Anna Karvellas, *Places of Invention*, Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press: 2015, 23.
[25] Intel 35 Year Anniversary, Intel Corporation, 2003.
[26] "Oral History Panel on the Development and Promotion of the Intel 4004 Microprocessor," Stan Mazor interviewed by Dave House, Computer History Museum, April 25, 2007.
[27] Leslie Berlin, *The Man Behind the Microchip: Robert Noyce and the Invention of Silicon Valley* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2008), 169.

"communication center," and the "cafeteria" consisted of vending machine food. Union Carbide had left the fabrication area in the rear in disarray; pipes sticking out of the ceiling, wires along the walls, and holes in the floor. Gene Flath, a product engineer, was tasked with acquiring custom equipment and materials for Intel's new "fab" area. Noyce and Moore changed the way developing and manufacturing the types of chips and devices Intel made had been done up until that point. Rather than operating two separate facilities, they "co-located" development and manufacturing to ensure that they did not waste time and effort in developing devices that could not practically be built.



Figure 20: QA Inspection workers, 1969. Intel Museum Silicon Valley History Online Collection. Online Archive of California.



Figure 21: Monitoring furnace banks, 1969. Intel Museum Silicon Valley History Online Collection. Online Archive of California.

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Intel's first product was the 3101 Schottky bipolar random-access memory (RAM), produced beginning in April 1969. RAM serves as the main memory in a computer, storing working data and code. A bipolar transistor allows the device to be able to switch or amplify currents. The 3101 RAM was an important development because of its speed and large memory capacity. The same year, Intel also developed the world's first commercial chip to use a metal oxide semiconductor (MOS), the 1101 static RAM.[28] A static RAM does not have to be refreshed as often as other RAM, so it has a higher performance rate and lower power usage. This chip relied on silicon gates instead of metal, changing semiconductor technology across the industry. Intel described the advance in an article published in 2018 to reflect on their first products at their 50th anniversary:

> The process technology developed for the 1101 became the industry standard and a key revenue source for Intel. And while Intel's first product, the 3101, had already established the company's ability to improve on established technologies and manufacturing processes, the 1101 established the company's ability to develop industry-changing new ones.[29]

Semiconductor memory chips had been developed prior to Intel's production, but Intel was the first company to mass produced the devices on a commercial level. In 1970, the 1103 DRAM was announced for commercial use, changing industry standards for computer memory as the world's first dynamic random-access memory chip.[30] All computers today have RAM, and DRAM is popular in modern computers. In 1969, Frederico Faggin, Ted Hoff, and Stanley Mazor of Intel began developing a custom set of chips for calculator company, Busicom, including the 4001 program memory chip, the 4002 data memory chip, the 4003 peripheral interface chip, and the 4004 CPU chip, which together comprised the MCS-4 chip set.[31] The chip designs were completed in 1970, and the working chips were given to Busicom in March 1971. Intel began selling the chips in November of 1971. The Intel 4004 was the world's first microprocessor, serving as a complete CPU on a single chip.[32] Intel developed and produced the 3101, 1101, 1103, and 4000 series chips during their time headquartered at the subject property at 365 E. Middlefield Road.

[28] "Intel's Founding," Intel, Accessed June 16, 2022, https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/history/virtual-vault/articles/intels-founding.html.
[29] "Intel at 50: Intel's 1101," Intel Newsroom, accessed June 22, 2022, https://newsroom.intel.com/news/intel-50-intels-1101/.
[30] Intel 35 Year Anniversary, Intel Corporation, 2003.
[31] Stephen Cass, "Chip Hall of Fame: Intel 4004 Microprocessor," July 2, 2018, Accessed July 5, 2022, https://spectrum.ieee.org/chip-hall-of-fame-intel-4004-microprocessor.
[32] Stephen Cass, "Chip Hall of Fame: Intel 4004 Microprocessor."

In 1971, Intel required more space than available at its facility at 365 E. Middlefield Road and moved to a larger property in Santa Clara. That year, Intel went public and celebrated its first $1 million month.[33] The following year, Intel opened its first international factory to help produce their growing variety of computer chips and processors. By its 10-year anniversary in 1978, Intel had 10,000 employees. As of 1979, Gordon Moore served as Intel Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, with Bob Noyce as the Vice Chairman, and Andy Grove as president and Chief Operating Officer. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, Intel opened factories and offices in Arizona, Barbados, Oregon, Israel, and the Philippines.[34] In a 2014 history of the company's development, author Michael Malone describes the growth of Intel in the 1980s as follows:

> In 1980, Intel set out to do what seemed impossible: to be the industry's leading supplier and leading innovator at the same time. In pursuit of this wildly ambitious goal, the company took advantage of the good times to embark on a frenzy of activity. In that year alone, the company opened a Hong Kong subsidiary and a fab plant in Puerto Rico, even as it closed its original Mountain View fab. The company also installed a massive new order-processing system to deal with the exploding demand for its products.[35]

In 1983, the company passed $1 billion in annual revenue for the first time. Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, Intel grew at a steady rate and soon became a household name. In 1992, Intel was the largest semiconductor supplier in the world, according to Dataquest.[36] Intel celebrated its 35th anniversary in 2003, the year it shipped its 1 billionth processor.

Suburban Corporate & Technology Developments

Suburban corporate development began in American cities in the 1940s, and became increasingly popular in the decades following World War II as large corporations, particularly those with large research and development functions, looked for space to expand their facilities. With the rise in automobile ownership and commuter transit systems, as well as the perceived ills of urban life—pollution, congestion, crime, and so on— a growing number of white collar workers were buying homes in the suburbs. Corporations also saw advantages of the suburbs with large swaths of cheaper available land and proximity to the suburban workforce. Unlike large industrial facilities, these corporate campuses were largely dedicated to office headquarters, laboratories, and research and development activities, so-called "smokeless" industries, which were seen as compatible with the surrounding middle class residential areas. In addition to extensive parking for employees, these corporate campuses were set in designed landscapes to create a parklike or pastoral atmosphere.

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In her book *Pastoral Capitalism: A History of Suburban Corporate Landscapes*, Louise A. Mozingo, landscape architect and professor at University of California, Berkeley, has identified three typologies of suburban corporate workplaces:

- **Corporate Campus** – The corporate campus, which first appeared in the 1940s, was purpose-built and designed in the manner of a university campus with buildings organized around a landscaped quad and "provided facilities for a singular division of middle management: corporate research. The corporate campus initiated the shift of white-collar work into pastoral suburban settings."[37] One example is the 1956 General Motors Technical Center in Warren, Michigan, designed by architect Eero Saarinen and landscape architect Thomas Church.
- **Corporate Estate** – The corporate estate, which arose in the early 1950s, "consisted of an imposing building complex arrived at by a coursing entry drive through a scenically designed landscape of 200 acres or more."[38] Like corporate campuses, corporate estates were purpose-built for a specific company. An example is the 1971 Weyerhaeuser Corporate Headquarters outside of Tacoma, Washington designed by architects Skidmore, Owings & Merrill and landscape architect Peter Walker of Sasaki, Walker and Associates.
- **Office Park** – The office park, developed in the 1950s, provided a "lower-cost, flexible alterative to the corporate campus and estate. The office park scheme provided lots for office buildings, each encircled by a pool of parking, a matrix of landscape edges, medians, and verges that provided suburban consistency."[39] Developers could sell, lease, or build to provide offices to a number of different companies. The subject property at 355-365 E. Middlefield Road is located in an area of 1960s suburban corporate growth which most closely fits this type of development. Another example is the 1951 Stanford Industrial Park, now known as the Stanford Research Park, in Palo Alto, which includes buildings for a variety of companies designed by different architects.

[33] Intel 35 Year Anniversary, Intel Corporation, 2003.
[34] Intel 35 Year Anniversary, Intel Corporation, 2003.
[35] Michael Malone, *The Intel Trinity: How Robert Noyce, Gordon Moore, and Andy Grove Built the World's Most Important Computer*, Harper Collins New York: 2014, 322.
[36] Intel 35 Year Anniversary, Intel Corporation, 2003.
[37] Louise A. Mozingo, *Pastoral Capitalism: A History of Suburban Corporate Landscapes,* (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 2011), 12.
[38] Mozingo, *Pastoral Capitalism*, 12.
[39] Mozingo, *Pastoral Capitalism*, 13.

Numerous suburban corporate workplaces were constructed in Silicon Valley beginning in the late 1960s with increasing pervasiveness in the 1970s. An essay on the history of the corporate campus in Silicon Valley for *The Urbanist*, the publication of non-profit urban and regional planning policy organization SPUR, observes:

> […] these facilities were located near major research universities to capture a highly educated workforce for companies that would commercialize academic innovation, develop new technologies and conduct government and defense research. It was a winning formula, as academics and technology entrepreneurs formed formidable clusters of companies, opportunities and ideas. In various ways, research parks replicated the suburban planning and design controls pioneered in the city of Menlo Park in 1948, deliberately presenting an alternative to industrial factories, where most research and development functions had traditionally been housed. [By the 1970s] It became increasingly important for national technology firms to establish a presence in Silicon Valley. The Peninsula was primed for its explosive growth as the global center of technological innovation — all in a postwar suburban environment that was socially homogeneous, spatially dispersed and utterly dependent on the private automobile.[40]

Table 5 provides examples of some of the earliest purpose-built corporate campuses, estates, and office parks developed for technology firms in Silicon Valley. Among those which have been demolished is the building Intel constructed in 1970 to accommodate their growing company.

Table 5. Early corporate development locations in Silicon Valley. Shaded entries shaded red have been demolished.

Year Built	Corporate Workplace	City	Architect/Landscape Architect
1951	*Sunset* Magazine	Menlo Park	Cliff May / Thomas Church
1953	Varian Associates at Stanford Industrial Park	Palo Alto	Erich Mendelsohn and Michael Gallis / Thomas Church
1954-1970s	Hewlett-Packard at Stanford Industrial Park	Palo Alto	Clark & Stromquist /Thomas Church, Royston, Hanamoto & Mayes
1956-58	IBM Building 25 at Cottle Road	San Jose	John S. Bolles / Douglas Baylis
1964	IBM Advanced Systems Development System Los Gatos Laboratory	San Jose	Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum / Lawrence Halprin
1967	Hewlett-Packard Mountain View Division (formerly Datamec Corporation)	Mountain View	
1968, 1975	Hewlett-Packard Santa Clara Division	Santa Clara	Clark, Stromquist, Potter & Ehrlich / Royston, Hanamoto, Beck & Abey
1968	Varian Associates factory at VALLCO Business & Industrial Park	Cupertino	Rockrise & Watson
c. 1968	Fairchild Semiconductors	Mountain View	Simpson, Stratta & Associates
1969	HP Cupertino Division at VALLCO Business & Industrial Park	Cupertino	Not available.
1970	Xerox Palo Alto Research Center (PARC)	Palo Alto	Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum
1970	Intel Corporation SC1 Building	Santa Clara	
1971	Memorex Corporation Research Facility	Santa Clara	Simpson, Stratta & Associates
1972	National Semiconductor Corporation (now Texas Instruments)	Santa Clara	Dennis A. Kobaza & Associates
1973	Alza Headquarters	Palo Alto	McCue Boone Tomsick
1974	Moffett Park	Sunnyvale	
1977	IBM Santa Teresa Laboratory	San Jose	McCue Boone Tomsick / Sasaki, Walker & Associates
1970s	Digital Equipment Corporations	Santa Clara	Gensler & Associates
1980	Qume Corporation	Santa Clara	Hawley & Peterson
1983	IBM Almaden Valley Research Laboratory	San Jose	McCue Boone Tomsick

[40] Benjamin Grant, "The Corporate Campus: A Local History," *The Urbanist* 553 (September 2016), accessed online February 9, 2021, https://www.spur.org/publications/urbanist-article/2016-09-21/corporate-campus-local-history.

Significance Evaluation

California Register of Historical Resources
In order for a property to be considered eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), the property must possess significance and retain integrity to convey that significance. The criteria for significance are:

Criterion 1 (Events): Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.

355-365 E. Middlefield Road appears to be significant under Criterion 1 for its association with the early operation of Intel. Constructed in 1964 during an early period of suburban corporate growth in the city, 355-365 E. Middlefield Road was built as an industrial office building first occupied by Union Carbide. Intel occupied the building from 1968-1971, during the first three years of the company's life. During this period of occupancy of 355-365 E. Middlefield Road, Intel developed and produced commercial memory chips and microprocessors which contributed significantly to the advancement of computing technology, including groundbreaking memory chips. 355-365 E. Middlefield Road is documented in numerous publications as the first location of Intel, and was an important location in the company's history. In addition, as the company's subsequent building in Santa Clara, built in 1970, has been demolished, the subject property is a rare remaining physical location associated with the now-global company's early history. The period of significance for 355-365 E. Middlefield Road is 1968-1971, corresponding to the years of occupation by Intel.

Criterion 2 (Persons): Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.

355-365 E. Middlefield Road does not appear to be individually significant under Criterion 2. Bob Noyce and Gordon Moore founded Intel in 1968, and held critical roles in its evolution over the years. Frederico Faggin, Ted Hoff, and Stanley Mazor were the primary engineers who worked on some of Intel's early projects. All of these individuals contributed to the advancements in technology for which Intel is historically significant under Criterion 1. However, the subject building was not found to be strongly associated with any of these individuals in particular; rather it was directly associated with the significant operations of the company as a whole. As such, the contribution made by these individuals is more appropriately included in the building's significance under Criterion 1. Research did not identify other individuals associated with prior or subsequent occupations of the subject property who appear to have made significant contributions to local, State, or national history.

Criterion 3 (Architecture): Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values:

355-365 E. Middlefield Road does not appear to be individually significant under Criterion 3. 355-365 E. Middlefield Road is an industrial office building that was constructed in 1964 by an unknown architect and/or builder. Though an example of suburban corporate development in Santa Clara County, the building is of a simple commercial-industrial type constructed with common materials and using common methods of the mid-1960s. The building is not an example of a component of a cohesive early corporate campus or estate. It does not possess features that are highly representative of a particular architectural style. The building does not provide and exceptional or influential example of a particular style, and is not identified as the work of an influential or master-level design professional. The building does not embody the aesthetic ideal of any particular type or style to a high degree, relatively to other examples in the region, such that it would possess high artistic value.

Criterion 4 (Information Potential): Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

The property at 355-365 E. Middlefield Road does not appear to be individually significant under Criterion 4 as a building or property that has the potential to provide information important to the prehistory or history of the City of Mountain View, state, or nation. It does not feature construction or material types, or embody engineering practices that would, with additional study, provide important information. Evaluation of this property was limited to age-eligible resources above ground and did not involve survey or evaluation of the subject property for the purposes of archaeological information.

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources
According to City of Mountain View Municipal Code Section 36.54.65, a building, structure, site, or other improvement must meet one or more of the following criteria for designation by City Council as a historic resource to be placed on the Mountain View Register.

a) Is strongly identified with a person who, or an organization which, significantly contributed to the culture, history or development of the City of Mountain View;

b) Is the site of a significant historic event in the city's past;

c) Embodies distinctive characteristics significant to the city in terms of a type, period, region or method of construction or representative of the work of a master or possession of high artistic value; or

d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the city's prehistory or history.

These criteria closely follow those defined for eligibility for listing in the California Register, as discussed above. As Page & Turnbull finds that the property at 355-365 E. Middlefield Road is directly associated with significant events in Mountain View's history, the property does appear to be eligible for listing as a historic resource in the Mountain View Register under Criterion B. 365 E. Middlefield Road was the location of Intel Corporation's first headquarters, beginning in 1968. During their time at Middlefield Road, Intel made several important products which were widely influential in technological development through the following decades. Intel was an integral part of the rise of Silicon Valley in Santa Clara County and the city of Mountain View.

Integrity

To qualify for listing in any local, state, or national historic register, a property or landscape must possess significance under at least one evaluative criterion, as described earlier, and retain integrity. Integrity is defined by the California Office of Historic Preservation as "the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity by the survival of certain characteristics that existing during the resource's period of significance," or more simply defined as "the ability of a property to convey its significance."

Location: The building on the subject property remains in its original location since its construction in 1964. Thus, the property retains integrity of the location.

Setting: The subject property was historically located in a neighborhood characterized primarily by industrial office buildings constructed in the mid-20th century. Although some buildings from this period have been altered or replaced with new buildings, overall, the surrounding neighborhood retains its historic character. Thus, the property retains integrity of setting.

Design: The building on the subject property is a commercial-industrial building that was designed and built with common materials of the period, lending the overall appearance vernacular qualities. The building continues to display characteristics of its original design, such as being a one-story rectangular mass building with a symmetrical primary façade, generally uniform fenestration, projecting front corners, a flat roof, and stucco exterior. There have been minor alterations, such as the removal of original primary façade decorative panels and addition of a roll up door. Despite these alterations, the property remains able overall to convey its character as a commercial-industrial building. Thus, the property retains integrity of design.

Materials: The building on the property retains most of its historic materials that were part of the original design, such as the stucco cladding that is on all exterior facades and metal-frame windows. Thus, the property retains integrity of materials.

Workmanship: The building at 355-365 E. Middlefield Road displays elements that demonstrate the workmanship that contributed to its design, including the stucco cladding, metal-frame (storefront) windows and glazed doors. All of these elements remain intact. Thus, the property retains integrity of workmanship.

Feeling: The subject property continues to impart the feeling of a commercial-industrial building built in 1964. Thus, the property retains integrity of feeling.

Association: Through its retention of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, the subject property continues to convey its significance as a commercial industrial building designed in the mid-twentieth century. Thus, the property retains integrity of association.

In sum, 355-365 E. Middlefield Road retains all seven aspects of integrity. Although there have been small alterations over time, these alterations have a minor effect on the design integrity of this building and do not result in a total loss of integrity for this building or property as a whole.

Character-Defining Features

The character- defining features of 355-365 E. Middlefield Road and its site include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Rectangular massing
- One-story height with flat roof
- Large storefront windows
- Stucco exterior
- Parking lot and driveway
- Projecting northeast and northwest corners

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Conclusion

The property at 355-365 E Middlefield Road appears to be individually eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion 1 for its association with the early development of Intel, and the company's technological advances made while occupying the building. It appears individually eligible for listing in the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources. The California Historical Resource Status Code (CHRSC) of 3CS has been assigned to the property, meaning "Appears eligible for CR individually through survey evaluation."[41]

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[41] California State Office of Historic Preservation Department of Parks and Recreation, *Technical Assistance Bulletin #8: User's Guide to the California Historical Resource Status Codes & Historical Resource Inventory Directory*, Sacramento, November 2004.

Saxenian, Annalice. "The Origins and Business Culture of Silicon Valley." in *Major Problems in California History*. cd. Sucheng Chan and Spencer Olin. Boston: Houghton Mifflin 1997.

Starr, Kevin. *Endangered Dreams: The Great Depression in California*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1996.

Valley Title Company. Lease. Santa Clara County Assessor Office. December 1, 1965.

DRAFT

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 1250 W MIDDLEFIELD RD

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 1250 W MIDDLEFIELD RD City: Mountain View Zip: 94043-3113

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15314003

*P3a. Description:

Architectural Style: Late Modern
Construction Type: Reinforced Concrete
Roof Style: Flat with Parapet
Exterior Material: Bush-hammered concrete
Window Style: Storefront
Porch: Portico

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Not Visible
Primary Door Material: Fully Glazed
Window Material: Metal
Garage: Surface Parking Lot

Other Architectural/Site Features: Flared concrete piers; an interior, open courtyard, not visible from the public right-of-way; and non-original projecting stuccoed colonnade entrance.

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*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1969; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
NEW COMMUNITY BAPTIST CH, 1250 W MIDDLEFIELD RD, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94043

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S3

***Resource Name or #** 1250 W MIDDLEFIELD RD

B1. Historic Name: Spectra-Physics Inc.
B2. Common Name: New Community Baptist Church
B3. Original Use: Tech/Corporate Office Park
B4. Present Use: Religious

***B5. Architectural Style:** Late Modern

***B6. Construction History:** The construction of 1250 W Middlefield Road broke ground in 1966 and the building was opened as a manufacturing plant for Spectra-Physics by early 1969. From analysis of Google Street View data, the building has been used as a church since at least 2007.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Simpson, Stratta & Associates
b. Builder: Swinerton and Walberg Co.

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Technology & Innovation - Birth of Silicon Valley (1945-1979) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1969 **Property Type:** Tech/Corporate Office Park **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** A/1 (Events)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion b (Events), MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a Late Modern style former manufacturing plant, now used as a church, located in the Rex Manor neighborhood and associated with the theme of Technology & Innovation-Birth of Silicon Valley (1945-1979) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The property opened in 1969 as the first purpose-built manufacturing plant for the local research and development company Spectra-Physics, founded in 1961 and known for developing the first commercial laser. Spectra-Physics continued to occupy the building until approximately the 1990s. The building was designed by the architecture firm Simpson, Stratta & Associates of San Francisco, a notable local firm credited with designing many of Silicon Valley's important research and development office and facilities buildings, including a Plating Division Facility for the Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation in Mountain View (demolished). 1250 Middlefield Road is located within a 56-acre office park along N. Shoreline Boulevard and Terra Bella Avenue that was developed in the early 1960s by Mountain View Industrial Park Inc. and was home to other prominent research and development companies.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

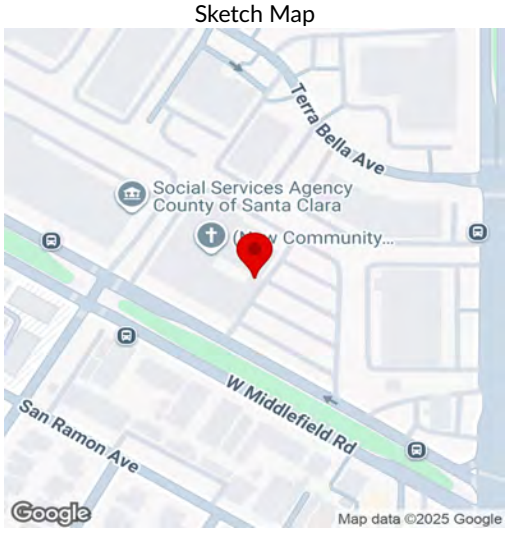
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
Known alterations include the front colonnade entryway, likely added when the building was converted to church, and a second-story addition that is setback from the main facades and occupies less than a quarter of the roof.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject building appears eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register under Criterion A/1/b for its association with the important development of Mountain View's technology and innovation sector and as the primary manufacturing plant for Spectra-Physics, which paved the way for commercially viable lasers. The building also appears eligible for listing in the Mountain View Register under Criterion c as a good local example of Late Modern architecture and the work of notable local architecture firm Simpson, Stratta & Associates. Due to the addition of the entry portico, the second floor, and alterations to the entryway, the property does not retain sufficient historic integrity for listing in the National Register and the California Register under Criterion C/3. However, the building retains sufficient integrity for local designation under Criterion c. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, along with sufficient elements of design and materials to convey its significance for technological innovation under Criterion A/1/b. The period of significance is 1969, the year of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall rectangular form and one-story massing
- Flared concrete piers
- Bush hammered concrete wall panels
- Cast concrete rectilinear block parapet and flat roof.

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Continuation of B12. References:

- "Spectra-Physics Begins $1 Million Job: Architects Simpson, Stratta and Associates of San Francisco Designed the New Manufacturing Plant." Palo Alto Times, October 25, 1966, 6.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 1855 MIRAMONTE AV
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 1855 MIRAMONTE AV City: Mountain View Zip: 94040-4029
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 19329003

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Tudor Revival/English Cottage
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Bay Window, Casement
Porch: None

Plan Shape: Irregular
Number of Stories: 2.5
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Aluminum, Wood
Garage: Carport

Other Architectural/Site Features: Subject (front) building, described above, has an approximately H-plan footprint with an additional front (west) wing and steeply pitched gable roofs. The east half of the parcel is occupied by two-story multi-family Neo-Tudor Revival style buildings constructed c. 2010 arranged around a central courtyard. A driveway extends from Miramonte Avenue, over a bridge with brick walls crossing Permenante Creek, to a circular driveway just west of the center of the property.

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*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1927; The Peninsula Times Tribune, March 12, 1927.

*P7. Owner and Address:
MINISTRY SERVICES OF THE DAUGHTERS, 26000 ALTAMONT RD, LOS ALTOS HILLS CA 94022

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 1855 MIRAMONTE AV

B1. Historic Name: Wright Residence
B2. Common Name: Sister's House; Villa Siena Senior Living Community
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Multi-Family

***B5. Architectural Style:** Tudor Revival/English Cottage

***B6. Construction History:** The subject building was originally constructed in 1927, situated at the center of the current parcel. The building was originally surrounded by apricot orchards, and featured a garden designed by Thomas Church in in 1938. By the early 1970s, a senior living facility constructed new residential buildings on the parcel to the north and east of the subject building.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☐ No ☑ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** 2009-2011 **Original Location:** Center of same parcel and rotated 90 degrees counterclockwise

***B8. Related Features:** Bridge with brick walls over Permanente Creek along Miramonte Avenue; mature trees

B9a. Architect: Charles McKenzie
b. Builder: The Minton Company

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1927 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property was developed as a single-family residence, designed in the Tudor Revival style, in what is now known as the Cuesta Park neighborhood, and is associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The building was originally designed by San Jose architect of merit Charles McKenzie and built by the Minton Company for William and Nellie Wright in 1927. William Wright was a real estate broker in Mountain View, and one of the founders of the First National Bank of Mountain View. Research was unable to confirm how much, if any, of the orchard on the subject property was used for commercial purposes by the Wrights. The Wrights lived at the property until 1948. In the 1970s, the property was purchased by the present owners, Villa Sienna, and converted into a senior living facility with additional new facilities.

See Continuation Sheet.

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B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP19. Bridge

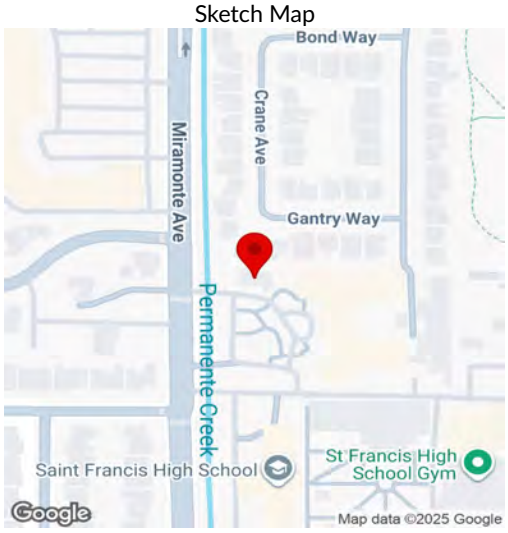
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
In a multi-year project beginning in 2009, the building was temporarily moved slightly to the southwest before being moved and rotated to its current location at the northwest corner of the parcel in 2011. The Church-designed landscape was demolished at this time, although a few individual mature trees may remain. New Neo-Tudor Revival style buildings for senior housing were constructed. Some individual windows on the original residence appear to have been replaced.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The former Wright Residence appears to be eligible for the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Historic Register under Criterion C/3/c as an excellent local example of the Tudor Revival style designed by architect of merit Charles McKenzie. The property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing under any other criteria. The period of significance is 1927, the year of construction. Despite alterations such as the relocation of the building on its original property, the replacement of some windows, and the demolition of the original orchards and gardens that surrounded the building, the property appears to retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, which are most essential to convey architectural significance. The building appears to retain sufficient overall historic integrity for listing in the National Register. California Register, and Mountain View Register.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Steeply pitched cross-gable roof
- Fenestration pattern and leaded glass and wood casement windows
- Stucco cladding
- Decorative half timbering
- Bay windows
- Entrance recessed beneath overhanging half-timbered second story
- Bridge with brick walls over Permenante Creek off of Miramonte Avenue

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- "Building News," The Peninsula Times Tribune, March 12, 1927.
- City of Mountain View, "1855 Miramonte Avenue input form," Mountain View Historic Register, March 15, 2002.
- Google Earth (2008, 2009, 2011, 2014).
- University of California, Santa Barbara Library FrameFinder, historic aerials (1948, 1965). Accessed online November 2024, https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 243 MOFFETT BL

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted
***a. County:** Santa Clara
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 243 MOFFETT BL City: Mountain View Zip: 94043-4723
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15844005

***P3a. Description:**
Architectural Style: Postwar Industrial
Construction Type: Reinforced Concrete
Roof Style: Monitor, Parapet
Exterior Material: Concrete - Concrete Masonry Unit (CMU), Stucco
Window Style: Clerestory, Fixed, Pivot, Skylight
Porch: None

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Rolled
Primary Door Material: Metal
Window Material: Steel
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Roof has a central monitor with a low-pitch gable, behind a shaped parapet. Addition at the rear of the parcel, with gable sheet metal roof, walls clad in wood siding, metal siding, and concrete masonry units. Garage entrances to the building at the primary (north), west side and south facades

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP8. Industrial building
***P4. Resources Present:** ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1946; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
STANAWAY DAWN ET AL, 1200 MILLBRAE AVE, MILLBRAE CA 94030

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S3

***Resource Name or #** 243 MOFFETT BL

B1. Historic Name: Arrow Development Building
B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: Industrial B4. Present Use: Auto-Related Commercial/Light Industrial

***B5. Architectural Style:** Postwar Industrial

***B6. Construction History:** The building was originally constructed in 1946. By 1955, a gable-roof addition was built at the rear of the parcel. By 2007, an original window at the north of the central garage door, and a pedestrian door south of the central garage door, both at the westernmost wall of the building were replaced.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Agricultural & Industrial Development (1945-1959) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1946-1960 **Property Type:** Industrial **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** A/1 (Events)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion b (Events)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a one-story light industrial building located north of downtown Mountain View on the east side of Moffett Boulevard and is associated with the theme of Agricultural & Industrial Development (1945-1959) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

Originally built in 1948, the property was the founding location of the Arrow Development Company. Established by four engineers from the Hendy Ironworks Plant in Sunnyvale, the Arrow Development Company developed machinery, truck bodies and trailers, and recreational equipment. Their work captured the attention of Walt Disney in 1953, and he contracted Arrow Development Company to design, build, and test about half of Disneyland's rides by 1960. In 1959, the company revolutionized the steel tube roller coaster, used for the Matterhorn ride, and set the standard for modern roller coasters. Walt Disney Productions purchased a one-third stake in the company in 1960, and relocated Arrow Development Company to 1555 Plymouth Street in Mountain View.

The building appears eligible for the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register under Criteria A/1/b for its major and influential contributions to the development of roller coaster and amusement park technology, as well as the transition of Mountain View's economy after World War II. The period of significance is 1946, the year of construction, through 1960, when Arrow Development Company relocated. Despite the replacement of several windows, doors, and skylights, overall the building retains high integrity. The building retains its overall industrial design, workmanship, and most exterior materials, as well as integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association. The gable-roof addition at the rear of the property was constructed by 1955, within the period of significance of the property, and so is a contributing feature of the building's historic significance.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

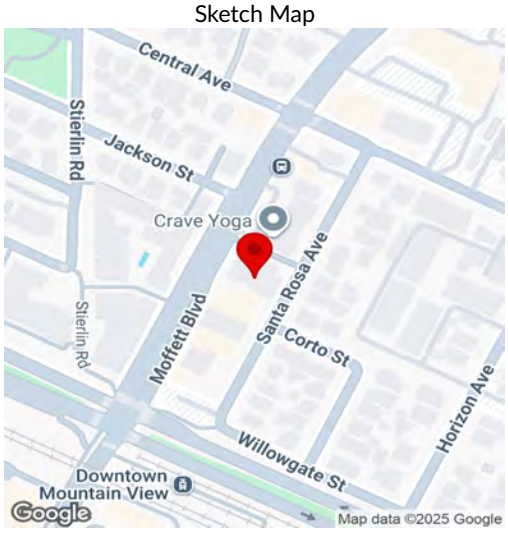
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- Google Street View (2007).
- University of California, Santa Barbara Library FrameFinder, historic aerials (1956). Accessed online July 2024, https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/.

DRAFT

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 252 MONROE DR
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 252 MONROE DR City: Mountain View Zip: 94040-1016
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 14807026

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Vernacular
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Hung
Porch: Enclosed

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Not Visible
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Property includes multiple single-family houses and a detached garage with a tank house. Swimming pool behind one house not visible from street.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP4. Ancillary Building (Tank House)
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
ca.1931; Aerial photograph, Fairchild Aerial Surveys

*P7. Owner and Address:
MARTINEZ JOHN WILLIAM AND JULIE ELLEN TRUST, 252 MONROE DR, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94040

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 252 MONROE DR

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name: Tank House
B3. Original Use: Agricultural
B4. Present Use: Agricultural

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** The property consists of five or more buildings constructed from the early 1930s to the 1960s. From analysis of aerial photographs, the subject parcel was originally located within a rural area of western Mountain View that was planted with orchards, and eventually developed with housing tracts by the 1950s. An aerial photograph from 1931 shows the footprint of the tank house building, which is still extant. As such, the tank house likely dates to an earlier period of ownership and construction. By the 1940s, several other buildings had been constructed on the property surrounding the tank house.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** Swimming Pool, Prominent or Unusual Tree, Tank House, Barn

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Agricultural & Industrial Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: ca.1931 **Property Type:** Agricultural **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

252 Monroe Drive is a multi-family residential property located in the Greater San Antonio neighborhood that is associated with the theme of Agricultural & Industrial Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. In 1933, the owners of the property were Charles Washington Schenk and Ellen Schenk. Charles Schenk was a superintendent of the L.P. Degan Belting Company of San Francisco. Schenk occupied the subject property through the late 1960s. Prior to ownership by the Schenk family, a large tank house was built on the lot, likely for agricultural use associated with the surrounding orchards. Tank houses are an important building typology associated with California's early patterns of development. They stored water for both urban and rural properties prior to the advent of electricity and access to water mains and typically utilized an attached windmill to pump and store water through a self-sufficient system.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP3. Multiple family property

***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
From visual analysis, the tank house appears to have been converted into a residential unit with windows and doors installed at an unknown date. The largest building facing Monroe Drive also appears altered with a Mediterranean Revival facade.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property includes a rare, extant example of a pre-1930s tank house in the Greater San Antonio area of Mountain View. Therefore, the tank house on the property appears eligible for local listing under Mountain View Register Criterion (c). The other buildings on the property are not historically significant. As the original context of the owner and builder of the tank house is not known, and due to alterations, the subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. The tank house retains overall integrity for local designation, despite alterations to the exterior, following conversion to residential use. The tank house has a period of significance of ca.1931, the earliest documentation of the tank house.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Square, box-like form and two-story height
- Gable roof
- Clapboard siding
- Attached vernacular structure

Continuation of B12. References:

- "Charles Schenk." Palo Alto Times, April 8, 1969.
- University of California, Santa Barbara Library FrameFinder, historic aerials (1931, 1941). Accessed online June 2024, https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/.

DRAFT

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 372 MOUNTAIN VIEW AV
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 372 MOUNTAIN VIEW AV City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1114
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15408023

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Craftsman
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Hip
Exterior Material: Wood - Shingle
Window Style: Casement
Porch: Partial Width
Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Partial-width porch with Tuscan columns and shingled railing; wood windows with ogee lugs and diamond muntin upper sash; wood front door with ornately carved detail; and brick chimney.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1905; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
YU ROBERT AND CHU TRACY TRUSTEE, 372 MOUNTAIN VIEW AVE, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 372 MOUNTAIN VIEW AV

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family

***B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman

***B6. Construction History:** 372 Mountain View Avenue was built in 1905. It first appears on the 1908 Sanborn map as a one-story, wood-frame residence with a rectangular plan and full-width porch. By 1921, the building was enlarged with several additions creating a U-shaped footprint. Additions included an extension to the south side of the primary facade and the west side of the rear facade. A porch was also added to the rear facade.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1905 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

372 Mountain View Avenue is a Craftsman bungalow in the Shoreline West neighborhood associated with the theme of Residential Development (1851-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

372 Mountain View Avenue was built as part of the larger pattern of residential development in surrounding blocks spurred by the need to house employees of the Pacific Press Association, whose printing facility was located less than a half mile to the northeast of the property. The neighborhood now referred to as "Shoreline West" grew as a residential area at what was then the west edge of Mountain View following the ca. 1904 establishment of the Seventh Day Adventist publisher, the Pacific Press publishing company. The publishing company's plant was located on Villa Street west of what is now South Shoreline Boulevard, having moved to Mountain View from its previous location in Oakland. where it was established in 1874. Seventh-Day Adventist families who moved to the area with the business built their homes in the blocks along Mariposa Street, Pettis Avenue, Palo Alto Avenue, and Mountain View Avenue. According to historian Nick Perry, about 100 Seventh-Day Adventist families moved to Mountain View along with the Pacific Press Association, establishing an industrial enterprise in a town that previously had a population of around 600 and whose economy was based on agriculture. In subsequent decades, members of the Seventh Day Adventist community established to the southwest of the Pacific Press Association built local institutions such as the Mountain View Academy high school, established in 1922, and became active in local politics. By the start of World War II, the neighborhood consisted of dense residential blocks interspersed with patches of orchards remaining from its previous agricultural use. The publishing plant remained in operation in Mountain View until 1984.

The original owner/occupants were not identified through the course of research, however, at least one renter in 1920 was listed as a clerk for the Pacific Press. By 1930, the residence was occupied by a plumber and his family.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

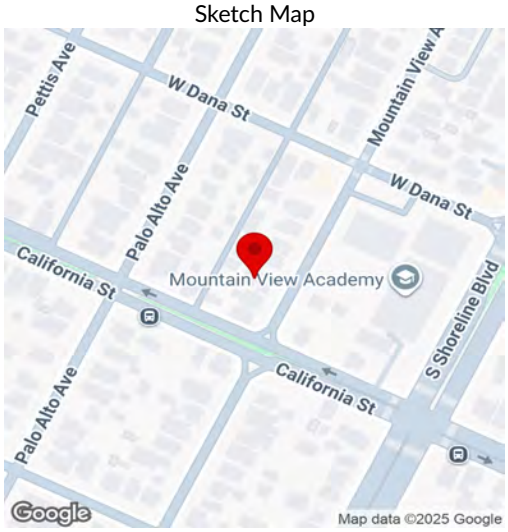
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register and has an active Mills Act contract.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
Sometime after 1956, the detached rear garage was rotated to face the rear alleyway.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
372 Mountain View Avenue is currently listed in the Mountain View Register as a good local example of a Craftsman bungalow in the Shoreline West neighborhood and retains eligibility under Mountain View Criterion c (Architecture). Due to several additions and extensions to the primary and rear facades, the property does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity or rise to a level of individual significance for listing in the National Register or California Register. As currently written, the Mountain View Historic Preservation Ordinance does not provide a definition of historic integrity or threshold for integrity assessment, and a somewhat lower threshold of historic integrity compared to National Register and California Register-eligible properties may be utilized in assessing properties of local significance for the Mountain View Register. As such, the property retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its local significance for Mountain View Register eligibility. The period of significance is 1905, the year of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails
- Partial-width porch with Tuscan columns and shingled porch railing
- Wood shingle siding
- Fenestration pattern and original wood-sash double-hung windows with diamond muntin upper sash
- Original, partially-glazed wood door with a circular window and carved Craftsman detailing
- Exterior brick chimney at front porch.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- Ignoffo, Mary Jo. "Milestones: A History of Mountain View, California." Cupertino, CA: California History Center, 2002.
- Perry, Nicholas. "Mountain View." Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 360 OAK ST
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 360 OAK ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1232
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15812007

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Craftsman
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Fixed, Hung
Porch: Partial Width
Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Basement Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Curved porch columns create oblong openings; exposed rafter tails; exterior brick chimney; and metal awning at primary facade.

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*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1923; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
KESELER INGRID M, 360 OAK ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 360 OAK ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman
***B6. Construction History:** The building was originally constructed in 1923. An original detached garage was demolished before 2007, and in 2022 the front door was replaced. Metal awning was likely not original. Brick at chimney may have been replaced.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1923 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:

The property is a one-story, single-family Craftsman style residence located in Old Mountain View associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The residence was originally constructed for Alvin Mason in 1923. The property was previously originally owned by William Mason, Alvin Mason's father, who raised Alvin and his siblings at the adjacent property to the north at 336 California Street (demolished). Alvin Mason was a miller and cabinetmaker for the Minton Lumber Company from approximately 1920 through 1940, and retired by 1950. Conceivably, Alvin Mason could have used his trade skills to build the subject residence himself; however, this could not be confirmed through available archival sources. Alvin Mason and his wife Ruth Mason lived at the subject property through the 1990s.

The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is currently listed in the Mountain View Register. It is a good local example of a Craftsman style residence from the 1920s in Old Mountain View, distinguished by its oblong porch openings, and continues to be eligible for local listing under Mountain View Register Criterion c. The period of significance is the year the building was constructed, 1923. The property retains all aspects of historic integrity and overall retains integrity for listing in the Mountain View Register

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails
- Stucco cladding
- Curved porch columns creating oblong openings
- Original fenestration pattern and wood windows
- Exterior brick chimney

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

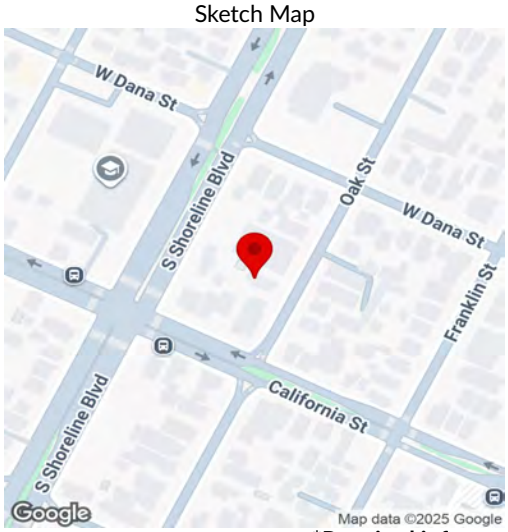
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. Property has an active Mills Act contract.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- City of Mountain View, "360 Oak Street input form," Mountain View Historic Register, March 13, 2002.
- Google Street View (2007, 2008, 2021, 2022).
- "Minton's Honored," The Peninsula Times Tribune, October 31, 1974.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1908, 1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- United States Federal Census (1930, 1940, 1950). Accessed online June 2024, Ancestry.com.

DRAFT

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 340 PALO ALTO AV
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 340 PALO ALTO AV City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1118
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15408041

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Folk Victorian/National Folk
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Dutch Gable
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Double-Hung
Porch: Partial Width, Wraparound

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1.5
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood - Panel
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Dutch gable roof with front-facing gable and two gabled dormers on each of the side facades. A wood frame porch wraps around with Tuscan columns and turned wood balusters. There are two brick chimneys.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
June 29, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1908; Mountain View Assessment Rolls

*P7. Owner and Address:
BYER DOUGLAS R TRUSTEE, 891 ALLARDICE WAY, STANFORD CA 94305

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
May 4, 2023

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS
***Resource Name or #** 340 PALO ALTO AV

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family

***B5. Architectural Style:** Folk Victorian/National Folk

***B6. Construction History:** The subject property was built in 1908. The building first appears on the 1908 Sanborn map, which shows the building footprint as a one-story single-family residence with a compound footprint including a partial-width wraparound porch and several bay windows. The gabled dormers are visible in early 1920s photographs. By 1921, two small ancillary buildings were added to the rear of the parcel, including a rectilinear one-story residential unit in the northeast corner and a rectilinear one-to-one-and-one-half-story storeroom. In 1934, the storeroom was destroyed by a fire, but was eventually rebuilt.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** Garage

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1908 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: Not Evaluated for Mountain View Register

Statement of Significance:

The property is a single-family Folk Victorian residence with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influences located in the Shoreline West neighborhood, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1851-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The residence was part of the larger pattern of residential development in surrounding blocks spurred by the need to house employees of the Pacific Press Association, whose printing facility was located nearby at 1340 Villa Street. The neighborhood now referred to as "Shoreline West" grew as a residential area at what was then the west edge of Mountain View following the 1904 relocation of the Seventh-day Adventist publisher, the Pacific Press publishing company from Oakland, where it was established in 1874. Some 100 Seventh-day Adventist families moved to the area with the business, building their homes in the blocks along Mariposa Street, Pettis Avenue, Palo Alto Avenue, and Mountain View Avenue. The Pacific Press Association established an industrial enterprise in a town which previously had a population of around 600 and whose economy was based in agriculture. In subsequent decades, members of the Seventh-day Adventist community also built local institutions such as the Mountain View Academy high school, established in 1922, and became active in local politics. By the start of World War II, the neighborhood consisted of dense residential blocks interspersed with patches of orchards remaining from its previous agricultural use. The publishing plant remained in operation in Mountain View until 1984, when operations relocated to Idaho and the site was redeveloped.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

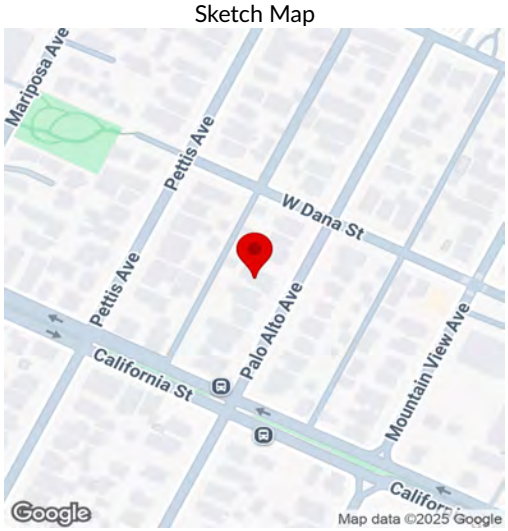
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Property was previously listed on the Mountain View Register, but was later voluntarily removed from the Register by the property owner.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** May 4, 2023

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
Around 2003, the rear storeroom was demolished, and around 2005, the property underwent a renovation that included a one-story addition to the rear facade and construction of a concrete accessibility ramp. It appears that the original wrought iron fence was removed at this time. Between 2019 and 2021, the subject parcel was subdivided at the southern side. At an unknown date, the detached residential unit was converted to a garage, and the property was reverted back to a single-family residence.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The original owners and occupants of 340 Palo Alto Avenue were James and Susie Stover, who occupied the house through the 1930s or later. In the 1930 census, James Stover was listed without an occupation, and Susie Stover was listed as a salesperson for a dry goods company. Around the 1920s, it appears that the property was converted to multi-family residential use and hosted several renters, possibly within the main residential building or the rear ancillary buildings. George Hood was listed as the builder for the renovation. The property is now a single-family residence.

340 Palo Alto Avenue is significant as an excellent example of Folk Victorian style architecture in Mountain View, associated with early patterns of residential development in the Shoreline West neighborhood. 340 Palo Alto Avenue is eligible for listing in the National Register and California Register at the local level under Criterion C/3 (Architecture) with a period of significance of 1908, the year of construction. The original owners and occupants of the property do not appear to have made significant contributions to local, state, or national history, and no other notable individuals appear to be associated with the property. Several minor alterations have included a rear addition that is not visible from the public right-of-way and a compatibly designed accessible entrance ramp to the porch. The property retains its character-defining features and historic integrity for National Register and California Register eligibility. This evaluation does not address Mountain View Register eligibility.

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The character-defining features of the resource include:
- One-and-one-half story height
- Dutch gable roof with gabled dormers
- Asymmetrical massing and fenestration pattern
- Wraparound wood-frame front porch with Tuscan columns, cornice, and turned balusters
- Wood clapboard horizontal siding
- Angled bay windows
- Double-hung wood sash windows
- Brick chimneys.

Continuation of B12. References:

- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- City of Mountain View Planning Department, "Now and Then: Exploring Mountain View's Architectural Heritage." City of Mountain View, April 1979.
- Hall, Clifford. Stover Home. 1922. Photograph. California Revealed from Mountain View Public Library. http://archive.org/details/cmv_000404.
- Hall, Clifford. Stover Home, Family in Front. ca 1922. Photograph. California Revealed from Mountain View Public Library. https://californiarevealed.org/do/0a0d90c3-51ac-4a44-9d99-077102e4d22e#page/1.
- Ignoffo, Mary Jo. "Milestones: A History of Mountain View, California." Cupertino, CA: California History Center, 2002.
- “Permits Issued for 17 Buildings.” Daily Palo Alto Times, February 1, 1922, 6. Newspapers.com.
- Perry, Nicholas. "Mountain View." Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.
- United States Federal Census (1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950). Accessed online October 2024, Ancestry.com.
- University of California, Santa Barbara Library FrameFinder, historic aerials (DATE). Accessed online October 2024, https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 390 PALO ALTO AV
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted
*a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 390 PALO ALTO AV City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1118
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15408039

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Tudor Revival/English Cottage
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Jerkinhead
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Casement, Fixed, Double-Hung
Porch: None

Plan Shape: Irregular
Number of Stories: 1.5
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Partially Glazed
Window Material: Vinyl, Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Jerkinhead roof with rounded corners and lunette window at the upper gable end. Large picture window on the primary facade with decoratively shaped opening and applied ornament above.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
June 25, 2024

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1928; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
CHEN SHARON F AND POSKEY JERAL, 390 PALO ALTO AVE, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 390 PALO ALTO AV

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Tudor Revival/English Cottage
***B6. Construction History:** 390 Palo Alto Avenue was constructed in 1928 by Fred L. Cozard. Based on comparisons with Sanborn maps, a rectangular rear addition was added sometime after 1943.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Fred L. Cozard
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1928 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:
The property is a single-family residence located in the Shoreline West neighborhood designed in the English Cottage style that is associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The builder of the subject property was Fred L. Cozard, who owned and occupied the property with his wife Florence.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

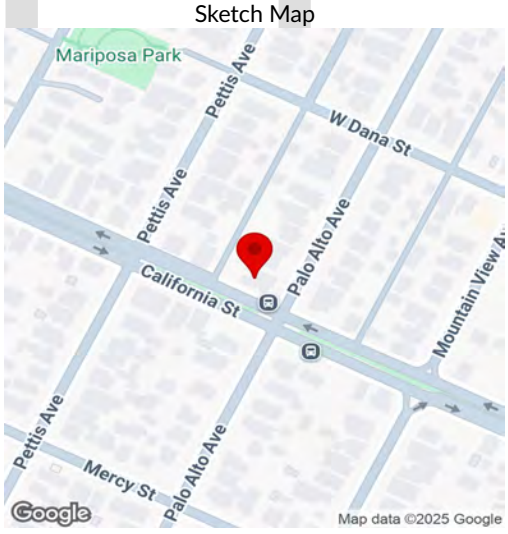
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. Property has an active Mills Act contract.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
Other alterations include the installation of solar panels to the roof of the detached garage, and possibly the replacement of hung windows at the front of the building. The garage appears to be a later addition, or altered.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is listed on the local Mountain View Register. The property remains eligible for listing in the Mountain View Register under Criterion c as a rare example of the English Cottage style by a local builder, with a period of significance of 1928, the year of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Jerkinhead roof with rounded edges
- Arched, recessed entryway
- Brick chimney with rounded edges
- Stucco siding
- Fenestration pattern
- Tri-partite picture window with shaped surround on the primary facade
- Cast plaster facade ornamentation
- Lunnette window at the gable end.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- "Instruments on File: Santa Clara County." Daily Palo Alto Times, May 15, 1928.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- United States Federal Census (1930). Accessed online June 2024, Ancestry.com.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 562 PETTIS AV

P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 562 PETTIS AV City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1832
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15424030

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Vernacular Bungalow
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Fixed, Double-Hung
Porch: Partial Width

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Vinyl
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Turned wood balustrade at central, partial-width porch; wood lattice vent in gable end.

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*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1925; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
GAUTHRON CHRISTOPHE AND PURNIMA, 562 PETTIS AVE, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 562 PETTIS AV

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular Bungalow
***B6. Construction History:** 562 Pettis was built in 1925. The property first appears on the 1943 Sanborn map, which shows the residence with a square footprint, central front porch, and rear porch aligned to the left (south) corner of the building.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1925 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:

562 Pettis Avenue is a Craftsman-style bungalow located in the Shoreline West neighborhood, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. 562 Pettis Avenue was built as part of the larger pattern of residential development in surrounding blocks spurred by the need to house employees of the Pacific Press Association, whose printing facility was located less than a half mile to the northeast of the property. The neighborhood now referred to as "Shoreline West" grew as a residential area at what was then the west edge of Mountain View following the ca. 1904 establishment of the Seventh-day Adventist publisher, the Pacific Press publishing company. The publishing company's plant was located on Villa Street west of what is now South Shoreline Boulevard, having moved to Mountain View from its previous location in Oakland where it was established in 1874. Seventh-day Adventist families who moved to the area with the business built their homes in the blocks along Mariposa Street, Pettis Avenue, Palo Alto Avenue, and Mountain View Avenue. According to historian Nick Perry, about 100 Seventh-Day Adventist families moved to Mountain View along with the Pacific Press Association, establishing an industrial enterprise in a town that previously had a population of around 600 and whose economy was based on agriculture. In subsequent decades, members of the Seventh-day Adventist community established to the southwest of the Pacific Press Association built local institutions such as the Mountain View Academy high school, established in 1922, and became active in local politics. By the start of World War II, the neighborhood consisted of dense residential blocks interspersed with patches of orchards remaining from its previous agricultural use. The publishing plant remained in operation in Mountain View until 1984.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. Property has an active Mills Act contract.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
Aerial photographs show that a two-story addition was added to the rear facade around the 1990s. Several alterations were made at an unknown date, including: the replacement of the original front door, the replacement of original double-hung and fixed wood sash windows with simulated divided lite vinyl sashes, the installation of a garden kitchen window, and the replacement of the original porch flooring with tile pavers. A detached garage is set back at the northern side of the property and appears to be a later addition or altered.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. It is not associated with persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. The property has not been identified as the work of a notable architect or builder and does not possess high artistic merit. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is currently listed in the Mountain View Register. 562 Pettis Avenue retains eligibility for the Mountain View Register under Criterion c (Design) as a good local example of a small vernacular bungalow with Craftsman influences, built during a period of increased housing development for local employees of the Pacific Press Association. Due to exterior alterations including the replacement of wood sash double-hung windows with incompatible vinyl multi-lite windows, along with the installation of a garden window and an incompatible front door, the property does not retain sufficient historic integrity for listing in the National Register or California Register. As currently written, the Mountain View Historic Preservation Ordinance does not provide a definition of historic integrity or threshold for integrity assessment, and a somewhat lower threshold of historic integrity compared to National Register and California Register-eligible properties may be utilized in assessing properties of local significance for the Mountain View Register. The two-story rear addition is setback such that the overall form and massing of the original bungalow remains legible, and enough original materials and features are intact to convey the bungalow design. As such, the property retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its local significance for Mountain View Register eligibility. The period of significance is 1925, the year of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Low-pitched gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed beam ends
- Wood lattice vent in the gable end
- Partial-width central porch with simple square columns and turned-spindle balustrade
- Horizontal wood clapboard siding
- Flat wood window surrounds.

Continuation of B12. References:

- Ignoffo, Mary Jo. "Milestones: A History of Mountain View, California." Cupertino, CA: California History Center, 2002.
- NETR Online, aerial photographs, 1948-2020. Accessed online October 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
- Perry, Nicholas. "Mountain View." Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 604 PETTIS AV
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted
*a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 604 PETTIS AV City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1834
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15431048

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Folk Victorian/National Folk
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Wood - Drop/Groove
Window Style: Double-Hung
Porch: Engaged, Full Width
Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Paired, square columns support engaged, full-width front porch with removable sunshades; wood knee brace brackets at the gable ends.

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*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
ca.1888-1900; "Now and Then: Exploring Mountain View's Architectural Heritage," 1979

*P7. Owner and Address:
KOELLER GILBERT C AND JANET M, 604 PETTIS AVE, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS
***Resource Name or #** 604 PETTIS AV

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family

***B5. Architectural Style:** Folk Victorian/National Folk

***B6. Construction History:** The exact date of construction of 604 Pettis is unknown; however, the parcel was recorded ca.1888 as part of the Snow and Pettis Addition and based on the architectural style, the date of construction can be estimated to this period of the late 19th century. The property appears on the 1921 Sanborn insurance map with a rectangular plan footprint with full-width porch and two rear ancillary buildings, including a barn in the northwestern corner of the parcel.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: ca.1888-1900 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: Not Evaluated for Mountain View Register

Statement of Significance:

604 Pettis Avenue is a National Folk style single-family residence located in the Shoreline West neighborhood, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1851-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The property was built ca.1888 during a period of early residential development and agricultural expansion in Mountain View. The earliest known occupants ca.1914 were Mr. A. Gould, a laborer, and his wife Leonora. The house remained within the extended Gould family for sixty years.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Property was previously listed on the Mountain View Register, but was later voluntarily removed from the Register by the property owner.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
In 1990, a new concrete foundation was poured. The two rear auxiliary buildings were eventually replaced by a garage sometime after 1956. No further exterior alterations were noted from visual inspection.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
604 Pettis Avenue appears eligible for the National Register and California Register under Criterion C/3 and as an early surviving National Folk style single-family residence built during a period of early residential expansion. The residence includes distinctive features of the style, including the simple form, lack of added ornamentation, and engaged (recessed) porch. The symmetrical facade arrangement and prominent porch columns subtly evoke Colonial Revival influences in this vernacular National Folk building. No major exterior alterations were identified; therefore the property retains sufficient overall historic integrity for listing in the National Register and California Register. The period of significance is ca.1888-1900, the estimated period of construction. This evaluation does not address Mountain View Register eligibility.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Engaged, full-width front porch
- Paired, square porch columns
- Side-gable roof with knee brace brackets
- Wide tongue and groove horizontal wood siding
- Fenestration pattern, including one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with ogee lugs and flat wood surrounds.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- City of Mountain View Planning Department, "Now and Then: Exploring Mountain View's Architectural Heritage." City of Mountain View, April 1979.
- Ignoffo, Mary Jo. "Milestones: A History of Mountain View, California." Cupertino, CA: California History Center, 2002.
- Perry, Nicholas. "Mountain View." Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 195 N RENGSTORFF AV
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted
*a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 195 N RENGSTORFF AV City: Mountain View Zip: 94043-4221
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15001002

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Midcentury Modern
Construction Type: Reinforced Concrete
Roof Style: Hyperbolic Paraboloid
Exterior Material: Concrete
Window Style: Stained/Leaded Glass
Porch: None
Plan Shape: Square
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Thin Shell Concrete
Primary Door Material: Not Visible
Window Material: Metal
Garage: Surface Parking Lot

Other Architectural/Site Features: Hyperobolic paraboloid roof creates peaks at each of the four facades and extends down nearly to the ground at each corner. Window systems beneath each gable end have geometric stained glass between horizontal metal mullions. A detached rear ministry building was not highly visible from the public right-of-way but contains a two-story, gabled building.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP16. Religious building
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
February 9, 2024

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
ca.1964-1966; Palo Alto Times

*P7. Owner and Address:
CEN CALIF CONF ASSN SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS, POST OFFICE BOX 770, CLOVIS CA 93613

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S3

***Resource Name or #** 195 N RENGSTORFF AV

B1. Historic Name: Mountain View Japanese Seventh-day Adventist Church
B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: Religious

B4. Present Use: Religious

***B5. Architectural Style:** Midcentury Modern

***B6. Construction History:** Construction on the property began in 1964 with work done by members of the church congregation under the leadership of contractor Fred Bray and church Elder Shirou Kunihira. An image from an archival newspaper shows the formation of the concrete roof poured onto wood planks and rebar framing. Construction of the chapel was likely completed in the next one or two years; however, this was not confirmed by research or permit documentation. A detached ministry building located behind the church appears to have been constructed concurrently with, or shortly after the construction of the main church building according to historic aerial photographs.

See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** Ministry Building

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Fred Bray (with church congregants)

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Civic Growth and Social, Religious & Cultural Development (1945-1979) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: ca.1964-1970 **Property Type:** Religious **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** A/1 (Events), C/3 (Design)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion b (Events), MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property has a chapel and ministry building designed in the Midcentury Modern style located immediately east of the Monta Loma neighborhood and associated with the theme of Civic Growth and Social, Religious, and Cultural Development (1945-1979) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The subject property was built 1964-ca.1966 and appears to be the first Seventh-day Adventist church constructed by and for the Japanese community in Mountain View; however, the congregation's founding dates back to the 1920s according to their Facebook page. It has been continuously used by the Japanese community as a Seventh-day Adventist church since its construction.

The Seventh-day Adventists have had a long-standing presence in Mountain View, extending back to 1904 when the Pacific Press publishing facility moved to town from Oakland. The Seventh-day Adventist (SDA) Church, an Adventist Protestant Christian denomination, has a long history of missionary work, is currently practiced worldwide, and has congregations in Mountain View that reflect the diverse cultural backgrounds in the city. The Japanese community also has a long history in Mountain View; however, after most Japanese residents were interned in concentration camps by the United States government during World War II, the community had to fight to reestablish its roots and heal from a collective trauma.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP4. Ancillary building, HP36. Ethnic Minority Property (Japanese/Japanese American)

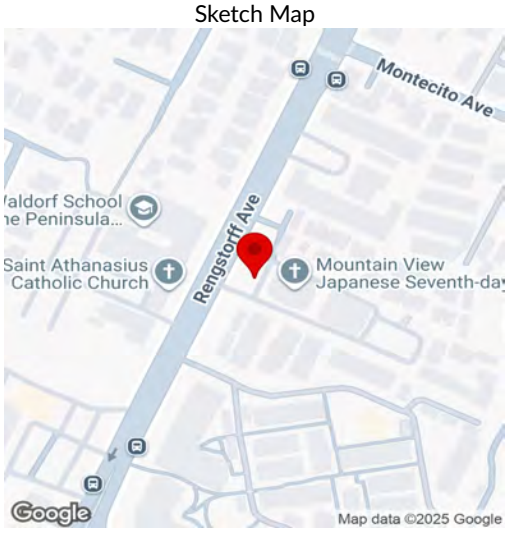
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
No major exterior alterations to the chapel are visible or identified through research.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
During the postwar period, previously established social, fraternal, and religious organizations continued to play a role in the community. Some long-time religious congregations in Mountain View remodeled or expanded into new facilities, while other new congregations were established. Often these religious congregations embraced Midcentury Modernism to signal their continued relevance in contemporary society. In the case of 195 N Rengstorff Avenue, the chapel has a dramatic, sweeping hyperbolic paraboloid roof which is an innovative construction method developed by 20th-century Modern architecture that allows for uninterrupted large interior spans. The hyperbolic paraboloid construction method is not known to have been used in any other extant buildings in Mountain View.

The chapel and ministry building at 195 N Rengstorff Avenue appear eligible for the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register at the local level of significance under Criterion A/1/b (Events) for association with the Japanese community in Mountain View; specifically as the first SDA church purpose-built by and for the Japanese community during the post-World War II period when the local Japanese community was reestablishing roots in Mountain View following wartime internment. Additionally, the chapel is individually eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register under Criterion C/3/c as an excellent local example of Midcentury Modernism that is particularly distinctive for its hyperbolic paraboloid roof. The period of significance is 1964-1970, spanning the year of construction through the period of reestablishment of the Japanese community in Mountain View following WWII. The property appears to have few if any, exterior alterations and retains sufficient integrity for listing in all three registers.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Concrete hyperbolic paraboloid roof
- Window systems at each gable end with tripartite stained glass panels
- Concrete pebble dash exterior cladding and engaged concrete columns
- Original two-lite aluminum slider windows grouped along the lower level
- Two-story gabled ministry building at rear of site.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Flora Chou, Stephanie Cisneros, Deepeaka Dhaliwal, Stephanie Hodal, and Donna Graves. 2023. “Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in California, 1850-1995.” National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. National Parks Service.
- Jeannette Bradley. “Japanese Church: Adventist Building Unusual Sanctuary.” Palo Alto Times, May 2, 1964, 4.
- NETR Online, aerial photographs, 1948-2020. Accessed online October 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
- Mountain View Japanese Seventh-day Adventist Church. "Introduction." Facebook Page, 2024. https://www.facebook.com/MVJSDA/

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 987 N RENGSTORFF AV
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 987 N RENGSTORFF AV City: Mountain View Zip: 94043-1713
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15302041

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Vernacular
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Flat, Gable
Exterior Material: Wood - Drop/Groove
Window Style: Double-Hung
Porch: None
Plan Shape: Irregular
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle, Built Up Roof/Tar and Gravel
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Carport

Other Architectural/Site Features: Complex composed of several connected buildings with a mix of flat and low gable roofs. Building is primarily one story with a rear two-story portion that has a painted sign reading "Ambra Olive Oil." A round water tank is located on the roof. Italian cypress trees line the property along Rengstorff Avenue.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP8. Industrial building
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
ca.1926-1930; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
AMBRA MARIO L, 987 N RENGSTORFF AVE, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94043

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S3

***Resource Name or #** 987 N RENGSTORFF AV

B1. Historic Name: Ambra Olive Oil Company Building
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Industrial
B4. Present Use: Commercial

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** The property at 987 N Rengstorff is a complex of connected buildings constructed from ca. 1926- 1930. *See Continuation Sheet.*

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

***B8. Related Features:** Water tank, Italian cypress trees

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Agricultural & Industrial Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: ca.1926-1953 **Property Type:** Industrial **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** A/1 (Events), B/2 (Persons)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion a (Persons), MVRHR Criterion b (Events)

Statement of Significance:

987 N. Rengstorff Avenue is a former residence and olive oil processing facility located in northwest Mountain View, associated with the theme of Agricultural & Industrial Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. Around 1926, Mario Ambra (1887–1968) founded the Ambra Olive Oil Company in Mountain View and began operating the business from his residence at 987 N. Rengstorff Avenue, which later expanded over time as a processing facility. A native of Pachino, Italy, Ambra immigrated to the United States in 1906 and settled in Mountain View with his wife, Rosaria (1890–1981), by the 1920s. Ambra was a carpenter and likely the builder of the complex (however this could not be confirmed during the course of research). Ambra had one of the largest olive orchards in Mountain View and brought his olives to the facility at 987 N. Regstorff Avenue for processing into olive oil. Following Ambra's retirement in 1953, his son Concetto took over operations, and his grandson, also named Mario Ambra, went on to be mayor of Mountain View. The factory has been continuously family-owned and operated since ca.1926, however, it no longer produces olive oil and instead manufactures other food items.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP4. Ancillary building

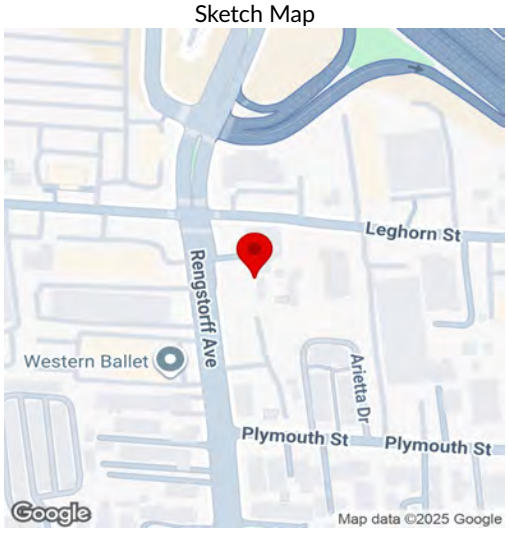
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Property was previously listed on the Mountain View Register, but was later voluntarily removed from the Register by the property owner.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
A fire took place at the factory in 1997, however, the extent of the damage and any subsequent alterations are not known. Several windows on the rear east facade appear to have been replaced with metal or vinyl sash at an unknown date. Many original features including wood sash windows with ogee lugs, shiplap siding, and water tower are extant and the main building complex appears much as it did in a 1995 photograph, prior to the fire. Ancillary buildings on the site, now addressed 925 and 927 N Rengstorff Avenue appear in a 1948 aerial. A smaller metal storage building west of the main building complex was built at an unknown date prior to 1995.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The former Ambra Olive Oil Factory at 987 N Rengstorff Avenue appears eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register under Criteria A/1/b (Events) as a rare surviving agricultural property associated with the primary period of growth in the canning and packing industries in Mountain View; and under Criterion B/2/a (Persons) for its association with the Ambra family, who were prominent members of the community and significant for their contributions to the agricultural industry in Mountain View. The building complex has a vernacular style which is typical for an industrial building of the era, but is not distinctive of a particular architectural style or construction method for eligibility under Criterion C/3/c (Architecture). While some alterations were likely made following damage from a fire in 1997, the property continues to convey its original use as an agricultural facility and retains its overall form and most original elements including wood sash windows, shiplap siding, and the tank house. Therefore, the property retains sufficient historic integrity necessary for all three registers. The period of significance is ca.1926 to 1953, beginning with the approximate year of the factory's opening through Mario Ambra's retirement.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Complex form and multi-story massing
- Flat and gabled roofs with overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails
- Shiplap horizontal wood siding
- One-over-one original wood sash windows with ogee lugs
- Round water tank
- Painted "Ambra Olive Oil" sign
- Ancillary buildings built during period of significance (addressed 925 and 927 N. Rengstorff Ave.)

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Continuation of B12. References:

- Ambra Olive Oil Co. 1995. Photograph. California Revealed from Mountain View Public Library. https://californiarevealed.org/do/f28adc3f-b3a1-4031-a51e-bb60dfe2c232#page/1
- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- NETR Online, aerial photographs, 1948-2020. Accessed online September 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 575 N SHORELINE BL

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 575 N SHORELINE BL City: Mountain View Zip: 94043-3102

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15324022

*P3a. Description:

Architectural Style: Midcentury Modern, Neo-Japanese
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Stucco, Wood - Vertical Board
Window Style: Clerestory, Fixed, Ribbon, Stained/Leaded Glass
Porch: "Engawa" style porch

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Clay Tile
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Metal
Garage: Surface Parking Lot

Other Architectural/Site Features: Multiple buildings on site from various years; earliest buildings are Midcentury Modern and later buildings are Neo-Japanese/Modern. The central building features a steeply pitched gable roof with a gabled monitor, gray clay barrel tiles, and; a wrap-around "engawa" porch with covered section facing central campus courtyard. Other buildings have low-pitched gable roofs. A Japanese style rock garden is located between the the two largest buildings, and several landscaped areas are located in the front of the buildings.

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*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP16. Religious building

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1957; Mountain View Buddhist Temple Website and 1960 aerial photo

*P7. Owner and Address:
MOUNTAIN VIEW BUDDHIST TEMPLE, 575 N SHORELINE BLVD, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94043

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3CS, 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 575 N SHORELINE BL

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name: Mountain View Buddhist Temple
B3. Original Use: Religious
B4. Present Use: Religious

***B5. Architectural Style:** Midcentury Modern, Neo-Japanese

***B6. Construction History:** The first temple and social hall were completed in 1957. The education building and first parsonage (minister's residence) were completed in 1967. A second minister's residence (closest to N. Shoreline Blvd.) was completed in 1973. A new temple (central building with steep gable roof) broke ground in early 1978 and was completed in 1979; a new social hall to the south and rock garden appear to have been installed around this time.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** Temple, social hall, education building, minister's residence, garden

B9a. Architect: Seiichi Kami
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Civic Growth and Social, Religious & Cultural Development (1945-1979) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1957-1979 **Property Type:** Religious **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** 1 (Events)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion b (Events)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a Buddhist temple in the North Whisman neighborhood, associated with the theme of Civic Growth and Social, Religious, and Cultural Development (1945-1979) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The property has Midcentury Modern style buildings as well as buildings that combine Modernist elements with Neo-Japanese architecture.

The Japanese community has a long history in Mountain View, however, after most Japanese residents were interned in concentration camps by the United States government during World War II, the community had to fight to reestablish its roots and heal from a collective trauma. Not able to return to the Mockbee Building after World War II where they had previously met, the Japanese Buddhist community in Mountain View used the Japanese language school building (260 View Street, demolished 1962) for various activities, but foresaw the need for a larger, permanent space for religious as well as social and cultural activities. In 1954, the same year the group incorporated as the Mountain View Buddhist Association (renamed the Mountain View Buddhist Temple in 1970). They had raised enough money to purchase a one-and-a-half-acre property on Stierlin Road (now addressed 575 N. Shoreline Boulevard) in 1954. Berkeley-based architect Seiichi Kami was hired to design the first temple and social hall, completed in 1957.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP4. Ancillary building, HP13. Community center/social hall, HP36. Ethnic minority property (Japanese/Japanese American)

***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
A storage building was constructed in 1982, as well as a columbarium addition to the temple. Original wood siding was replaced on several buildings in 1991. In 1998, a second storage building replaced the first parsonage building.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The butsudan (Buddhist shrine or altar), which had originally been donated to the group by Tomokichi Furuichi of Los Altos, was installed in the new temple. The Buddhist community continued to grow and was able to purchase an additional 6.9-acres adjoining the site in 1963 and develop a site master plan in 1966. The campus complex grew through the 1960s and into the 1980s. A new temple, the prominent central Neo-Japanese style building with a steep gable roof, was completed in 1979, and the old temple was subsequently renamed Young Buddhist Association (YBA) Hall. While the first buildings constructed in the 1960s are Midcentury Modern in style, the 1970s buildings have Modernist elements but with traditional Japanese architectural features.

575 N Shoreline Boulevard appears eligible for the California Register and Mountain View Register at the local level under Criterion 1/b (Events) for its direct and significant association with the Japanese Buddhist ethnic and religious community in Mountain View. The history of the Japanese Buddhist community in Mountain View stretches back to the early 1900s and, in addition to being a religious institution, the Mountain View Buddhist Temple as an organization has been involved in community efforts around language and education. The site represents the first purpose-built facilities constructed by and for the Japanese Buddhist community of Mountain View, following the disruption and displacement of the community by the U.S. government's program of interment of Japanese and Japanese Americans during World War II. The property is associated with a broader community and does not appear to be associated with one particular individual under Criterion B/2/a (Persons). The buildings are typical expressions of Midcentury Modern and Neo-Japanese architecture and do not appear to rise to a level of significance required for designation under Criterion C/3/c (Architecture).

The period of significance for the property under Criterion 1/b (Events) appears to be 1957, the year of construction of the first temple and social hall, through c.1979 when the new temple was completed. The property meets age-eligibility requirements for designation in the California Register and Mountain View Register with the 1957-c.1979 period of significance. While the property appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register, further research would be required to determine whether the property has "exceptional significance" for eligibility under Criterion G (Properties Less than 50 Years Old), or whether only a portion of the site is age-eligible and significant for listing in the National Register.

The property appears to retain sufficient historic integrity for listing on the California Register and Mountain View Register. The complex has evolved over time, but the original temple and education building are extant. Replacement of exterior wood siding has diminished integrity of materials and design to agree, although the overall site design retains integrity to the period of significance. Importantly, the property retains integrity of location, feeling, and association with the Japanese Buddhist community.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall form and massing of buildings, including the old temple (YBA Hall), education building, parsonage (minister's residence), Sangha hall, and new temple (Hondo)
- Gable roof forms
- Original cladding and exterior decorative features
- Siting and spatial relationship between buildings
- Japanese style rock garden.

Continuation of B12. References:

- Mountain View Buddhist Temple. “Our History.” Accessed online March 13, 2023, https://mvbuddhisttemple.org/about-mvbt/our-history/.
- NETR Online, aerial photographs, 1948-2020. Accessed online October 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 472 S SHORELINE BL

P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 472 S SHORELINE BL City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1928
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15425052

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Folk Victorian/National Folk
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Wood - Drop/Groove, Wood - Shingle
Window Style: Bay Window, Casement, Hung
Porch: Partial Width

Plan Shape: Irregular
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Flared gable eave on one side of projecting front bay; decorative wood brackets at turned wood porch posts; exterior brick chimney; wood shingles (scalloped and straight) in gable ends.

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*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1910; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
STAFFORD DIANE E AND ROBERT K, 472 S SHORELINE BLVD, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 472 S SHORELINE BL

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Folk Victorian/National Folk
***B6. Construction History:** 472 S Shoreline Boulevard was built in 1910. It first appears on the 1921 Sanborn Insurance map, which shows the original building footprint with an L-shaped front porch, an open rear porch, as well as a rear ancillary building and a water tank house. *See Continuation Sheet.*

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1910 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:

472 S Shoreline Boulevard is a Folk Victorian single-family residence located in the Shoreline West neighborhood, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The property was built in 1910 and originally featured a water tank set back behind the main residence.

The residence was part of the larger pattern of residential development in surrounding blocks spurred by the need to house employees of the Pacific Press Association, whose printing facility was located nearby at 1340 Villa Street. The neighborhood now referred to as "Shoreline West" grew as a residential area at what was then the west edge of Mountain View following the 1904 relocation of the Seventh-day Adventist publisher, the Pacific Press publishing company from Oakland, where it was established in 1874. Some 100 Seventh-day Adventist families moved to the area with the business, building their homes in the blocks along Mariposa Street, Pettis Avenue, Palo Alto Avenue, and Mountain View Avenue. The Pacific Press Association established an industrial enterprise in a town which previously had a population of around 600 and whose economy was based in agriculture. In subsequent decades, members of the Seventh-day Adventist community also built local institutions such as the Mountain View Academy high school, established in 1922, and became active in local politics. By the start of World War II, the neighborhood consisted of dense residential blocks interspersed with patches of orchards remaining from its previous agricultural use. The publishing plant remained in operation in Mountain View until 1984, when operations relocated to Idaho and the site was redeveloped.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

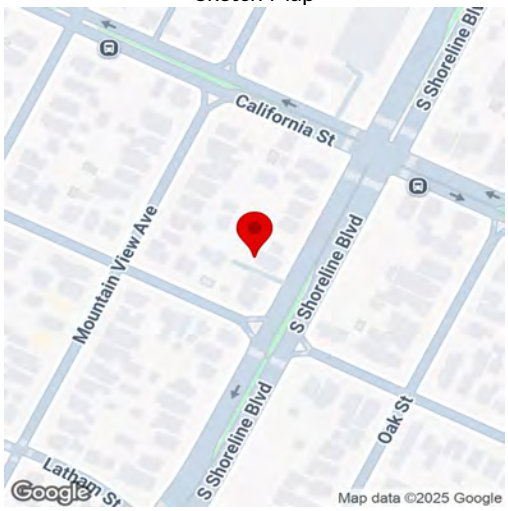
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
By 1943, the water tank house was removed, and a small detached garage was constructed. From visual analysis, several alterations and additions were noted including removal of part of the L-shaped front porch, installation of a bay window at the primary facade, and two one-story hipped roof additions to the rear facade. The windows appear to have been replaced in-kind.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
472 S Shoreline Boulevard is currently listed in the Mountain View Register and retains eligibility for listing under Criterion c as a surviving and rare local example of an early 20th-century transitional Folk Victorian cottage. Due to the removal of part of the original front porch, installation of a bay window, and two additions to the rear facade, the property does not retain sufficient historic integrity for listing in the National Register and/or California Register. As currently written, the Mountain View Historic Preservation Ordinance does not provide a definition of historic integrity or threshold for integrity assessment, and a somewhat lower threshold of historic integrity compared to National Register and California Register-eligible properties may be utilized in assessing properties of local significance for the Mountain View Register. The residence retains its original roofline and enough of its original design and materials to sufficiently convey its local significance for Mountain View Register eligibility. The period of significance is 1910, the year of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall form and massing (excluding rear additions)
- Flared gable eave on the projecting front bay
- Decorative wood brackets at turned wood porch posts
- Horizontal tongue and groove wood siding
- Wood shingle siding (scalloped and straight) in gable ends
- Multi-lite wood sash windows.

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Continuation of B12. References:

- Ignoffo, Mary Jo. "Milestones: A History of Mountain View, California." Cupertino, CA: California History Center, 2002.
- NETR Online, aerial photographs, 1948-2020. Accessed online September 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
- Perry, Nicholas. "Mountain View." Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1904, 1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.

State of California ♉ The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

PRIMARY RECORD

 ***Resource Name or #:** 462 Sleeper Avenue
P1. Other Identifier:

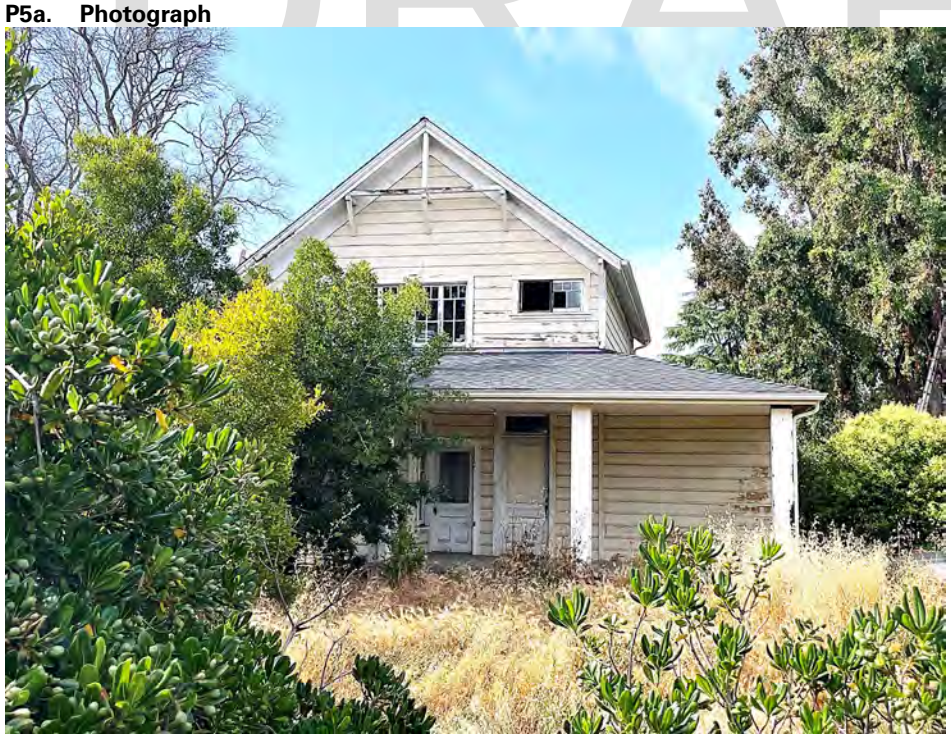
*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted** ***a. County**: Santa Clara
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad**: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 462 Sleeper Avenue City: Mountain View Zip: 94040
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number 197-37-026

***P3a. Description:**
Architectural Style: Folk Victorian/National Folk
Construction Tyle: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Wood – Drop/Grove
Window Style: Double Hung, Casement
Porch: Wraparound with Hip Roof
Plan Shape: Rectangular
Number of Stories: 2.5
Roof Material: Asphalt Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Rear Carport
Other Architectural/Site Features: Gabled dormer on west roof slope, stickwork on primary roof gable-end.
Alterations: It appears that the east portion of the wraparound porch and a rear porch have been enclosed. On the primary (south) façade, a second entry door with transom has been added, indicative of internal subdivision for use as a multi-family residential dwelling.

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***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single Family Property
***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph



P5b. Description of Photo: Primary façade, looking northwest. June 5, 2023.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age, Source:**
☒Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1900; City of Mountain View Historic Resources List

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Anthony Wills
PO Box 4891
Mountain View, CA 94040

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
September 21, 2023

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: City of Mountain View, Register of Historic Resources (March 13, 2002).

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☐Location 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

B1. Historic Name: 462 Sleeper Avenue
B2. Common Name: 462 Sleeper Avenue
B3. Original Use: Residential – Single-family B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Folk Victorian/National Folk

***B6. Construction History:** It appears that the east portion of the wraparound porch (wrapping the primary/south and east façades) and a rear porch were enclosed at an unknown date. A detached rear carport is located near the north property boundary, fronting Sunnyview Lane, and it is unclear if this structure is original to the construction of the farmhouse or was constructed at a later date.

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** _____ **Original Location:** _____
***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown **b. Builder:** Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development, Agriculture **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1900 **Property Type:** Residential – Single-Family **Applicable Criteria:** None
Mountain View HCS Era of Development: Early Twentieth Century (1900-1928)

Statement of Significance:
The residence at 462 Sleeper Avenue was built circa 1900 at the end of the Late American Period/Period of Horticultural Development for the Santa Clara Valley (1870-1900). At this time, orchards dominated much of the landscape within the Mountain View vicinity (**Figure 1**). Aerial photographs from the 1930s and 1940s suggest the orchard associated with 462 Sleeper Avenue was likely a smaller family operation (non-commercial). These aerial images also show various outbuildings within the orchard parcel. The subject property's proximity to Stevens Creek (to the east) suggests this water source may have been utilized for irrigation.

While the original architect or builder are unknown, the two-and-a-half-story, wood-framed Folk Victorian farmhouse has a rectangular plan and a gable roof clad in non-historic asphalt shingles with simple stickwork at the gable end. An altered wraparound porch sits under a hipped roof, also clad in non-historic asphalt shingles, supported by square wood posts. Like many of the early residences in Mountain View, 462 Sleeper Avenue has a rural character, given its agricultural setting during the period of its construction, and is a more vernacular expression of the Victorian era and Classical styles that were popular at the time. (See Continuation Sheet.)

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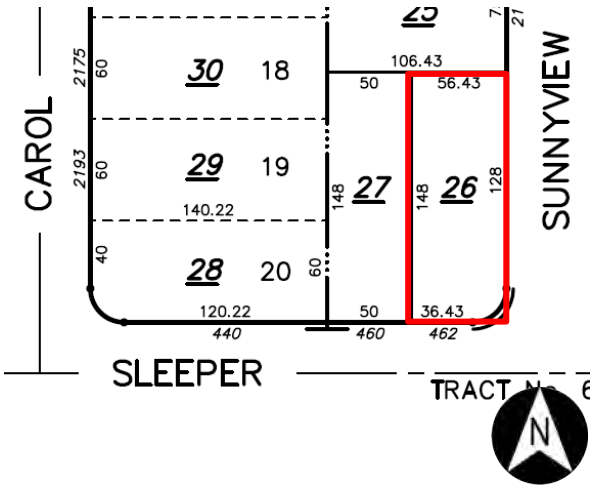
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None
***B12. References:** See *Continuation Sheet*.
B13. Remarks: None

***B14. Evaluator:** Maggie Nicholson, Page & Turnbull
170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** September 21, 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Sketch Map – Property Boundary



Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance

The original owners and/or residents of 462 Sleeper Avenue are unknown. However, Robert W. Lambert appears to be the owner from at least 1949 to 1968 with various tenants residing there during this time. Tenants include Mrs. Orell Watt and her daughter Carolyn Blanchett in 1957, Fred F. Closson in 1962, the Johnson family (Mr. and Mrs. Ray E. Johnson and a daughter) in 1963, L.H. Allen in 1964, Terry A. Gale in 1966, the Cavanah family (Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Cavanah and a son) in 1967, Robbie Lambert in 1968, and the Ralston family in 1970. The property is currently owned by Antony Wills.

While fruit production in the Santa Clara Valley peaked in the 1920s, it continued as a dominant industry and land use pattern in Mountain View until the early 1950s. As seen in **Figure 2**, the majority of the land area surrounding the subject property was planted with orchards with minimal development. As the technology and defense industries grew in the Santa Clara Valley following World War II, orchard lands were often sold off and subdivided for tract housing to accommodate the booming population. The subject property abutted the Sunnydale Tract (Tract No. 352) on its west boundary, which was subdivided in July 1946 to create 20 residential lots accessed by the newly created Carol Avenue. The Tripiano Tract (Tract No. 602) bordered the subject property on its north and east boundaries, which was subdivided in March 1949 to create 13 residential lots accessed by the newly created Sunnyview Lane (**Figure 3**). Today, the Martens-Carmelita neighborhood of Mountain View, of which the subject property now belongs, is predominately comprised of modest Midcentury tract housing.

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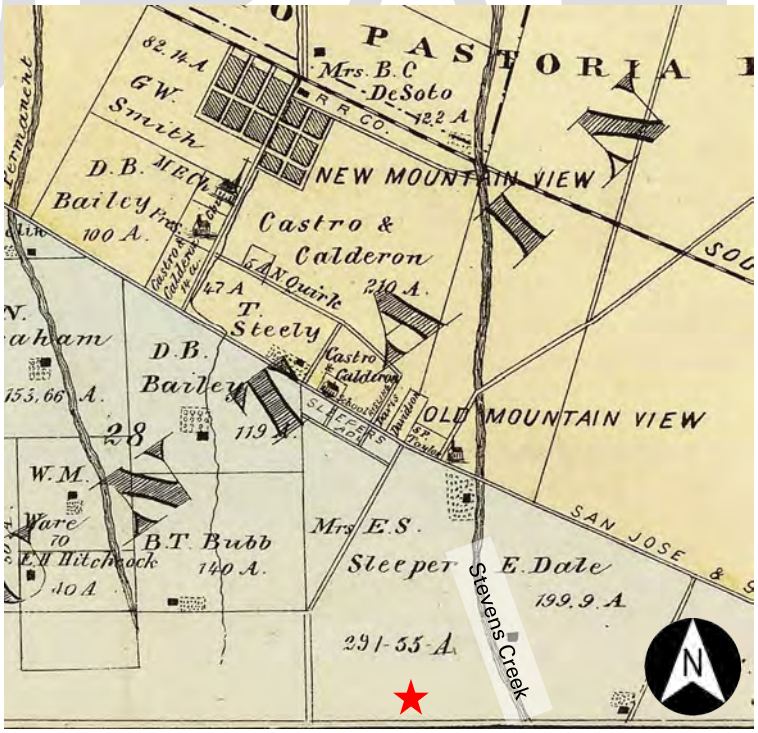


Figure 1: Detail of an 1876 Thompson & West map edited to show the two nodes of Mountain View development, Old Mountain View (center) and New Mountain View (upper left) with the approximate location of the subject property marked with a red star. Source: Thompson & West via David Rumsey Map Collection. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

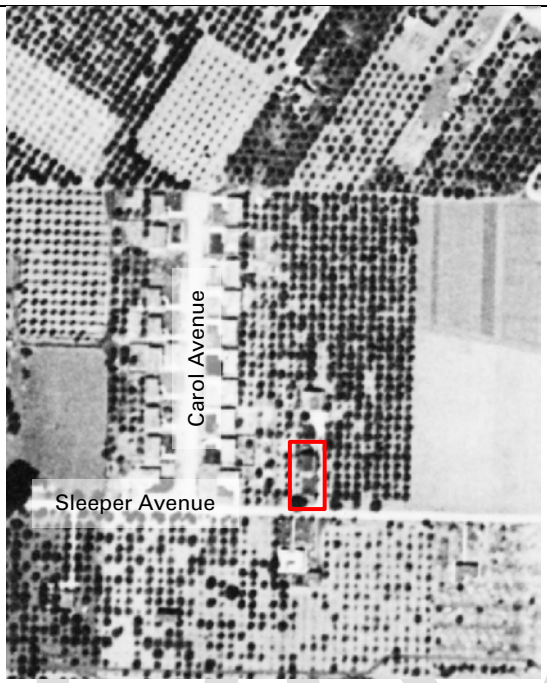


Figure 2: Aerial photo with the subject property outlined in red, 1948. Source: California Division of Forestry. Flight CDF5, Frame 2-81, 1948. Courtesy of UCSB Library Geospatial Collection. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

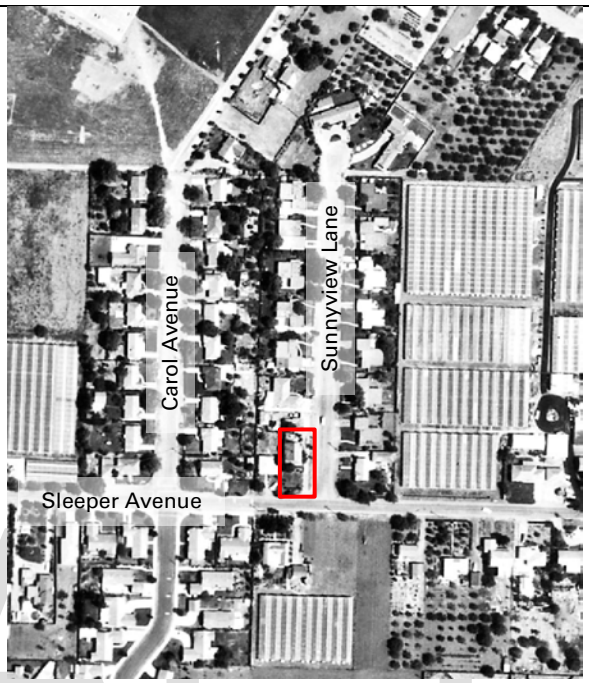


Figure 3: Aerial photo with the subject property outlined in red, 1965. Source: Cartwright Aerial Surveys. Flight CAS-65-130, Frame 5-73, 1965. Courtesy of UCSB Library Geospatial Collection. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

Folk Victorian/National Folk Style

Many of the early residences in Mountain View, generally constructed between the 1850s and 1910s, have a rural character, given the agricultural setting of the period, and are more vernacular expressions of the Victorian era and Classical styles that were popular at the time. These single-family residences, often farmhouses with ancillary outbuildings associated with the agricultural operations of the property, are loosely grouped under the heading of Folk Victorian or National Folk. Examples of the Folk Victorian in Mountain View include vernacular interpretations applied to residential homes and farmsteads and may include decorative or stylistic references to other architectural styles such revival styles. In the case of 462 Sleeper Avenue, its Folk Victorian style is attributed to the following character-defining features.

- Two-stories in height
- Wood construction with wood siding
- Front-gable roof
- Gable-end stickwork
- Boxed eaves
- Front porch with square posts
- Simple, Victorian detailing
- Half-lite wood paneled entry door
- Wood-frame, multi-lite double-hung and casement windows.

Evaluation

While the subject property does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register, it appears to rise to the level of significance necessary to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1 (Events). Based on aerial photographs, the residence at 462 Sleeper Avenue was originally part of a larger rectangular parcel predominately comprised of an orchard. The original parcel was organized as a typical homestead in which a modest residence was located close to the road frontage (Sleeper Avenue) with the farmable land stretching behind the house. When orchards were removed in the post-agricultural period (1949 in the case of the subject property), the lands were typically subdivided for residential development, and the original farmhouse and its reduced lot size became part of the fabric of the newly constructed surrounding suburb. The subject property perfectly exhibits this evolution, which was seen across the Santa Clara Valley. The orchard at 462 Sleeper Avenue would have contributed to the horticultural economy that made the Santa Clara Valley renowned as the "Valley of Heart's Delight." Though the property does not appear to be associated with any singular event or person of local, California, or national significance, the extant farmhouse is a rare remnant from Mountain View's agrarian past and serves as a visual reminder of the once vast orchard-row patterns of that once shaped the Santa Clara Valley landscape.

The subject property also appears eligible for the local Mountain View Register under Criterion B (Events) for its association with the city's broad patterns of early horticulture, specifically orchards. Originally located far outside the urban center of early twentieth century Mountain View, family-operated orchards were common in the outlying areas and utilized the industries (canning and drying facilities) and transportation services (rail transport) of the nearest downtown area to sell and ship their produce. As one of the few remaining horticultural-related residences, it also appears eligible for the local Mountain View Register under Criterion C (Architecture). While the original architect or builder are unknown, the modest farmhouse is an exemplary local example of the Folk Victorian/National Folk style from the early twentieth century and appears to be in fair condition.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Archives & Architecture, LLC. "County of Santa Clara Historic Context Statement" (Revised February 2012). Accessed online September 13, 2023, https://stgenpln.blob.core.windows.net/document/HHP_201202_Historic_Context.pdf.
- Mountain View city directories, accessed via Ancestry.com.
- Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement (Public Review Draft)," June 2, 2023.
- *Peninsula Times-Tribue*, "Area Births," April 17, 1963, accessed via Newspapers.com.
- *Peninsula Times-Tribue,* "Area Births," December 20, 1967, accessed via Newspapers.com.
- *Peninsula Times-Tribue*, "Area boy hurt in freak fall," July 25, 1961, accessed via Newspapers.com.
- *Peninsula Times-Tribune,* "Hit-run mob battle police at Stanford; windows broken," May 1, 1970, accessed via Newspapers.com.
- *Peninsula Times-Tribue*, "Miss M.V. Crowned by Mayor," August 1, 1957, accessed via Newspapers.com.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1921, 1943, 1956).
- Santa Clara County Office of the Recorder, "Tract No. 602: Tripiano Tract" (map), March 7, 1949.
- Santa Clara County Office of the Recorder, "Tract No. 352: Sunnydale Tract" (map), July 1946.
- UCSB Library Geospatial Collection, "FrameFinder" Aerial Photographs.
    - Aero Services Corporation, Flight CIV-1956, Frame 839, 1956.
    - California Division of Forestry, Flight CDF5, Frame 435, 1948.
    - Cartwright Aerial Surveys, Flight CAS-65-130, Frame 7-73, 1965.
- US City Directory. "Mountain View, California," 1962, 1964, 1966, and 1968. Accessed online September 13, 2023, www.ancestry.com.

DRAFT

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 1247 SPRINGER RD
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 1247 SPRINGER RD City: Mountain View Zip: 94040-2955
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 18958005

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Prairie
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Flat
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Casement, Hung
Porch: Recessed Entrance
Plan Shape: Irregular
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Not Visible
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Flat eaves at first and second stories and flat parapet at second story. Irregular, rectilinear footprint is comprised of two rectangular volumes at the first story and an approximately T-shaped second story. The residence, located on a flag lot, is deeply set back from Springer Road. Detached rear ancillary building may be a converted garage.

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*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1920; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
SMITH IAN O AND WITT LESLIE R TRUSTEE, 1247 SPRINGER RD, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94040

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 1247 SPRINGER RD

B1. Historic Name: Walter House
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Prairie
***B6. Construction History:** The primary building and ancillary building were both originally constructed in 1920. Solar panels have been added to the roof, but lie flat and are not visible from the public right of way. No other notable exterior alterations were uncovered during the course of research.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** Rear ancillary building
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1920 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:

The property is a two-story, single-family residence located in what is now known as the St Francis Acres neighborhood designed in the Prairie style that is associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The building was originally constructed in 1920 for Louis Edward Walter, a successful orchardist who, among other ventures, operated Grant Road Nurseries from 1920 through 1936. Grant Road Nurseries encompassed the subject property, so upon completion in 1920 the subject building was surrounded by Walter's orchards. The Walter family occupied the building through the 1940s. In the 1950s, the former Grant Road Nursuries surrounding the subject property were sold, subdivided, and developed as single-family tract housing.

Although Louis Walter was a prominent and successful businessman, he does not appear to have had a significant impact on local, regional, state, or national history, and all of the orchards associated with Walter have been demolished, and therefore the property is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B/2/b. No significant events are known to have taken place at the property, and therefore the property is not eligible under Criterion A/1/a.
See Continuation Sheet.

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B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP4. Ancillary building

***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The property does appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register and California Register, and continued listing in the Mountain View Register under Criterion C/3/c at the local level. The building is an excellent and rare example of the Prairie style in Mountain View, and appears to have good integrity based on limited observations due to the distance of the building from the public right-of-way. Based off of available observations, the setting has been altered as it was transformed from an orchard to residential subdivision, but exterior alterations to the residence appear limited and the building overall retains integrity for listing in the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register. The period of significance is the year the building was constructed, 1920.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Stucco cladding
- Flat roof with wide eave overhangs at first and second stories
- Original fenestration pattern and original wood windows with divided lites
- Recessed primary entrance
- Detached ancillary/garage building.

Continuation of B12. References:

- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- University of California, Santa Barbara Library FrameFinder, historic aerials (1930, 1948, 1968). Accessed online November 2024, https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 432 STIERLIN RD

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 432 STIERLIN RD City: Mountain View Zip: 94043-4622

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15325014

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable, Parapet
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Fixed
Porch: Arcade

Plan Shape: Irregular
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Spanish Clay Tile
Primary Door Material: Not Visible
Window Material: Metal
Garage: Surface Parking Lot

Other Architectural/Site Features: The building complex contains four main gabled volumes, each with a flat, stucco facade with a stepped parapet. The largest, central volume has a wood frame awning, supported by wood posts and clad with clay tiles, and a sign on the parapet reading "I.F.E.S. Hall No. 1." The complex also appears to have three ancillary buildings with gable roofs, including one that appears to be a caretaker's residence.

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***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP13. Community center/social hall

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1931; Mountain View Historical Society

***P7. Owner and Address:**
IRMANDADE DA FESTA DO DIVINO, 432 STIERLIN RD, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94043

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S3

***Resource Name or #** 432 STIERLIN RD

B1. Historic Name: Irmandade da Festa do Espirito Santo (IFES) Hall No.1
B2. Common Name: IFES Society
B3. Original Use: Institutional
B4. Present Use: Institutional

***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revival

***B6. Construction History:** 432 Stierlin Road was built in 1931 as a social hall for the Irmandade da Festa do Espirito Santo (IFES). The original building complex footprint was roughly U-shaped. By 1956, the northern wing was expanded eastward towards the parking lot with a wood awning clad in clay tile facing the central entry courtyard.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Civic Growth and Social, Religious & Cultural Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1931-ca.1975 **Property Type:** Institutional **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** A/1 (Events)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion b (Events)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a Spanish Colonial Revival style social hall located in the Moffett Boulevard neighborhood and associated with the theme of Civic Growth and Social,Religious & Cultural Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The property was built as a social hall by Mountain View's Portuguese community for the Irmandade da Festa do Espirito Santo (IFES) in 1931 and has been continuously used as a social hall and event space.

In the mid-19th century, Portuguese settlers began migrating in large numbers to California, with many families settling in the Santa Clara Valley, where they worked in the agricultural industry. Many immigrant communities established organizations such as benevolent societies and social halls to gather and celebrate the cultural heritage and religious traditions of their native regions. Mountain View is one of few California towns of comparable size to boast two Portuguese social halls. In 1926, the Irmandade da Festa do Espirito Santo (IFES) was established to carry on Azorean traditions associated with the Holy Spirit Festival. Originally, the organization hosted this event, which occurs on the sixth Sunday after Easter, at the Costa family's dairy farm on Charleston Road. In 1929, the organization split, and the Sociedade da Festa Velha (SFV) was created and constructed a social hall at 361 Villa Street in 1937. IFES constructed its own social hall in 1931.

During the post-World War II period, Mountain View actively celebrated its multiculturalism, including in city-wide festivals and events. The Portuguese community, represented by the IFES and SFV societies, continued their traditional annual Holy Ghost festival and parade, which had begun in 1926.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP36. Ethnic Minority Property (Portuguese/Portuguese American)

***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
In the mid-1980s, the primary hall was enlarged at the rear (toward the west), and a small gabled building was removed from the central courtyard. An ancillary attached building along the northern side of the property appears to have been expanded over several decades, from review of historic aerial photographs. Full assessment of specific materials and features such as windows and doors could not be made from the public right-of-way.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
432 Stierlin Road appears eligible for the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register under Criterion A/1/b (Events) as an important cultural organization established by the Mountain View Portuguese and Azorean community, and for its association with elements of Azorean intangible cultural heritage such as the annual Holy Ghost festival and parade. The property is associated with a larger community and does not appear to be associated with any individual person significant to local, state, or national history, therefore it does not appear eligible under Criterion B/2/a (Persons). Furthermore, the property has not been identified as the work of a notable architect or builder or as a distinctive example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, and does not possess high artistic merit, therefore it does not appear eligible under Criterion C/3/c (Design). A lower threshold of integrity can be applied for local listing if a civic, cultural, or institutional property is of particular significance to the community in Mountain View and if the property retains integrity of location, feeling, and association. Therefore, despite several alterations and additions to the property, it retains sufficient integrity for listing in the National, California, and Mountain View registers. The period of significance is 1931, the year of construction through c. 1975. The property has an ongoing association with the Portuguese community in Mountain View and further research may lead to a refined endpoint for the period of significance as a historic resource.

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The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form, massing, and siting, including a roughly U-shaped footprint building complex with a central courtyard
- Clay roof tiles
- Stucco cladding
- Stepped parapet rooflines
- Wood frame awnings with wood posts and clay tile roofs
- Original signage.

Continuation of B12. References:

- "About," IFES Society of Mountain View, accessed online November 2024, https://ifessociety.org/about/.
- Mountain View Historical Association. "Mountain View Historical Association." Mountain View Historical Timeline (blog), 2024. https://www.mountainviewhistorical.org/mountain-view-history-timeline/.
- NETR Online, aerial photographs, 1948-2020. Accessed online October 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 1531 TYLER PARK WY

P1. Other Identifier:

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 1531 TYLER PARK WY City: Mountain View Zip: 94040-3716

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 19351001

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Craftsman
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Fixed, Hung
Porch: Partial Width

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Vinyl, Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Overhanging eaves with carved rafter tails; battered stuccoed columns at central front porch. A non-original tall brick privacy wall blocks the former front facade facing Grant Rd; access to the house is now primarily from the rear/side on Tyler Park Way.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1922; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
CHIEN JAMES AND WAN NING TRUSTEE, 1531 TYLER PARK WAY, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94040

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 1531 TYLER PARK WY

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman
***B6. Construction History:** The building was originally constructed in 1922 as a farmhouse associated with a small orchard that encompassed the property and the adjacent property to the north, facing Grant Road.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** Detached Garage
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1920 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion b (Events), MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:

The property is a one-story single-family Craftsman style residence located in what is known as the Cuesta Park neighborhood, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The building was originally constructed in 1922 as the farmhouse for a small orchard that encompassed the property. The earliest known owner and occupant of the property were Antone and Annie Rokovich in 1935. They lived at the subject property until the early 1960s.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

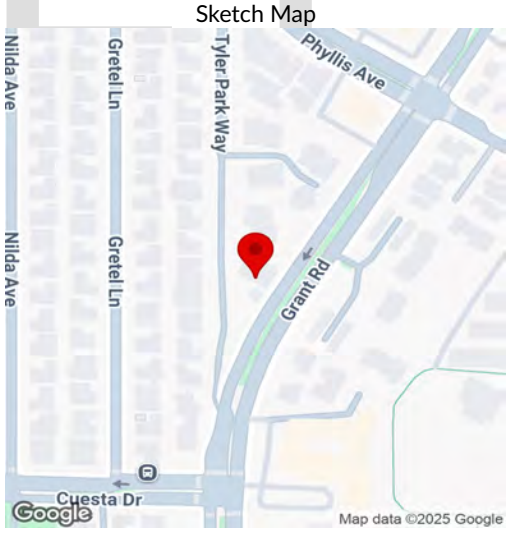
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. Property has an active Mills Act contract.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
Around 1980, the portion of the property north of the subject building was sold, driveway and pedestrian access to the building was reconfigured to connect to Tyler Park Way, and a detached garage was constructed at the south corner of the property.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is currently listed in the Mountain View register. It is a good local example of a Craftsman style residence from the 1920s and remains eligible for local listing under Mountain View Register Criterion c. The period of significance is the year the building was constructed, 1920. The integrity of the property's setting is impaired by the development of multifamily housing on the former orchard groves to the north, and the reconfiguration of pedestrian and automobile access away from Grant Road to Tyler Park Way, but the residence retains all other aspects of integrity with few exterior building alterations. As such, the property retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its local significance for Mountain View Register eligibility.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Cross-gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed, carved rafter tails
- Stucco Cladding
- Partial-width front porch with battered, stuccoed columns
- Original fenestration pattern and original wood windows with divided lites
- Knee braces
- Wood lattice vents in gable ends
- Exterior stuccoed chimney with dentil detail.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- City of Mountain View, "1531 Tyler Park Way input form," Mountain View Historic Register, March 15, 2002.
- University of California, Santa Barbara Library FrameFinder, historic aerials (1930, 1939, 1960, 1985). Accessed online October 2024, https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/.
- United States Federal Census (1940, 1950). Accessed online June 2024, Ancestry.com.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 395 VELARDE ST

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 395 VELARDE ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-2243

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15829084

*P3a. Description:

Architectural Style: Moderne/Streamline Moderne
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Flat with Parapet
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Double-Hung
Porch: Recessed Entrance

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Rolled
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Curved corner at front projecting bay and incised speed lines at the parapet, groupings of low, horizontal rectangular windows. Recessed entryway with curved corners. Small angled bay window at the northwest side facade.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1938; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
GREENE DAVID O AND TRACY A TRUSTEE, 450 ANZA ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS
***Resource Name or #** 395 VELARDE ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Moderne/Streamline Moderne
***B6. Construction History:** 395 Velarde Street was built in 1938. The property was constructed by the Minton Lumber Company within the Palmita Park planned subdivision.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** Garage
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Minton Lumber Company
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1938 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: Not Evaluated for Mountain View Register
Statement of Significance:

395 Velarde Street is a Streamline Moderne single-family residence located in Old Mountain View, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. 395 Velarde Street was built in 1938 as part of the development of Palmita Park, a subdivision planned and built by the Minton Lumber Company. Palmita Park subdivision is a residential neighborhood bounded by Bush, Dana, and Velarde Streets and Calderon Avenue. It was developed over 20 years, beginning in 1924, by the Minton Lumber Company and Bert Holeman, a local businessman. The Minton Lumber Company was founded in 1911. Bert Holeman was a Kansas native who arrived in Mountain View in 1912. He founded the First National Bank in Mountain View, for which he served as president until 1925. In 1923, the Minton Lumber Company bought 9.5 acres fronting Calderon Avenue from W. A. Goodpasture and 4.5 acres fronting Bush Street from Bert Holeman. Holeman collaborated with the Minton Company to promote residential development on the combined 14 acres. A contest to name the new subdivision elicited the name Palmita Park; palm trees were planted along the Bush Street frontage in honor of the subdivision's new name. In March 1924, Palmita Park was annexed to Mountain View. Between 1924 and 1925, the developers graded, curbed, paved, and installed sewer, water, gas, electric and telephone service for lots along the frontage on Bush, Loreto, Anza, and Velarde Streets. In 1926, the Minton Company added Westinghouse electroliers (streetlights) to the subdivision. Lots were sold only to buyers who, at the time of purchase, made a contract with the Minton Company for the construction of a home. The contract included the planting of lawns and shrubbery, and house sites were established with a common setback and uniform distance from lot lines.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP4. Ancillary building

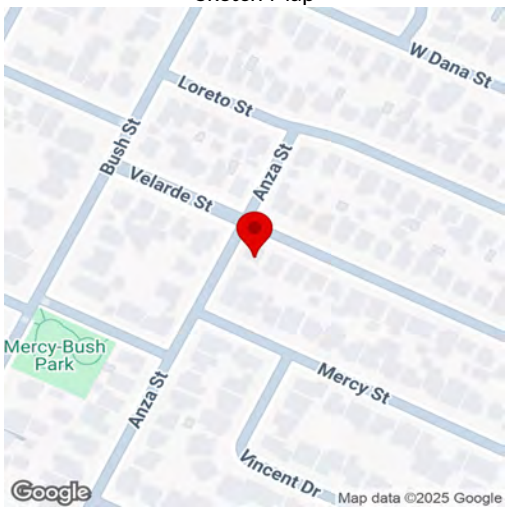
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
The garage door appears to have been replaced. No other major exterior alterations are visible.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
Construction started from Bush Street at Loreto and moved east toward Calderon Avenue. Advertisements in the Mountain View Register Leader in 1924 and 1925 suggest that some of the subdivision's early houses were built on speculation by the Minton Company for immediate purchase while others were built according to the Minton company's plan books from which buyers could select a plan and style for customized construction. The Palmita Park houses built in the 1920s exhibit the range of cottage and period revival styles popular in that decade; however, the Great Depression interrupted the full build-out of the subdivision. Houses from the late 1930s and the post-World War II building boom in the Minimal Traditional style appear to have filled out the remaining blocks.

- Overall form and massing
- Flate roof with flat parapet
- Smooth exterior facade with rounded corners
- Incised horizontal speed lines
- Recessed entryway with curved corners
- Stucco cladding
- Corner window arrangement without thick corner mullion
- Two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows with horizontal divided lites
- Small bay window with one-over-one double-hung windows
- Detached garage and site wall.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- "Boom makes rapid progress in Palmita Park," Mountain View Register, May 1, 1925.
- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- Ignoffo, Mary Jo. "Milestones: A History of Mountain View, California." Cupertino, CA: California History Center, 2002.
- Kayne, Melanie and Kyle Hartzell. "Palmita Park: Clippings that reveal the rich history of home." Self-published, 2024.
- Perry, Nicholas. "Mountain View." Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 322 VIEW ST

P1. Other Identifier: 326 VIEW ST

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 322 VIEW ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15823020

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Craftsman
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel, Wood - Shingle
Window Style: Double-Hung
Porch: Partial Width

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1.5
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Not Visible

Other Architectural/Site Features: Gabled roof has hipped skirt at the sides and large gable dormers at the front and rear; overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. Detached second residential building at the rear of the parcel.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP3. Multiple family property

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1910; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
MCNAMARA DENISE TRUSTEE, 322 VIEW ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 322 VIEW ST

B1. Historic Name: McPheeters House
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman
***B6. Construction History:** 322 View Street was built in 1910. The building footprint appears unchanged from its first appearance on the 1921 Sanborn Map through the 1960s.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: None
b. Builder: J.L. McPheeters
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1910 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion a (Persons), MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:
The property is a single-family residence designed in the Craftsman style located in the Old Mountain View neighborhood and associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. It was built in 1910 by J. Luther McPheeters as a personal residence for his family. McPheeters was a builder and worked as a mill foreman for the Minton Lumber Company. He also served on Mountain View's city council. The property remained in the McPheeter family through at least the 1960s.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

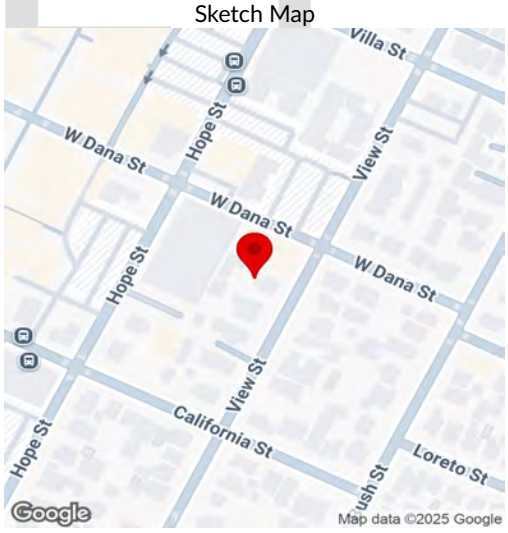
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. Property has an active Mills Act contract.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
No documentation of any previous alterations are on file; however, comparison with Sanborn maps and an early photo, indicates that after the 1960s an open rear porch was replaced with a larger one-story addition with a roof deck and the rear dormer was enlarged.rear outbuildings were replaced or enlarged with a new accessory dwelling unit.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
322 View Street retains eligibility for the Mountain View Register at the local level under Criterion a (Persons) for its association with J. Luther McPheeters, an early civic leader and employee of Minton Lumber Company; and under Criterion c (Design) as a good local example of a Craftsman single-family residence. The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is locally listed in the Mountain View Register. Several additions have been made to the rear facade and detached garage, however, these changes are not visible from the public-right-of-way and therefore do not compromise the overall integrity of the property. The original overall form, design and materials remain intact. The period of significance is 1910 to 1953, the year of construction through J.L. McPheeters' death.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Gable roof with hipped skirt at sides, and prominent gable dormer
- Overhanging eaves with exposed rafters
- Recessed partial-width porch with simple square posts
- Horizontal wood clapboard siding
- Original one-over-one wood sash windows with ogee lugs
- Picture window with divided-lite transom.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- City of Mountain View Planning Department, "Now and Then: Exploring Mountain View's Architectural Heritage." City of Mountain View, April 1979.
- "Historic Resources Inventory Form: 322 View Street." City of Mountain View, March 13, 2002.
- Mountain View city directories. Accessed online September 2024, Ancestry.com.
- N.d. Aerial Photograph. Mountain View Public Library.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1888, 1891, 1897, 1904, 1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- United States Federal Census (1930, 1940, 1950). Accessed online October 2024, Ancestry.com.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 327 VIEW ST

P1. Other Identifier:

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 327 VIEW ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1345

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15823015

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Craftsman
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Double-Hung
Porch: Partial Width, Secondary/Rear

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Projecting, central porch has a low-pitched gable roof supported by paired, square wood columns.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1921; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
HARRIS GEORGE W JR AND VALERIE E, 327 VIEW ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 327 VIEW ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman
***B6. Construction History:** The residence was originally constructed in 1921. By 1956 a detached garage was constructed at the rear of the parcel. Between 1956 and 2009, alterations were made to the side porch, removing a west-facing wall and possibly removing a side entrance.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** Garage
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1921 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a one-story, single-family Craftsman style home located in Old Mountain View associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The building was originally constructed in 1921. The earliest known owner and occupant was Waldo Cadwell in 1930, a maintenance worker for Stanford University. Subsequent known occupants include William Davis in the 1940s, a building contractor, and Perry McPheeters in the 1960s, an instructor for PanAm airlines.

The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level of significance and historic integrity for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. The building is a good local example of a Craftsman style bungalow. While modest in scale, the bungalow expresses the distinctive features of the style including a low gable roof, exposed rafter tails, wood lattice vent in gable ends, and a small projecting porch. Therefore, the building continues to be eligible for the Mountain View Register under Criterion c (Design).

See Continuation Sheet.

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B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The period of significance is the year the building was constructed, 1921. Due to foliage on the property, and the distance of some features from the public right of way, it was difficult to observe whether common alterations such as replacement windows were conducted on this property. Observed alterations at a side porch on the north facade are, alone, minor impairments to the integrity of the building.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails
- Wood clapboard siding
- Wood lattice vent in gable end
- Porch with paired square posts and arched beam
- Original fenestration pattern and any original windows
- Gabled, projecting side porch.

Continuation of B12. References:

- City of Mountain View, "327 View Street input form," Mountain View Historic Register, March 15, 2002.
- Google Street View (2009, 2022).
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1908, 1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- United States Federal Census (1930, 1940, 1950). Accessed online June 2024, Ancestry.com.

DRAFT

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 344 VIEW ST

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 344 VIEW ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1346

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15823021

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Craftsman
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Hip
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Double-Hung
Porch: Partial Width

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1.5
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Gabled roof projecting porch; blind, gabled dormer with flared eaves at primary facade; gabled dormer at side facade; and interior brick chimney. In the north corner of the backyard, there is an ancillarydwelling unit with jerkinhead roof and shingle siding that was converted from a one-story garage with attached two-story shed.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
ca.1908; Mountain View Register of Historic Resources

***P7. Owner and Address:**
SUTHERLAND SYLVIA R TRUSTEE, 386 VELARDE ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS
***Resource Name or #** 344 VIEW ST

B1. Historic Name: Swall House
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family

***B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman

***B6. Construction History:** 344 View Street was built ca.1908. From comparison with an early historic photograph, it appears that several minor alterations were made to the primary facade including the replacement of turned spindles along the balustrade of the entry porch, removal of bracketed window boxes, and removal of small finials at the gable peaks.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Wolfe & McKenzie
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: ca.1908-1935 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** B/2 (Persons), C/3 (Design)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: Not Evaluated for Mountain View Register

Statement of Significance:

344 View Street is a Craftsman style single-family residence located in Old Mountain View, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1851-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The residence was designed by Wolfe & McKenzie for George and Ellen G. ("Nellie") Swall ca.1908. George H. Swall was a prominent local butcher and banker in early Mountain View. The residence was designed by the San Jose-based firm Wolfe & McKenzie in the Craftsman style. Wolfe & McKenzie was a prolific firm founded by master architect Frank Delos Wolfe (1863-1926) and Charles S. McKenzie (1874-1957). The firm operated throughout the Santa Clara Valley from 1899 to 1910, however, the majority of their work was concentrated in San Jose. While they produced designs in a range of styles, the partnership was known for a signature style that utilized hipped or gable-and-hipped roofs, small dormers, wide overhanging boxed eaves, wood sash double-hung or picture windows with simple divided lites at the upper sash, and second-story decks or balconies. In Mountain View, the firm designed the Richardsonian Romanesque-style Farmers & Merchants Bank building on Castro Street in 1905. The original property owner of 344 View Street, George Swall (1858-1935), was a prominent local butcher and banker in early Mountain View, and his wife Nellie (1859-1944). Swall opened Swall's Meat Market at Castro and Villa Streets in 1884 before eventually becoming a banker and rising to the role of president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank (opened in 1905). He also served as a Mountain View City Council Member from 1902 through 1911. The subject property was the third house built for the Swalls in Mountain View, following a house built in 1888 at the southeast corner of Villa and Hope Streets (non-extant) and a second house built in 1901 at 224 Hope Street (non-extant). The Swalls occupied 334 View Street through 1944, when Nellie Swall died.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP4. Ancillary building

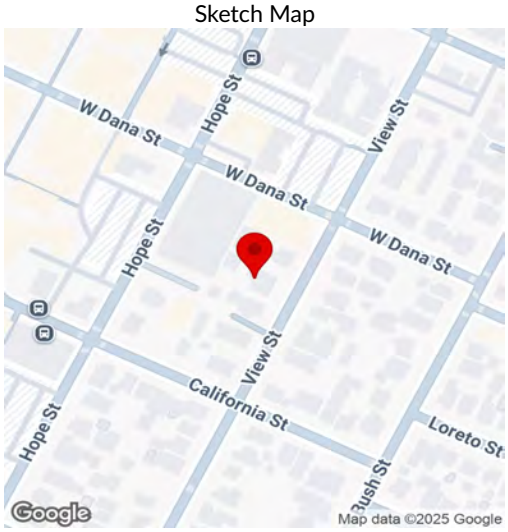
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Property was previously listed on the Mountain View Register, but was later voluntarily removed from the Register by the property owner.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
At an unknown date, a gabled dormer was added at each of the side facades and the rear facade. The building footprint otherwise remained unchanged through 1956, after which at least two additions were made to the rear porch, enclosing the existing portion and adding an additional one-story volume. The one-story garage with an attached two-story shed, built at an unknown date, was later converted to residential use, but appears to have its original form, massing, and overall design. A separate detached two-car garage shelter was added at an unknown date. No further exterior alterations were noted.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
344 View Street appears eligible for the National Register and California Register under Criteria B/2 for its association with pioneering early resident of Mountain View George Swall and as the only surviving residence of the Swall family. The property is also eligible under C/3 as an excellent local example of Craftsman architecture designed by master architects Wolfe & McKenzie. The subject property conveys most of its original characteristics and materiality as designed by Wolfe & McKenzie in 1908. Several small features, including finials and window boxes, were removed and the balusters replaced at the primary facade, but other original materials and features remain intact. The building retains its hipped roof, front porch with distinctive battered columns, blind dormer with flared gable roof, and original fenestration pattern and wood windows. Three dormers were added to the secondary facades at an unknown date, however, they appear to be compatible with the overall form, massing, and stylistic motifs of the original design. Therefore, 344 View Street retains sufficient overall integrity for listing in the National Register and California Register. The period of significance is c.1908-1935, spanning the year of construction through the year of George Swall's death. This evaluation does not address Mountain View Register eligibility.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall form and massing (excluding dormer additions)
- Hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails
- Partial-width porch with gabled roof, battered piers above square columns, bargeboard with simple dual linear elements, and a peaked arched opening facing east
- Dormer with a vented gable end and flared gable roof
- Fenestration pattern and roupings of three wood double-hung windows with a simple divided-lite upper sash
- Tongue and groove with watertable
- Detached rear former garage.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- California, U.S., Death Index, 1905-1939. Accessed online September 2024, Ancestry.com. Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- George Swall Home. Unknown. Photograph. California Revealed from Mountain View Public Library. https://californiarevealed.org/do/6ae02803-c1c7-4077-869c-fb31a2cd7ece#page/1.
- NETR Online, aerial photographs, 1948-2020. Accessed online September 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1904, 1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- University of California, Santa Barbara Library FrameFinder, historic aerials (1965). Accessed online September 2024, https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 472 VIEW ST
P1. Other Identifier: 482 VIEW ST
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Santa Clara
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 472 VIEW ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-2040
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15823059

***P3a. Description:**
Architectural Style: Folk Victorian/National Folk
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Fixed, Double-Hung
Porch: Full Width
Plan Shape: L-Shape
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Vinyl
Garage: Surface Parking Lot

Other Architectural/Site Features: Front gabled roof, recessed porch, and rear ell. Large mature date palm on the property. The adjacent residential property features a low-pitched roof and overhanging eaves. Parcel features two buildings set back to the rear behind a shared parking area.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP3. Multiple family property
***P4. Resources Present:** ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1899; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
KAGARLITSKY ROMAN AND VALENTINA ET AL,
641 FULTON ST, PALO ALTO CA 94301

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 472 VIEW ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Multi-Family

***B5. Architectural Style:** Folk Victorian/National Folk

***B6. Construction History:** The single-family house located at the north (right) side of the parcel was built in 1899 and appears on the 1908 Sanborn map as a small wood-frame dwelling with front porch. By 1921, the rear ell of the residence was added. The 1943 Sanborn map shows the footprint of the adjacent residential building located at the southern (left) side of the parcel, formerly labeled with the address 478 View Street. From visual analysis of the adjacent building's style and materiality, it was likely constructed during the 1930s.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** Prominent or Unusual Tree

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1899 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a multi-family residential property located in the Old Mountain View neighborhood designed in the Folk Victorian style and associated with the theme of Residential Development (1851-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The property is comprised of four buildings built over a period beginning 1899 to approximately the 1960s. The earliest structure on the parcel is a modest Folk Victorian cottage that is likely one of the oldest surviving residential properties in Mountain View.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP3. Multiple family property

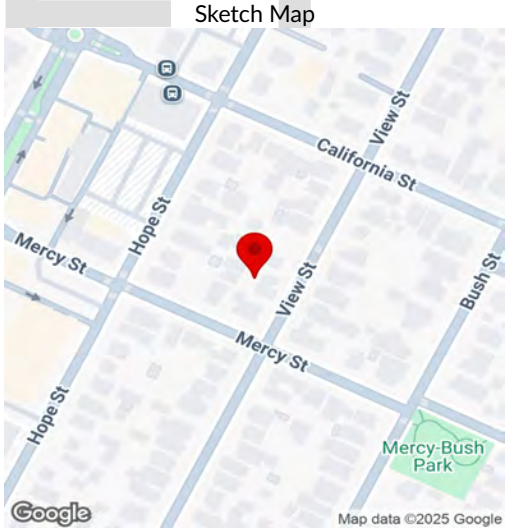
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B6. Construction History
In addition to the two residences facing the street, the parcel includes two other residential buildings set back to the rear behind a shared parking lot, which are not visible from the public right-of-way. These buildings appear in historic aerial photographs beginning around the 1960s. All windows and doors on both buildings fronting View Street appear to have been replaced at an unknown date.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is a rare extant example of the Folk Victorian style in Mountain View and an example of early residential construction patterns. Thus, the property is eligible for the Mountain View Register under Criterion c (Architecture) with a period of significance of 1899, the year of construction. The ancillary buildings on the property built ca. 1930s and 1960s are not eligible, due to lack of significance. Despite the construction of a rear ell and alterations to doors and windows, the e 1899 residence retains sufficient historic integrity.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall form and massing
- Front gabled roof
- Original clapboard siding, likely redwood
- Covered front porch with wood-frame trusses, square clapboard piers, and wood posts

Continuation of B12. References:

- NETR Online, aerial photographs, 1948-2020. Accessed online June 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1908, 1921, 1943). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- University of California, Santa Barbara Library FrameFinder, historic aerials (1965). Accessed online July 2024, https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 361 VILLA ST

P1. Other Identifier:
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Santa Clara
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 361 VILLA ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1320
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15835021

***P3a. Description:**
Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Compound, Gable
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Double-Hung, Fixed
Porch: None
Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle, Clay Tile
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Vinyl
Garage: Surface Parking Lot

Other Architectural/Site Features: Concrete masonry unit (CMU) wall along street topped with bricks; stone veneer at base and wide entry steps leading to a large arched entrance.

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***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP13. Community center/social hall
***P4. Resources Present:** ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1937; Bettencourt, p. 235

***P7. Owner and Address:**
SOCIEDADE DA FESTA VAELHA DE OF MT VIEW,
361 VILLA ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S3

***Resource Name or #** 361 VILLA ST

B1. Historic Name: Sociedade da Festa Velha (SFV) do Divino Espirito Santo No. 1 Hall
B2. Common Name: S.V.F. Portuguese Hall of Mountain View/S.V.F. Lodge
B3. Original Use: Institutional B4. Present Use: Institutional

***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revival

***B6. Construction History:** 361 Villa Street was built in 1937 as a social hall for the Sociedade da Festa Velha do Divino Espirito Santo. At the time of construction, the parcel was located in a semi-rural unincorporated part of Santa Clara County that was surrounded by orchards until around the 1960s. Sanborn maps from 1943 show the original configuration of buildings comprising a main social hall, detached chapel, and detached kitchen.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Civic Growth and Social, Religious & Cultural Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1937-ca.1975 **Property Type:** Institutional **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** A/1 (Events)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion b (Events)

Statement of Significance:

361 Villa Street is a Spanish Colonial Revival style social hall located in the Old Mountain View, associated with the theme of Civic Growth and Social,Religious & Cultural Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The property was built as a social hall by Mountain View's Portuguese community.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP36. Ethnic Minority Property (Portuguese/Portuguese American)

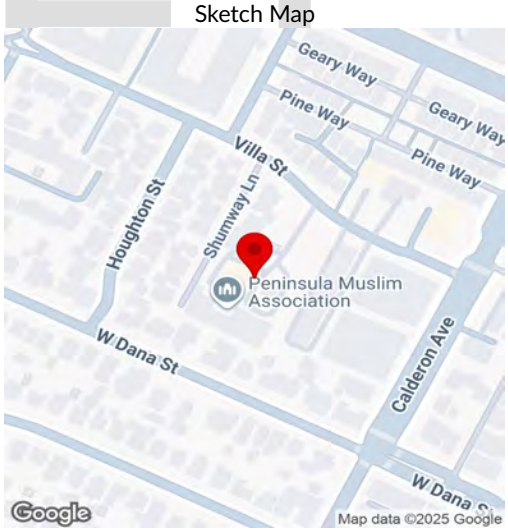
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
By the late 1940s, a large addition was added to the kitchen building at the rear southeast corner of the parcel, and additional auxiliary buildings were constructed at the rear southwest corner of the property by the 1980s. From visual analysis of the exterior, it appears that stone veneer wainscotting was added and many windows were replaced at an unknown date. The entry steps to the chapel also appear to have been replaced.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
In the mid-19th century, Portuguese settlers began migrating in large numbers to California, with many families settling in the Santa Clara Valley, where they worked in the agricultural industry. Many immigrant communities established organizations such as benevolent societies and social halls to gather and celebrate the cultural heritage and religious traditions of their native regions. Mountain View is one of few California towns of comparable size to boast two Portuguese social halls during the early 20th century. In 1926, the Irmandade da Festa do Espirito Santo (IFES) was established to carry on Azorean traditions associated with the Holy Ghost Festival. In 1929, the organization split, and the Sociedade da Festa Velha (SFV) was created. SFV constructed their own Portuguese Hall of Mountain View at 361 Villa Street in 1937. Since opening, SVF has hosted an annual Holy Ghost festival with an elaborate parade and other rituals associated with Aezorean Portuguese and Catholic cultural heritage, and continues to serve the community in this capacity today.

- Overall form and massing of the detached social hall and chapel
- Clay roof tiles
- Stucco cladding
- Arched openings
- Arched alcove with metal crown and grille above the primary entrance to the chapel
- Gabled portico entrance with arched openings to the social hall.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Bettencourt, Joe. “Mountain View (Sociedade da Festa Velha), 1926.” In The Holy Ghost Festas: A Historic Perspective of the Portuguese in California, ed. Tony P. Goulart, 235-7. San Jose, CA: Portuguese Heritage Publications of California, 2003.
- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- NETR Online, aerial photographs, 1948-2020. Accessed online October 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 515 VILLA ST

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 515 VILLA ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1355

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15822031

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Vernacular
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Hip
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Double-Hung, Fixed
Porch: Full Width

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Asphalt - Rolled
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Vinyl
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Residential building consists of a front volume with similar appearance to a tank house; attached to a rear volume with hipped roof and rectangular plan.

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***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
ca.1921-1943; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
KUTTNER RICHARD B AND SCHMIDT KATRIN,
515 VILLA ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 515 VILLA ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** From analysis of Sanborn Insurance maps, the property appears to have been constructed between 1921 and 1943. The earliest available documentation of the building on the 1943 Sanborn map indicates it as a narrow residence that was two-stories at the front and one-and-a-half stories at the rear, with a small one-story room at the back. Based on a 1979 photo, the rear portion of the building originally had a gabled roof. The 1943 Sanborn also shows a detached rear garage. The lot was originally part of a larger parcel with several residences and rear outbuildings, including the James Shower House at 206 Bush Street. The larger parcel was subdivided during the 1920s or 1930s.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: ca.1921-1943 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

515 Villa Street is a vernacular single-family residence located in Old Mountain View, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The subject building is located on the original parcel owned by James Shower (now 206 Bush Street), however, research did not uncover a direct association with this property.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

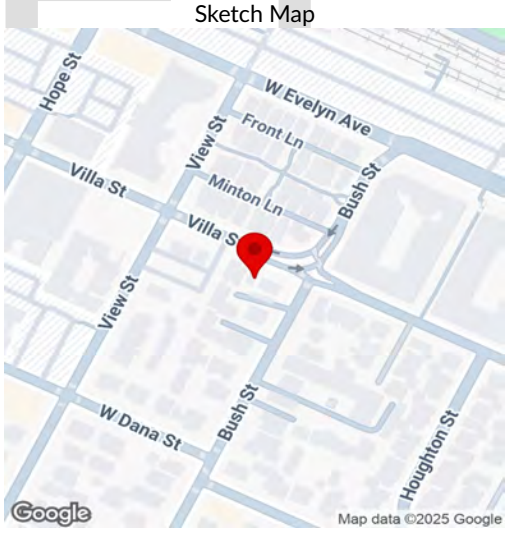
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
A review of historic photographs and aerials indicates that the small one-story addition to the west side facade and one-story addition to the rear facade were added sometime after 1979. Other alterations noted from visual analysis include replacement doors and vinyl sash windows.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
While the subject property resembles the massing of a water tank house, analysis of Sanborn fires insurance maps indicates that the property appears to have been originally constructed as a residential building. The subject building cannot be identified as the work of an architect or designer of merit. Furthermore, 515 Villa Street does not appear to be associated with persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level of significance or integrity for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, the property is currently listed in the Mountain View Register. It is a unique local example of early 20th-century vernacular housing in Old Mountain View and therefore retains eligibility for local listing under Mountain View Register Criterion c (Architecture) with a period of significance of ca.1921-1943, the estimated date range of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Two-story height
- Pyramid hipped roof
- Wood frame full-width entry porch with Tuscan columns and wood spindle baluster
- Tongue and groove horizontal wood siding
- Original fenestration pattern.

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Continuation of B12. References:

- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- City of Mountain View Planning Department, "Now and Then: Exploring Mountain View's Architectural Heritage." City of Mountain View, April 1979.
- NETR Online, aerial photographs, 1948-2020. Accessed online July 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1897, 1904, 1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 831 VILLA ST
P1. Other Identifier: 833 VILLA ST
***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted
***a. County:** Santa Clara
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 831 VILLA ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1233
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15813034

***P3a. Description:**
Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Construction Type: Reinforced Concrete
Roof Style: Gable, Parapet
Exterior Material: Concrete - Precast, Stucco
Window Style: Storefront
Porch: Recessed Entrance
Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Built Up Roof/Tar and Gravel
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Applied precast plaster ornament above divided-lite wood transom, and red clay tile along stepped parapet and pent eave.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building
***P4. Resources Present:** ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1928; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
TOPLAND ASSOCIATES, 786 W DANA ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 831 VILLA ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Commercial
B4. Present Use: Commercial

***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revival
***B6. Construction History:** The building was originally constructed in 1928. In 2014, minor original fixtures including door handles were replaced. In 2015, the center pane of the transom window over each storefront was replaced with an external air conditioning unit.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Commercial Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1928 **Property Type:** Commercial **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:

The property is a one story commercial building located in downtown Mountain View designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style and is associated with the theme of Commercial Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The building was originally constructed in 1928. The building has been occupied by a variety of stores and businesses since its construction through 2024. In 1931 and 1932, it was listed as the office of the Minton Company.

As elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement, the Minton Company was a major employer in Mountain View in the early 20th century. Their lumber yard was located on Bush Street between Evelyn Avenue and Villa Street, three blocks northeast of the subject property. The Minton Company expanded into the general construction industry in the 1920s, and is responsible for the construction of many high-style houses and buildings of the decade in Mountain View and surrounding cities like Palo Alto. The Minton Company sold off its construction department in 1931 due to the Great Depression, and relocated its headquarters from Palo Alto back to Mountain View to refocus on the lumber business. The Minton Company operated from its Bush Street location in Mountain View until 1996, and the Minton Company shut down in 2010. Research suggests that it was unlikely that the office at the subject building was the primary office for the Minton Company in 1931 and 1932. While the purpose or role of the Minton Company office at the subject building was not uncovered through research, it may have been related to the chaotic reconsolidation of the company during those years when the building department was sold off and ownership of the Minton Company appears to change several times. As such, the subject building does not appear to be significantly related to the Minton Company.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Located in Downtown Precise Plan Area H.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is an example of a Spanish Colonial style commercial building from the 1920s in downtown Mountain View, and is eligible for local listing under Mountain View Register Criterion c.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall one-story rectangular massing
- Stepped parapet
- Red clay tiles on parapet and pent eave
- Precast plaster ornaments
- Divided-lite wood clerestory windows
- Wood-frame storefront windows and doors
- Wood-frame transom windows
- Configuration of storefronts with angled entrances to the east.

Continuation of B12. References:

- "Company Moves Headquarters," The Peninsula Times Tribune, January 30, 1932.
- Google Street View (2007, 2014, 2015, 2023).
- "Minton Company Is Facing Change," The Peninsula Times Tribune, April 10, 1931.
- "Minton Firm To Concentrate On Construction Activities," The Peninsula Times Tribune, April 18, 1931.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- TreanorHL. "City of Mountain View Downtown Precise Plan Area Historic Resource Survey Report." Prepared for City of Mountain View, Draft June 2020.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 895 VILLA ST
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 895 VILLA ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1233
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15813053

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Moderne/Streamline Moderne
Construction Type: Reinforced Concrete
Roof Style: Barrel Vault, Flat with Parapet
Exterior Material: Concrete - Board Formed
Window Style: Fixed, Storefront
Porch: None

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Rolled
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Steel, Wood
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Fixed steel windows in the barrel vault. Non-original stone cladding is located along the main facade and an outdoor dining patio is located along the west side of the building.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP6. 1-3 story commercial building
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1939; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
KAO YO-JU TRUSTEE, 725 GAIL AVE, SUNNYVALE CA 94086

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 895 VILLA ST

B1. Historic Name: Purity Stores
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Commercial
B4. Present Use: Commercial

***B5. Architectural Style:** Moderne/Streamline Moderne
***B6. Construction History:** The subject building was originally constructed in 1939. It originally featured aluminum storefront windows with tile bulkheads and a cloth awning along the primary (north) facade. The building was expanded to the west with a flat-roofed addition in 1959. By 2007, the original storefront windows and doors were removed.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Commercial Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1939 **Property Type:** Commercial **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:

The property is a one-story commercial building located in downtown Mountain View associated with the theme of Commercial Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement.

The building was originally constructed in 1939 as a Purity Stores grocery store. It was occupied by Purity Stores through at least 1965, and by 1969 it was occupied by the Villa Plaza grocery store. In 1974 the building was occupied by Hon's Palace restaurant, and has continued to be occupied by a variety of restaurants since 1974 through 2024.

The building was originally constructed in the Streamline Moderne style including features such as the barrel roof and streamline grooves at the top of the corners of the parapet on the primary facade. This original design is one of many concrete, barrel vault roof stores constructed by the Purity Stores grocery chain. This was a signature design that helped visually identify Purity stores, and create brand identity. Purity Stores were established in San Francisco in 1929, and had locations throughout the Bay Area and north California. The design featured in the subject building is typical of their purpose-built grocery stores, and was used, with small variations, in many of their locations in the late 1930s and 1940s. Some former Purity Store buildings still exist with various degrees of integrity. The closest extant former Purity Stores buildings of this design are in Burlingame, Pacific Grove, and Livermore. The subject building appears to be the only remaining Purity Store building utilizing its iconic barrel vault roof design within Santa Clara County.

The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level of significance and historic integrity for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, it is an increasingly rare regional example of a Streamline Moderne barrel vault style Purity Stores building, and is eligible for local listing under Mountain View Register Criterion c (Design).

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
Located in Downtown Precise Plan Area H.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
In 2012, the primary facade was altered again, adding a vertical ribbed steel marquee, stone cladding at the corners, and adding three sets of glazed wood-frame accordion-style folding doors in new openings.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
As currently written, the Mountain View Historic Preservation Ordinance does not provide a definition of historic integrity or threshold for integrity assessment, and a somewhat lower threshold of historic integrity compared to National Register and California Register-eligible properties may be utilized in assessing properties of local significance for the Mountain View Register. As 895 Villa Street retains some character defining features including, most importantly, the iconic barrel vault roof, concrete construction, and steel clerestory windows, the property retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its local significance for Mountain View Register eligibility.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- One-story massing
- Barrel vault roof
- Concrete Construction
- Original steel clerestory windows withinthe end of the barrel vault roof
- Other remaining Streamline Moderne style details and ornaments, such as grooved speedlines in concrete parapet wall (if extant behind non-original metal cladding at the northeast corner).

Continuation of B12. References:

- "Base Hotel, 857 Villa Street," Photograph, Mountain View Public Library, ca. 1954.
- David Gwynn, “Purity Stores (California),” Groceteria.com, February 5, 2009, accessed October 4, 2024, https://www.groceteria.com/store/regional-chains/purity-stores/.
- Debra Jane Seltzer, “California Art Deco & Streamline Moderne Buildings: Purity Stores: RoadsideArchitecture.Com,” Roadside Architecture, accessed October 4, 2024, https://www.roadarch.com/deco/capurity.html.
- Google Street View (2007, 2009, 2013).
- "Purity Stores," Mountain View Register-Leader, December 7, 1939.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- TreanorHL. “City of Mountain View Downtown Precise Plan Area Historic Resource Survey Report.” Prepared for City of Mountain View, Draft June 2020.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 938 VILLA ST

P1. Other Identifier:

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 938 VILLA ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1236

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15815022

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable-on-Hip
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel, Wood - Shingle
Window Style: Bay Window, Double-Hung, Slider
Porch: Wraparound

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1.5
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood, Metal
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Compound roof form with front gable and hipped volume; Palladian window and wood shingle cladding at the gable end; partial-width wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns and low walls; front and side angled bay windows; non-original outdoor patio structures and pergola.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
ca.1894; Jean McCloskey, Livable Mountain View. "Weilheimer House." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. National Park Service, October 2018.

***P7. Owner and Address:**
AVIET THOMAS G ET AL, 938 VILLA ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 2S, 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 938 VILLA ST

B1. Historic Name: Weilheimer House
B2. Common Name: Chez TJ Restaurant
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Commercial

***B5. Architectural Style:** Queen Anne
***B6. Construction History:** 938 Villa Street was built in ca.1894 as a single-family residence for Julius Weilheimer. Sanborn maps dating to 1888, 1897, 1904, and 1908 show that the original footprint of the property was changed sometime between 1897 and 1904 from a smaller T-plan building to its current, more rectangular footprint with angled bay windows and a corner porch.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: ca.1894-1908 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** B/2 (Persons), C/3 (Design)
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion a (Persons), MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:
938 Villa Street is a Queen Anne style former residence, now operating as a restaurant, located in Old Mountain View, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1859-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The property was built for Julius and Fannie Ickelheimer Weilheimer. The Weilheimers were prominent early members of the Mountain View community and were involved in several commercial and civic endeavors. Julius Weilheimer owned and operated S. Weilheimer & Sons General Merchandise store located at 124 Castro Street, inherited from his parents Seligman and Sohpie Weilheimer, some of Mountain View's earliest residents. The family was also prominent in Santa Clara Valley's early wine industry. Julius Weilheimer played an important role in the formation of Mountain View's early government; serving as postmaster between 1886 and 1889, a founder of the Farmers & Merchants Bank (201 Castro Street), and a member of the first Mountain View Board of Trustees until 1907. The family sold the property and moved to San Francisco in 1908. In the 1980s, the property was converted to commercial use and has since been occupied by the Chez TJ restaurant.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP2. Single family property

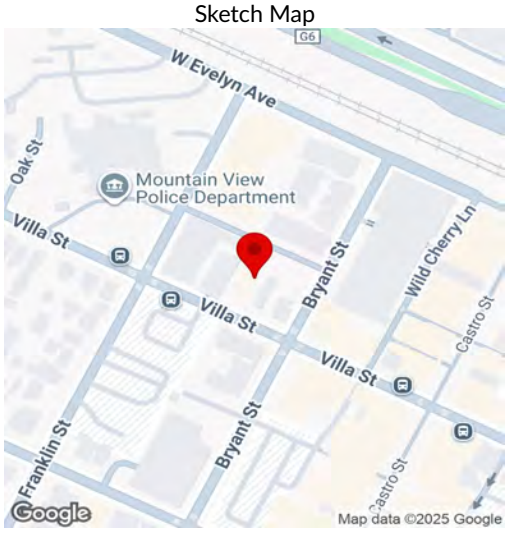
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
On April 22, 2019 the property was determined eligible with owner objection by the Keeper of the National Register; the property was automatically listed in the California Register. Property was previously listed on the Mountain View Register, but was later voluntarily removed from the Register by the property owner.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B6. Construction History
A review of a 1905 photograph shows that 938 Villa Street retains its overall historic massing and exterior materials, apart from the replacement of the original turned spindle balustrade with a solid low wall and removal of knee brace brackets beneath the eave of the front gable. In the 1980s, the property was converted to use as a restaurant and several alterations were made including the construction of small additions to the rear facade, replacement of the Palladian window glazing with stained glass, and the replacement of original stair treads with slate pavers. An outdoor patio dining area and fence were added in 2020. Other windows may have been replaced on the side and rear facades.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
954 Villa Street is currently listed in the California Register, and appears to to retain eligibility for the National Register, California Register, and Mountain View Register at the local level under Criterion B/2/a for its direct association with important early Mountain View civic leader and businessperson Julius Weillheimer; and under Criterion C/3/c as a rare and distinctive surviving residential example of the Queen Anne style. With only several minor exterior alterations since the building was expanded by Weilheimer c. 1904 including the replacement of the original Palladian window with stained glass, alterations to the balustrade of the front porch, and additions to the rear facades, the property appears to retain most of its historic architectural features and materials. While the property has also changed in use from residential to commercial, it remains readable as a residential building. Therefore, 938 Villa Street appears to retain all aspects of integrity and has sufficient overall historic integrity for listing in the National Register, California Register, and the Mountain View Register with a period of significance of 1894, the estimated year of construction, to 1908, when the Weilheimer family moved to San Francisco.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Gable-on-hipped roof
- Palladian window (excluding stained glass)
- Wood lap siding and wood shingle cladding at the gable end
- Partial-width wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns
- Original fenestration including front and side projecting bay windows
- Original one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with ogee lugs.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Bridget Maley. “938 Villa Street, Mountain View.” Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record and Building, Structure, and Object Record Forms. State of California, January 2018.
- Jean McCloskey, Livable Mountain View. "Weilheimer House." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. National Park Service, October 2018.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1888, 1891, 1897, 1904). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- Sarah M. Dreller, Nancy Goldenberg, and Connor E. Turnbull. “938-970 Villa Street.” Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record and Building, Structure, and Object Record Forms. State of California, February 2003.
- TreanorHL. “City of Mountain View Downtown Precise Plan Area Historic Resource Survey Report.” Prepared for City of Mountain View, Draft June 2020.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 954 VILLA ST

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 954 VILLA ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15815023

*P3a. Description:

Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Construction Type: Reinforced Concrete
Roof Style: Flat with Parapet, Monitor
Exterior Material: Concrete - Concrete Masonry Unit (CMU), Stucco
Window Style: Casement, Storefront
Porch: Recessed Entrance

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Spanish Clay Tile
Primary Door Material: Fully Glazed
Window Material: Steel, Wood
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Recessed arched entryway, corbeled cornice; and gable monitor center with steel windows.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1931; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
M AND J LAND AND EQUIPMENT LEASING COMPANY, 954 VILLA ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 2S, 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 954 VILLA ST

B1. Historic Name: Air Base Laundry
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Commercial
B4. Present Use: Commercial

***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revival
***B6. Construction History:** 954 Villa Street opened as Air Base Laundry in 1931. Following the change in use from industrial to restaurant and brewery in the late 1980s, the building underwent alterations to the interior and exterior.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Carl Lindholm & Sons
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Commercial Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1931-1935 **Property Type:** Commercial **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** C/3 (Design)
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:
954 Villa Street is a commercial building located in Old Mountain View, associated with the theme of Commercial Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The property opened as Air Base Laundry in 1931 through 1935 and has continued to be used as a laundry under various occupants through the 1960s, after which it became vacant. In 1968, the building was occupied by an electric warehouse, followed by a restaurant and brewery in 1988. The original business name appears to be a reference to the nearby Air Base Sunnyvale, that had just opened. It is now home to a commercial office space.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

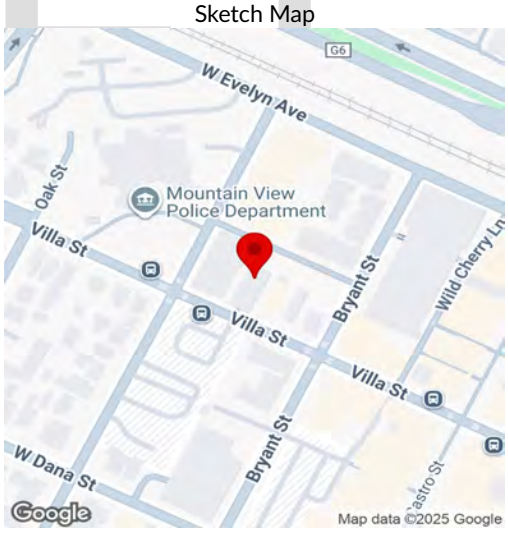
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
On April 22, 2019 the property was determined eligible with owner objection by the Keeper of the National Register; the property was automatically listed in the California Register.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B6. Construction History
Alterations to the exterior consisted of the replacement of the storefront door and windows, excluding those at the clerestory level. The primary facade originally featured two large plate glass windows, replaced with multi-lite sash industrial windows. Other minor exterior alterations include the addition of new commercial signage and triangular shades at the side setback.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
954 Villa Street is currently listed in the California Register and is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C/3 as an excellent example of a commercial building in the Spanish Colonial Revival style reflective of the architecture, planning, and development patterns implemented at Air Base Sunnyvale. The property is also eligibility for the Mountain View Register under Criterion c. With only several minor alterations including the replacement of storefront windows and doors, the property retains all aspects of integrity and has sufficient overall historic integrity for listing in the National Register, California Register, and the Mountain View Register with a period of significance of 1931, the year of construction. The following Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph was provided in the Draft National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (2018): "The building at 954 Villa Street in Mountain View, California is significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion C in the area of architecture at the local level of significance as an excellent example of its type and style. The small-scale, Spanish Revival style commercial building, is located in downtown Mountain View's commercial center. Built during a period of expansion in Mountain View directly related to the establishment of the nearby AirBase Sunnyvale (now Moffett Field), the building, historically known as the Air Base Laundry, reflects the fervor over the selection, planning and development of Air Base Sunnyvale, including the selected style of architecture for the base's first buildings, Spanish Revival. The period of significance for the property is 1931 through 1935, its date of construction through the end of operation by Air Base Laundry, which also falls within the time frame that the Spanish Revival style was immensely popular in California, from 1915 to into the 1930s."

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Stucco cladding at the primary facade and concrete side walls
- Pent parapet with clay roof tiles
- Arched corbeled cornice below the parapet
- Arched, recessed entryway with fully glazed, metal frame semi-circular transom and sidelights
- Symmetrical placement of five recessed clerestory windows on either side of the main facade, with six lites
- Monitor roof
- Divided-lite steel sash industrial windows with awning operability at the side facades.

Continuation of B12. References:

- Bridget Maley. "Tied House-954 Villa Street, Mountain View." Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record and Building, Structure, and Object Record Forms. State of California, January 2018.
- Jean McCloskey. "Air Base Laundry." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. National Park Service, Draft, October 2018.
- TreanorHL. "City of Mountain View Downtown Precise Plan Area Historic Resource Survey Report." Prepared for City of Mountain View, Draft June 2020.

DRAFT

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 1043 VILLA ST

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Santa Clara

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 1043 VILLA ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1237

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15813007

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Compound
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel, Wood - Shingle
Window Style: Bay Window, Casement, Double-Hung
Porch: Partial Width

Plan Shape: Irregular
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Cross-gabled roof with hipped rear volume; pedimented gable dormer at primary facade; patterned shingle siding with alternating rows of scalloped and square shingles; and partial-width porch with tapered square posts. The bay window and porch have hipped gabled.

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***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1904; The Leader

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PURDON SIMON J AND WILSON KATE, 1043 VILLA ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 1043 VILLA ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Queen Anne
***B6. Construction History:** The property was constructed in 1904. The front porch is not original and was added sometime after 1956. A detached rear garage, likely built concurrently with the main residence, was expanded by 1943.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Mahlon K. Taylor
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1904 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:
The property is a single-family home located in Old Mountain View designed in the Queen Anne style that is associated with the theme of Residential Development (1851-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. It was built by Mahlon K. Taylor in 1904 in the Bailey Tract subdivision along with the neighboring house at 1025 Villa Street, which has a similar design. The residence was first occupied by Pierre and Victoria Klein. Pierre Klein was a native of Alsace, France, and a renowned winemaker in San Francisco and on the San Francisco Peninsula.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

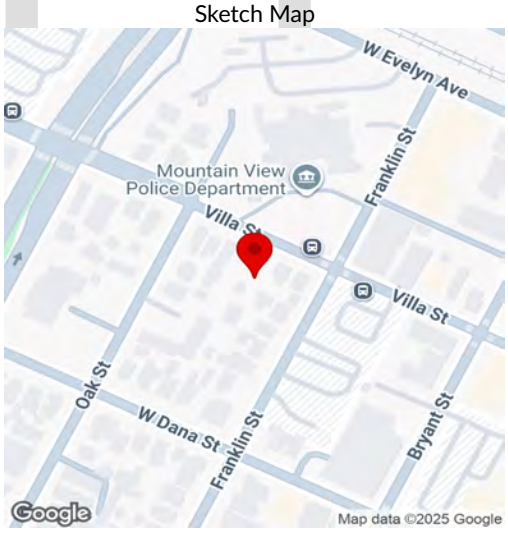
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. Property has an active Mills Act contract.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. Apart from its ownership by Pierre Klein, whose winemaking endeavors are not directly associated with 1043 Villa Street, it is not associated with persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. The property has not been identified as the work of a notable architect or builder and does not possess high artistic merit. While the residence does not rise to a level of historic significance for listing in the National Register or California Register, 1043 Villa Street is currently listed in the Mountain View Register under Criterion c (Architecture) as a rare surviving example of the Queen Anne style in Mountain View, and continues to retain eligibility. The building exhibits distinctive features of the style, including the asymmetrical arrangement of the facade, steep pitched roof, decorative shingle patterning, bargeboard, and partial-width porch with tapered porch columns. Very few exterior alterations are visible; therefore, the property retains all aspects of overall historic integrity for listing in the Mountain View Register with a period of significance of 1904, the year of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Cross-gabled roof with steep pitch and eave returns
- Belt course
- Horizontal wood and patterned shingle siding
- Pedimented gable dormer
- Decorative bargeboard elements framing either side of the dormer
- Original partially glazed wood-paneled front door
- Fenestration pattern and original double-hung wood sash windows with ogee lugs
- Square bay window with hipped roof
- Exterior brick chimney.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- “Brief Notes.” 1904. The Leader II (3).
- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 1200 VILLA ST
P1. Other Identifier: 1240 VILLA ST
***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted
***a. County:** Santa Clara
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 1200 VILLA ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1126
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15404012

***P3a. Description:**
Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Arched
Porch: Recessed Entrance
Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Spanish Clay Tile
Primary Door Material: Fully Glazed
Window Material: Metal
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Metal balconettes; wrought iron metal light fixtures; plaster ornamentation with roundel reading "Pacific Press"; and tall, narrow arched openings with glass block.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP13. Community center/social hall
***P4. Resources Present:** ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 1, 2024

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1948; Mountain View Public Library

***P7. Owner and Address:**
GOOGLE INC, 1600 AMPHITHEATRE PKWY, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94043

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 1200 VILLA ST

B1. Historic Name: Pacific Press Auditorium
B2. Common Name: 1240 Villa Street
B3. Original Use: Institutional
B4. Present Use: Tech/Corporate Campus

***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revival

***B6. Construction History:** The subject building was built in 1948. An aerial photograph of the Pacific Press campus dating to approximately the 1950s shows that the subject building has retained its footprint, massing, and roof form. However, the building was shown with no fenestration along the south facade. Seven arched windows have since been installed along the south facade, each with black metal mullions. A Sanborn map from 1956 labels the building as the "church auditorium" and notes a wood truss roof.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Civic Growth and Social, Religious & Cultural Development (1945-1979) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1948-1983 **Property Type:** Institutional **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion b (Events)

Statement of Significance:

The property is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style auditorium on the former Pacific Press campus located in the Shoreline West area of Mountain View. It is significant under the theme of Civic Growth and Social, Religious & Cultural Development (1945-1979) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The subject building was built in 1948 for the Pacific Press Publishing campus to serve as an auditorium and convention space for religious and employee programming. Damage was repaired and buildings rebuilt immediately following, and the facilities continued to expand over the subsequent years.

The Pacific Press was founded in 1904 in Mountain View as a Seventh-Day Adventist publishing business and was a major employer in Mountain View, and stimulated the residential development of the surrounding Shorline West neighborhood. The campus was severely damaged by the 1906 Earthquake and subsequent fires two months later.

See Continuation Sheet.

DRAFT

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP16. Religious building

***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
From visual analysis of the building and comparison with an undated color postcard, it appears likely that newer glazed window and door systems were installed within the existing recessed arched entryways. An accessible ramp was added in recent years.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject building was purpose-built in 1948 as an auditorium and was not known to provide any direct function related to the operation of the printing press business. Rather, the auditorium was used for employee gatherings and gatherings of the wider Seventh-day Adventist community. Other Pacific Press buildings have been demolished or substantially altered such that the full property does not retain historic integrity for listing in the National Register or California Register. As the auditorium served a more ancillary, social function to the Pacific Press printing facilities, the building does not appear to rise to a level of individual significance for listing in the National Register or California Register. However, the building is eligible for listing in the Mountain View Historic Register, as it was used by printing press employees for programming and is the last remaining extant building associated with the wider local Seventh-day Adventist community and Pacific Press campus, which was very significant to the development of Mountain View. The period of significance is 1948, the year of construction, through 1983, when the Pacific Press moved to Nampa, Idaho. Large arched windows have been installed along the south facade of the subject building, diminishing integrity of design, and the setting has been impacted as other Pacific Press buildings have been demolished or substantially altered and the site redeveloped for a tech campus. However, the building retains all other aspects of integrity including location, association, and feeling, which are most relevant to Criterion b (Events).

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall footprint and massing
- Gable roof with clay tiles and no eaves
- Stucco cladding and brick base
- Three arched openings at ground level at northwest facade
- Arched windows with metal mullions in recessed niche, above north facade main entrance
- Wrought iron balconette
- Wrought iron and art glass decorative fixtures on the northwest facade
- Tall, narrow arched openings with glass block on northwest facade
- Decorative plaster ornament with roundel reading "Pacific Press" in gable end of the northwest facade.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Aerial photograph of Pacific Press., ca.1950s. Mountain View Public Library. Accessed May 8, 2024. https://calisphere.org/item/46989a230c917422e1c82a5b5a360b5e/.
- Colored Postcard Showing the Pacific Press Auditorium, Built in 1948. Undated. Mountain View Public Library. http://archive.org/details/cmv_001037.
- Sanborn Map Company. “Insurance Maps of Mountain View, California.” Sanborn Map Company, 1956. Fire Insurance Maps Online.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 1209 VILLA ST

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted
***a. County:** Santa Clara
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 1209 VILLA ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1123
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15409043

***P3a. Description:**
Architectural Style: Dutch Colonial
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gambrel
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel, Wood - Shingle
Window Style: Double-Hung
Porch: Portico

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Cross-gambrel roof at the gambrel roof ends; wood sash double-hung windows with divided upper lites; and interior brick chimney.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property
***P4. Resources Present:** ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1907; Mountain View Register-Leader

***P7. Owner and Address:**
LENTCZNER MARK TRUSTEE & ET AL, 1209 VILLA ST, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3CS
***Resource Name or #** 1209 VILLA ST

B1. Historic Name: Malone House
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Dutch Colonial
***B6. Construction History:** 1209 Villa Street was built in 1907.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1851-1909) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1907 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** 3 (Design)
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: Not Evaluated for Mountain View Register
Statement of Significance:

1209 Villa Street is a Dutch Colonial Revival-style single-family residence occupying a visually prominent corner in the Shoreline West neighborhood, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1859-1909) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The neighborhood now referred to as "Shoreline West" grew as a residential area at what was then the west edge of Mountain View following the ca. 1904 establishment of the Seventh Day Adventist publisher, the Pacific Press publishing company located directly across Villa Street to the north. Despite the proximity to the Pacific Press campus, the original owner of the property, J.J. Malone, was not affiliated with the printing press and worked as an agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Malone occupied the house through 1926, followed by Pierre and Victorine Klein who owned the property from 1926-1942. Pierre Klein was a native of Alsace, France, and a renowned winemaker in San Francisco and on the San Francisco Peninsula. While Klein was a prominent winemaker and member of the Mountain View community, the subject property is not directly associated with these contributions.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

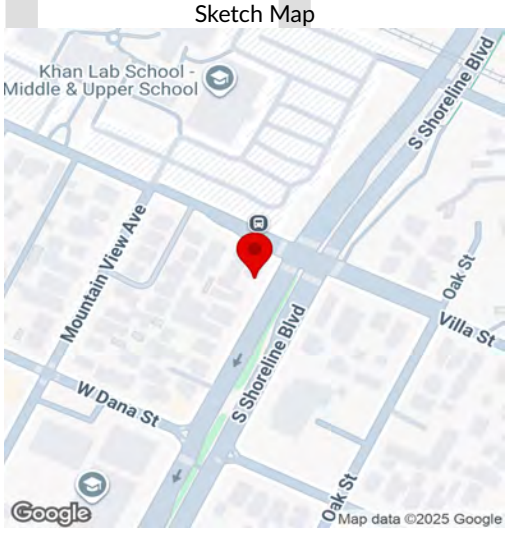
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B6. Construction History
In 1999, the property underwent a renovation that included the replacement of most windows in-kind, installation of a new door and sidelites at the primary entrance, the addition of square columns beneath the existing portico, and two projections to the rear south facade. Between 1908 and 1921, a rear ancillary building was converted and enlarge (or replaced with) a garage; the garage appears to have been altered since.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
1655 Villa Street appears eligible for the California Register under Criterion 3 as an excellent local example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style with elements of the Queen Anne style, including wood shingles at the gable ends and double-hung windows with geometric muntins at the upper sash. It was common for residences of this period to include eclectic influences and to see Queen Anne style features in Colonial Revival homes, which are distinctive for their gambrel roofs. Apart from its period of ownership by Pierre Klein, whose winemaking endeavors are not directly associated with 1655 Villa Street, it is not associated with persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. Any alterations to exterior facades appear to be in-kind or closely compatible, and therefore the property retains sufficient overall historic integrity for listing in the California Register. The period of significance is 1907, the year of construction. This evaluation does not address Mountain View Register eligibility.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Cross-gamble roof
- Horizontal wood clapboard siding with shingles in the gambrel roof ends
- Fenestration pattern and wood sash double-hung windows with divided lites
- Demi-lune wood vents
- Entrance portico

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.
- Ignoffo, Mary Jo. "Milestones: A History of Mountain View, California." Cupertino, CA: California History Center, 2002.
- Perry, Nicholas. "Mountain View." Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 1645 VILLA ST

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 1645 VILLA ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1136

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15410004

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Craftsman
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Slider
Porch: Partial Width

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Vinyl
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails; and round Tuscan columns at porch.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1924; Santa Clara County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
JAYASINGHE NILANHI AND WEERASINGHE VAJIRA E, 10757 S BLANEY AVE, CUPERTINO CA 95014

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 1645 VILLA ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman
***B6. Construction History:** The property was built in 1924. From visual analysis, many original wood windows have been replaced with vinyl sliders.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1924 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:

1645 Villa Street is a Craftsman-style bungalow located in the Shoreline West neighborhood, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. 1645 Villa Street was built as part of the larger pattern of residential development in surrounding blocks spurred by the need to house employees of the Pacific Press Association, whose printing facility was located less than a half mile to the northeast of the property. The neighborhood now referred to as "Shoreline West" grew as a residential area at what was then the west edge of Mountain View following the ca. 1904 establishment of the Seventh Day Adventist publisher, the Pacific Press publishing company. The publishing company's plant was located on Villa Street west of what is now South Shoreline Boulevard, having moved to Mountain View from its previous location in Oakland where it was established in 1874. Seventh-Day Adventist families who moved to the area with the business built their homes in the blocks along Mariposa Street, Pettis Avenue, Palo Alto Avenue, and Mountain View Avenue. According to historian Nick Perry, about 100 Seventh-Day Adventist families moved to Mountain View along with the Pacific Press Association, establishing an industrial enterprise in a town that previously had a population of around 600 and whose economy was based on agriculture. In subsequent decades, members of the Seventh Day Adventist community established to the southwest of the Pacific Press Association built local institutions such as the Mountain View Academy high school, established in 1922, and became active in local politics. By the start of World War II, the neighborhood consisted of dense residential blocks interspersed with patches of orchards remaining from its previous agricultural use. The publishing plant remained in operation in Mountain View until 1984.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
None

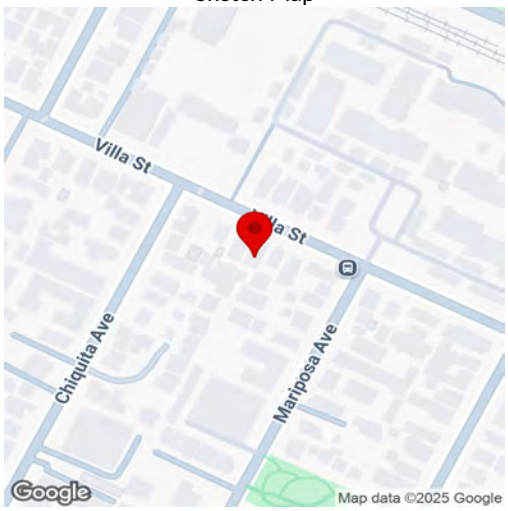
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
Other alterations include the replacement of the front and garage doors. A comparison of historic aerial photographs shows that a gabled, one-story rear addition was constructed sometime after 1968. Research could not confirm if the garage is original or altered.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
1645 Villa Street does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria. While the property does not rise to the level of significance and historic integrity for individual designation in the National Register or California Register. It is not associated with persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. The property has not been identified as the work of a notable architect or builder and does not possess high artistic merit. As a modest bungalow it does not rise to a level of distinction as an example of the Craftsman style for listing in the National Register or California Register. However, the property is currently listed in the Mountain View Register. 1645 Villa Street retains eligibility for the Mountain View Register under Criterion c as a good example of a Craftsman bungalow built during a period of increased housing development for local employees of the Pacific Press Association in Shoreline West. As currently written, the Mountain View Historic Preservation Ordinance does not provide a definition of historic integrity or threshold for integrity assessment, and a somewhat lower threshold of historic integrity compared to National Register and California Register-eligible properties may be utilized in assessing properties of local significance for the Mountain View Register. 1645 Villa Street has a rear addition that is minimally visible from the public right-of-way, is compatible in scale and design with the original building, and does not detract from the historic integrity. Replacement of original windows with vinyl-sash sliders has impacted historic integrity, but the overall Craftsman bungalow form, massing, and design remain legible and other original features such as the front porch are intact. As such, the property retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its local significance for Mountain View Register eligibility. The period of significance is 1924, the year of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Overall form and massing
- Low-pitch gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter and beam ends
- Partial-width porch with Tuscan columns
- Horizontal wood clapboard siding
- Vented gable.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- Ignoffo, Mary Jo. "Milestones: A History of Mountain View, California." Cupertino, CA: California History Center, 2002. NETR Online, aerial photographs, 1948-2020. Accessed online September 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
- Perry, Nicholas. "Mountain View." Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.
- University of California, Santa Barbara Library FrameFinder, historic aerials (1968). Accessed online September 2024, https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 1655 VILLA ST
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted
*a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 1655 VILLA ST City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-1136
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15410003

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Craftsman
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Double-Hung
Porch: Partial Width
Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Vinyl, Wood
Garage: None

Other Architectural/Site Features: Partial-width projecting porch has battered columns. Low-pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves and exposed beam ends. A one-story rear addition has a gabled roof with a steeper pitch than the original building. A detached garage is set back at the rear of the property.

DRAFT

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1928; Santa Clara County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
CHEN PING TRUSTEE & ET AL, 22064 BAXLEY CT, CUPERTINO CA 95014

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 1655 VILLA ST

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman
***B6. Construction History:** 1655 Villa Street was built in 1928.
See Continuation Sheet.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1928 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)

Statement of Significance:

1655 Villa Street is a Craftsman-style single-family residence located in the Shoreline West neighborhood, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. 1655 Villa Street was built as part of the larger pattern of residential development in surrounding blocks spurred by the need to house employees of the Pacific Press Association, whose printing facility was located less than a half mile to the northeast of the property. The neighborhood now referred to as "Shoreline West" grew as a residential area at what was then the west edge of Mountain View following the ca. 1904 establishment of the Seventh Day Adventist publisher, the Pacific Press publishing company. The publishing company's plant was located on Villa Street west of what is now South Shoreline Boulevard, having moved to Mountain View from its previous location in Oakland. where it was established in 1874. Seventh-Day Adventist families who moved to the area with the business built their homes in the blocks along Mariposa Street, Pettis Avenue, Palo Alto Avenue, and Mountain View Avenue. According to historian Nick Perry, about 100 Seventh-Day Adventist families moved to Mountain View along with the Pacific Press Association, establishing an industrial enterprise in a town that previously had a population of around 600 and whose economy was based on agriculture. In subsequent decades, members of the Seventh Day Adventist community established to the southwest of the Pacific Press Association built local institutions such as the Mountain View Academy high school, established in 1922, and became active in local politics. By the start of World War II, the neighborhood consisted of dense residential blocks interspersed with patches of orchards remaining from its previous agricultural use. The publishing plant remained in operation in Mountain View until 1984.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP4. Ancillary building

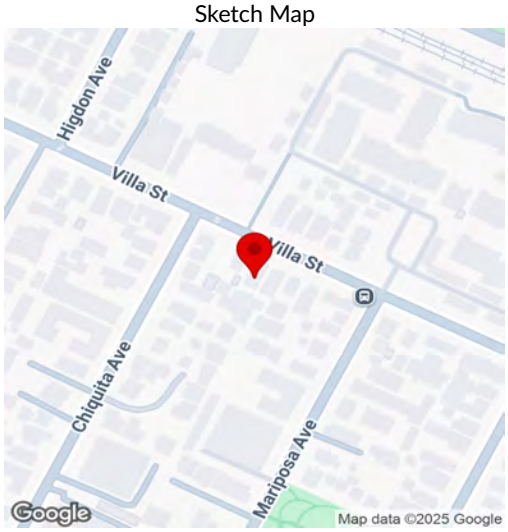
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



DRAFT

Continuation of B6. Construction History
From visual analysis, it appears that the original wood sash windows were replaced with vinyl or wood windows. A one-story rear addition with a steeper pitched gable roof was likely added in the 1990s, from analysis of aerial photographs.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register. It is not individually associated with persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. The property has not been identified as the work of a notable architect or builder and does not possess high artistic merit. While the property does not rise to the level of significance for individual designation in the National Register or California Register, the property is currently listed in the Mountain View Register. The property retains eligibility for local listing under Mountain View Register Criterion c (Design) as a good example of a vernacular bungalow associated with the residential development of Shoreline West following the arrival of Pacific Press. The bungalow, while modest in scale, has several distinctive Craftsman style features, including the prominent front porch with battered columns, exposed beam ends, and wood lattice roof vents. Although the roofline of the rear addition is somewhat visible, the addition is at the rear of the building and the overall original form, massing, and design of the residence remain legible, and other original cladding and architectural features are intact. As such, the property retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its significance for listing in the Mountain View Register. The period of significance is 1928, the year of construction.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall form and massing (excluding rear addition)
- Low-pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves and exposed beams
- Partial-width porch with battered columns
- Beveled horizontal wood siding
- Fenestration pattern and double-hung windows with divided-lite upper sash
- Wood lattice vents in gable ends.

DRAFT

Continuation of B12. References:

- NETR Online, aerial photographs, 1948-2020. Accessed online September 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
- Sanborn Map Company, fire insurance maps (1921, 1943, 1956). Accessed via San Francisco Public Library.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 *Resource Name or #: 253 N WHISMAN RD

P1. Other Identifier: 247-255 N WHISMAN RD

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mountain View (Date: 2021)

c. Address: 253 N WHISMAN RD City: Mountain View Zip: 94043-3911

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 16052009

***P3a. Description:**

Architectural Style: Vernacular
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Gable
Exterior Material: Wood - Clapboard/Lap/Bevel
Window Style: Double-Hung
Porch: Partial Width

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 1
Roof Material: Asphalt - Shingle
Primary Door Material: Wood - Panel
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Appears to have six single-family residences on site (description refers to central front residence at 253 N Whisman Road). Other buildings include a detached garage and other ancillary/storage buildings. Behind the buildings is an unmaintained apricot orchard.

DRAFT

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP3. Multiple family property, HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
April 26, 2024

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
ca.1930s-1940s; Aerial photographs

***P7. Owner and Address:**
FRANCIA GABRIEL TRUSTEE & ET AL, 1454 LEWISTON DR, SUNNYVALE CA 94087

***P8. Recorded by:**
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 2, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

***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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3S, 3CS, 5S3
***Resource Name or #** 253 N WHISMAN RD

B1. Historic Name: Francia Orchard
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Agricultural
B4. Present Use: Residential - Multi-Family

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** The Francia Orchard was planted with apricot trees to its current extent in 1935. By 1939, historic aerial photographs show that several small buildings had been constructed in the northwest corner of the site. By the 1940s, several larger buildings (including the central residence) had been constructed with gable roofs in the center of the furthest western edge of the lot, along with a cluster of smaller buildings constructed at the southwestern corner.
See Continuation Sheet.

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

***B8. Related Features:** Garage, Orchard, Outbuildings.

B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Francia Family

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Agricultural & Industrial Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View

Period of Significance: 1935-1968 **Property Type:** Agricultural **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** A/1 (Events), B/2 (Persons)

Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion a (Persons), MVRHR Criterion b (Events)

Statement of Significance:

The property is an apricot orchard with residential and agricultural support buildings in the North Whisman neighborhood that is associated with the theme of Agricultural & Industrial Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. The orchard at 253 N Whisman Road was established by orchardists Mike and Serafina Francia in 1935. Mike and Seraphina Francia were both natives of Italy and longtime Mountain View residents. Mike Francia arrived in Crescent City, California from Italy in 1913, eventually moving to San Jose in 1918 and settling in Mountian View in the 1930s. Serafina, also a native of Italy, settled in Mountain View prior to 1920. In 1935, the Francia family started their own apricot orchard at 253 N. Whisman Road, where they also resided until Mike's death in 1967 and Serafina's death the following year. The family's apricot orchard has since remained in the Francia family, and is significant as the only remaining apricot orchard in the city of Mountain View. Although not currently operational, the apricot trees remain extant in the orchard behind the residences along N Whisman Road. What is now the City of Mountain View was once predominately covered in agricultural land and was part of what was know as the Santa Clara "Valley of Heart's Delight." In 1919, the county had 91,152 acres of fruit tree orchards alone. However, the population growth and influx of aerospace, electronics, and other high-tech industries in the post-World War II period led to most of this agricultural land being redeveloped.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP4. Ancillary building

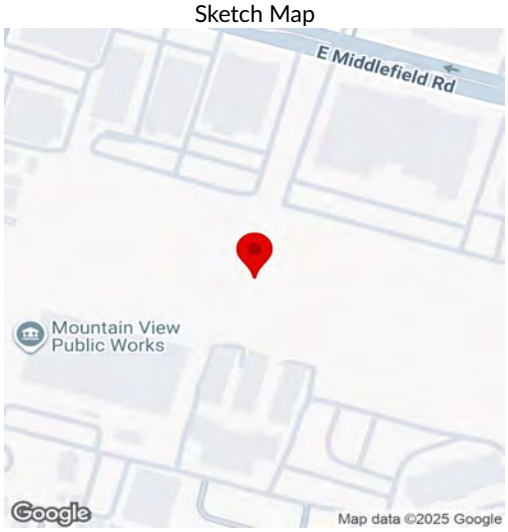
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
None

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



Continuation of B6. Construction History
From visual analysis, it appears that two larger residential buildings replaced existing structures at the north and southwestern corners of the property in the 1980s or 1990s. Other extant agricultural and residential buildings appear minimally altered.

Continuation of B10. Statement of Significance
Francia Orchard appears eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, and the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources at the local level under Criteria A/1/a (Events) as the only remaining orchard in Mountain View and for its association with Mountain View's important early agricultural development history. Francia Orchard also appears eligible under Criteria B/2/b (Persons) for its association with the family of Mike and Serafina Francia and their legacy as important local orchardists. While it is likely that several original residential buildings on the property have been replaced with new construction, the property retains the orchard and overall agricultural character and has sufficient overall historic integrity for listing in the National Register, California Register, and the Mountain View Register. The period of significance is 1935 to 1968, the year the orchard was established through the year of Serafina Francia's death.

The character-defining features of the resource include:
- Overall siting and landscape design
- Apricot tree species and planting patterns
- Agricultural outbuildings and residences that date to the period of significance.

Continuation of B12. References:

- Brandon Roth. "Old Orchard Represents Mountain View's Last Connection to Its Agricultural Past." Los Altos Town Crier 77, no. 15 (April 10, 2024): 7.
- California Division of Forestry. Flight CDF5, Frame 435. April 1, 1948. Photograph. University of California, Santa Barbara Special Collections. https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/apcatalog/report/report.php?filed_by=CDF5.
- Fairchild Aerial Surveys. Flight C-5750, Frame 3965. January 1, 1939. Photograph. University of California, Santa Barbara Special Collections. https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/apcatalog/report/report.php?filed_by=C-5750.
- "Mike Francia." Palo Alto Times, July 10, 1967, 4.
- "Mrs. Francia." Palo Alto Times, March 3, 1968, 4.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 680 YOSEMITE AV
P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Santa Clara
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View (Date: 2021)
c. Address: 680 YOSEMITE AV City: Mountain View Zip: 94041-2159
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 15809058

*P3a. Description:
Architectural Style: Tudor Revival/English Cottage
Construction Type: Wood Frame
Roof Style: Cross-gabled
Exterior Material: Stucco
Window Style: Bay Window, Dormer, Double-Hung
Porch: Recessed Entrance, stoop

Plan Shape: Rectangle
Number of Stories: 2
Roof Material: Flat Clay Tile
Primary Door Material: Wood
Window Material: Wood
Garage: Detached Garage

Other Architectural/Site Features: Steeply pitched cross-gabled roof covered with flat clay tiles. Twin dormers with steep gable roofs on the first floor with an inset demilune motif. Recessed entrance with curved walls. Dormer with shed roof at the second floor.

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*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo



P5b. Description of Photo:
May 3, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☑ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1928; Previous documentation

*P7. Owner and Address:
CAMPIONE RICHARD J AND MARY E TRUSTEE,
680 YOSEMITE AVE, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 2, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Page & Turnbull, "City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement," prepared for City of Mountain View, Final Draft, October 1, 2024.

*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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 5S1
***Resource Name or #** 680 YOSEMITE AV

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Residential - Single-Family
B4. Present Use: Residential - Single-Family
***B5. Architectural Style:** Tudor Revival/English Cottage
***B6. Construction History:** 680 Yosemite Street was built in 1928 by builder P.N. Doyle. Clay roof tiles replaced the original roofing at an unknown date. Detached garage appears to be original.

***B7. Moved?** ☑ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** Garage
B9a. Architect: Unknown
b. Builder: Pat N. Doyle
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Residential Development (1910-1944) **Area:** Mountain View
Period of Significance: 1928 **Property Type:** Residential - Single-Family **Applicable NR/CR Criteria:** None
Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criteria: MVRHR Criterion c (Design)
Statement of Significance:

680 Yosemite Avenue is a Tudor Revival-style single-family residence located in Old Mountain View, associated with the theme of Residential Development (1910-1944) as elaborated in the City of Mountain View Historic Context Statement. 680 Yosemite was the first residence built in the Nelson Manor Tract, which originally included 150 lots. It was constructed by Pat N. Doyle, a notable local contractor and designer who built several other residences in the Nelson Manor Tract. The property was the personal residence of Doyle from 1928 to 1929, however, it was sold to George Batten in 1929 and then sold back to Doyle from 1930 to 1934.

The subject property retains eligibility for the Mountain View Register under Criterion c (Architecture) as an excellent local example of Tudor Revival architecture and the work of notable local builder Pat N. Doyle. The property has been minimally altered and retains a high level of integrity. The period of significance is 1928, the year of construction. The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under any criteria, as it is not associated with persons, events, or broad patterns important to local, California, or national history, nor is it likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. While it is a good local example of Tudor Revival residential architecture, it would not be considered high-style or possessing artistic merit.

The character-defining features of the resource include:

- Cross-gabled roof with steep pitch
- Stucco cladding
- Twin gabled and shed dormers
- Recessed, curved entrance
- Bay window
- Detached garage.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
HP4. Ancillary building

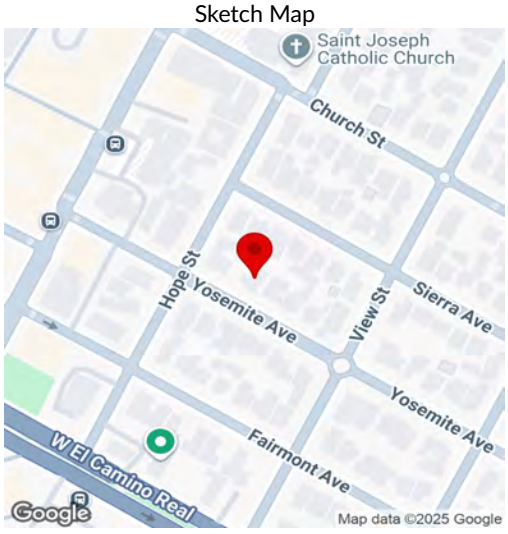
***B12. References:**
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:
The property is currently listed on the Mountain View Register. Property has an active Mills Act contract.

***B14. Evaluator:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2, 2025

Sketch Map



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Continuation of B12. References:

- Carey & Co. Inc, "Citywide Historic Properties Survey Mountain View, California." Vols. I and II. Prepared for City of Mountain View, September 1, 2008.

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