

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Professorville Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

same

2 LOCATION

The District comprises an area roughly bounded by
STREET & NUMBER Addison, Cowper, Embarcadero, Emerson and Ramona Streets.
(Please see map and list of included addresses)

CITY, TOWN

Palo Alto

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

12

STATE

California

VICINITY OF

CODE
06

COUNTY

Santa Clara

CODE
085

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT

☐ BUILDING(S)

☐ STRUCTURE

☐ SITE

☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC

☒ PRIVATE

☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS

☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED

☐ UNOCCUPIED

☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED

☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED

☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE

☐ COMMERCIAL

☐ EDUCATIONAL

☐ ENTERTAINMENT

☐ GOVERNMENT

☐ INDUSTRIAL

☐ MILITARY

☐ MUSEUM

☐ PARK

☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE

☐ RELIGIOUS

☐ SCIENTIFIC

☐ TRANSPORTATION

☐ OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Santa Clara County Clerk's Office

STREET & NUMBER

191 North First Street

CITY, TOWN

San Jose

STATE

California

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Point of Historical Interest No. SCI-001

DATE

1975

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Office of Historic Preservation

CITY, TOWN

Sacramento

STATE

California

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☒ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☒ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Professorville Historic District comprises roughly the area bounded by Ramona, Addison, Embarcadero, and Waverley Streets.

The area is characterized by abundant and mature landscaping, and residential structures that range in style from Colonial Revival to Craftsman. Some examples of the later Spanish Colonial Revival and Period Revival modes also occur and while stylistically different, become related to the earlier buildings through their residential scale, design quality, and ample, mature landscaping. Construction dates of structures within the proposed district essentially range from the late 1890's to the mid 1920's. Houses range from one to two and a half stories in height with differences in size often diminished or obscured by plant materials.

The District is composed of 113 structures, 6 of which are considered to be intrusions. The district is shaped irregularly, with a cut-out in the center to exclude several buildings of more recent date and unsympathetic architectural style. Numerous other structures of almost like-character and quality surround the proposed district but are excluded due to their lesser overall building quality, greater degree of alterations, or intrusions that interrupt their inclusion as structures contiguous to the District.

Buildings and sites contributing to the character of the district:

1. 271-3 Addison: Vernacular cottage, c. 1890, one and a half story, shiplap, minimal bargeboard decoration, some alterations.
2. 281 Addison: Colonial Revival/Classical Revival, c. 1900, two stories, asbestos siding, porch with Tuscan columns and dentil course.
3. 301 Addison: Colonial Revival, c. 1904, one and a half story, shingle, parapetted porch with Tuscan columns, glassed in porch.
4. 940 Bryant: Colonial Revival, c. 1900, one story, clapboard, hipped dormered roof and slanted bay windows, unusual corner at porch.
5. 943 Bryant: Colonial Revival, c. 1900, two stories, shingle and shiplap, porch supported by columns, hip roof.
6. 944 Bryant: Craftsman, c. 1900, one story, shingle, hip roof with skylight facing East, casement windows.
7. 951 Bryant: Colonial Revival/Shingle, c. 1900, two stories, shingle, palladian windows, tree trunk section columns support overhang of house that forms porch.
8. Frank Angell House, 1005 Bryant: Colonial Revival with Shingle style characteristics, 1892, two and a half stories, shingle, gambrel roof, triple columns support building overhang that forms Porch, unusual patterned brick work.

9. 1010 Bryant: Colonial Revival, c. 1907, one and a half stories, shingled steeply gabled roof with long street-facing dormer, entrance gate with posts and finials.
10. 1017-23 Bryant: Colonial Revival/Shingle, c. 1893, two stories, shingle, twin gambrel-roofed dormers framing rectangular dormer, columns support overhang of building creating porch.
11. 1020 Bryant: Colonial Revival, c. 1907, two stories, shingle, symmetrical format with square second floor projections, flared at the belt course.
12. 1027 Bryant: Colonial Revival/Queen Anne/Craftsman, c. 1898, two stories, shiplap, shingle, decorative arches in porch.
13. 1028 Bryant: Colonial Revival, c. 1900, one story, shiplap, hip roof, slanted bay, Tuscan porch columns.
14. 1033 Bryant: Colonial Revival, 1899, two stories, shingle, fluted pilasters with capitals, gambrel roof, some alterations.
15. 1036 Bryant: Colonial Revival, c. 1915, one story, stucco, gabled roof, slightly arched porch with doubled columns, material and style differ from neighborhood standard.
16. Varian House, 1044 Bryant: Craftsman, 1902, one and a half story, shingle, hip roof with dormer, cantilevered square bay, house is important historically: the Varian brothers invented the Klystron tube.
17. 1052 Bryant: Craftsman/Colonial Revival, c. 1910, one story, narrow clapboard, large veranda on two sides of house, shallow hip roof with carved rafter ends.
18. Sun-bonnet House, 1061 Bryant: Colonial Revival, 1899, two stories, shingle, designed by Bernard Maybeck, gambrel roof.
19. 1100 Bryant: Craftsman, c. 1904, two story with one story wing to street, shingle, very thin roof overhang and eave members, slanted bay by entrance.
20. 1106 Bryant: Colonial Revival, c. 1910, one story, asbestos siding, hip roof with dormer, Tuscan porch columns.
21. 1116 Bryant: Colonial Revival, c. 1900, one and a half story, clapboard and shingles, hipped and gabled roof forms with flared eaves, dormer with geometric mullion pattern.
22. Castilleja Hall, later Nardyne Apartments, 1121 Bryant: Colonial Revival/Classical Revival, c. 1892, two stories, shingle, rectangular block format primary details are two entry columns, was once used as a school.

23. 1130 Bryant: Craftsman Chalet, c. 1915, two story, clapboard, broad street facing gable, cantilevered balcony with jigsaw balustrade, elaborate window facings.
24. 1135 Bryant: Craftsman, c. 1910, one story, stucco with shingled lower half of structure.
25. 1140 Bryant: Colonial Revival, c. 1905, one story, shingle, hip roof with soffited eave and arched recessed entry, bland but not unsupportive component of neighborhood.
26. 1143 Bryant: Prairie, c. 1915, two story, stucco, the heavily hooded entry detail is unusual in this style.
27. 1148 Bryant: Craftsman/Colonial Revival, c. 1905, one and a half story, shingle, symmetrical, hip roofed building with tripartite ground floor windows.
28. 1160 Bryant: Colonial Revival, c. 1914, two and a half story, wide clapboard, gabled roof, ribbon-banded casement windows, integral auto and pedestrian gates at north side.
29. 1200 Bryant: Colonial Revival, 1904, one and a half story, stucco, symmetrical half timber design, with large gabled dormers.
30. 235 Embarcadero: Craftsman, c. 1907, three story, shingle, shallow hip roof, curved porch brackets, casement windows, very large wisteria vines, aviary.
31. 251 Embarcadero: Colonial Revival, c. 1900, two story, shingle.
32. 200 Kingsley: Craftsman, c. 1910, one story, shingle, massive hip roof, wrap-around verandah, French doors, double-hung windows with x-shaped muntin pattern.
33. Fowler Residence, 221 Kingsley: Colonial Revival with Craftsman influences, 1900, shingle, widows walk, large enclosed garden, Point of Historical Interest SCI-006.
34. 222 Kingsley, Colonial Revival, c. 1905, one and a half story, shingle, steeply gabled roof with tiny shed dormer, sawtooth shingle pattern, Tuscan columns at porch.
35. 252 Kingsley, Craftsman, c. 1910, two story, shingle, gabled roof, pedimented porch with square posts, side lights at entry, leaded window.
36. 257 Kingsley: Craftsman, c. 1905, one and a half stories, shingle, two kinds of shingles, - smaller on upper portion, larger size on lower portion.
37. 262 Kingsley: Craftsman, c. 1910, two story, shingle and clapboard, surface texture differentiation between first and second floor, banded leaded diamond-pane casement windows on second floor.
38. 334 Kingsley: Classical Revival, 1903, two story, narrow clapboard, formal, symmetrical house with slanted bays, turned ball finials, balustrades above porch, bay.

39. 356 Kingsley: Vernacular, c. 1893, two story, shiplap, gabled roof with soffited eave, fishscale shingles in gable ends, entry with side- and fan lights, some alterations to fenestration.
40. 360 Kingsley: Colonial Revival variant, c. 1900, two story, clapboard, gabled roof with wide overhang, second floor overhang supported by square posts, leaded casement doors facing street.
41. 364 Kingsley: Craftsman, c. 1899, one story, shingle, shallow hip roof, informal composition, part of complex with 374.
42. 374 Kingsley: Craftsman, c. 1905, one story, shingle, shallow hip roof, informal composition, part of complex with 364.
43. 405 Kingsley: Spanish Colonial Revival, one story, stucco and tile, patio entry, varied roof levels.
44. 430 Kingsley: Colonial Revival, 1902, two story, shingle, hip roof with soffited eaves, entry at side, flare at second floor level.
45. Hutchinson House, 433 Kingsley: Colonial Revival, c. 1899, two story, shingle and shiplap, gambrel roof, circular entrance canopy supported by columns.
46. 450 Kingsley: Colonial Revival/Shingle style, c. 1902, two and a half story, shiplap and shingle, gambrel roof with blind arch in end gable, palladian window, wrap-around verandah with paired columns.
47. 457 Kingsley: Tudor, 1914, half-timbered, with stucco, two and a half story, interesting English half timber work.
48. 490 Kingsley: Spanish Colonial Revival, c. 1915, two story, stucco, hip tile toof, dentils and classical moldings at eave, porch with classical revival detail.
49. Fleugel Residence, 501 Kingsley: Colonial Revival, 1897, two and a half story, clapboard, gambrel roof, semicircular porch, later addition to each end.
50. 225 Lincoln: Craftsman, c. 1905, one story, vertical board and batten, additive composition with irregular, rambling form, extensively planted grounds.
51. 251 Lincoln: Colonial Revival/Craftsman, c. 1908, two story, shingle, alterations to entry and addition to rear.
52. 308 Lincoln: Colonial Revival, 1900, two story, shingle, hip roof with dormer, Tuscan columns supporting overhanging porch.
53. 318 Lincoln: Colonial Revival, 1901, one and a half story, shingle, wide slanted bay window, double gable dormer, squatly proportioned Tuscan columns at porch.

54. 331 Lincoln: Colonial Revival, c. 1900, two and a half story, shingle, porch altered.
55. 334 Lincoln: Colonial Revival, 1896, two and a half story, shingle, and shiplap, bay window in second story, large first floor porch with Tuscan columns.
56. 345 Lincoln: Colonial Revival, 1893, two story, clapboard and shingle, columned capitals support incised entrance opening and balconied gable above, gambrel roof, water tower at rear.
57. 356 Lincoln: Craftsman, 1896, one story, shingle, sawtooth course at heading level, series of linked pyramiddally roofed pavillions, pedimented porch, exceptional planting.
58. 365 Lincoln: Craftsman/Shingle, 1896, two and a half story, shingles, circular balcony, porch detail.
59. 381 Lincoln, Craftsman, 1894, two story, shingled, L-shaped porch, supported by posts, hedge forms entrance arch.
60. 405 Lincoln: Spanish Colonial Revival, c. 1925, one story, stucco, Spanish tile roof, arched entry, some porticoes with flat roof.
61. 1000 Ramona: Craftsman, c. 1910, one story, shingle, carved beam ends, porch and fenestration altered.
62. 1001 Ramona: Craftsman, 1908, two story, shingle, wide porch with arched paned window enclosing the end.
63. 1004 and 1006 Ramona, vernacular, c. 1910, two story, clapboard, no ornamentation, structure is hidden doesn't contribute because unseen.
64. 1020 Ramona: Craftsman, c. 1915, one and a half story, clapboard, upper story altered.
65. 1021 Ramona: Colonial Revival, c. 1905, two story, shingle and clapboard, same plan as 1029, end of porch enclosed with windows, hip roof.
66. 1024 Ramona: Craftsman, c. 1908, one and a half story, shingle, gable roof with dormer.
67. 1029 Ramona: Colonial Revival, c. 1910, two story, shingle and clapboard, columns support porch that extends across front, square/cubic format, end of porch windowed in, same plan as 1021, hip roof.
68. 1037 Ramona: Colonial Revival, 1908, one story, clapboard, decorative frieze in porch column and elegant balusters are porch details and primary ornamentation, hip roof.
69. 1040 Ramona: Craftsman, c. 1915, two story, shingle, belt course at second floor sill level, wide overhangs.
70. 1047 Ramona: Classical Revival, c. 1905, two story, clapboard, hip roof with dormer, symmetrical format, Tuscan columns at porch.

71. 1048 Ramona: Colonial Revival, c. 1903, one and a half story, clapboard, porch with Tuscan columns, miniature balcony at second floor, decorative gable vent.
72. 1057 Ramona: Craftsman/Colonial Revival, c. 1905, two story, shingle, tripartite window in gable, Tuscan columns at porch, porch partially enclosed.
73. 1102 Ramona: Colonial Revival variant, c. 1910, two story, shingle and clapboard, hip roof with dormer, later addition at entry.
74. 1103 Ramona: Colonial Revival, c. 1905, one and a half story, shingle, dentils, long dormer across front, porch altered.
75. 1106 Ramona: Craftsman, c. 1915, one and a half story, shingle, recessed entry, shed-roofed square bays, some alterations at entrance.
76. 1112 Ramona: Craftsman, c. 1910, one story, shingle, recessed entry, hip roof with dormer.
77. 1115 Ramona: Colonial Revival, 1903, two and a half story, shingle, gambrel roof with ridge parallel to street, two tiers of running dormers.
78. 1116 Ramona: Craftsman/Colonial Revival, c. 1910, two story, shingle and clapboard, square bay, recessed entry porch.
79. 1125 Ramona: Colonial Revival, c. 1900, one and a half story, shingle, gable street front with gambrel side elevations.
80. 1132, 1140, 1166 Ramona: (one building) Craftsman, 1910, one story, shingle, hip roof, originally an outbuilding to 221 Kingsley.
81. 1139 Ramona: Colonial Revival, c. 1905, one and a half story, shingle, gambrel roof, shallow bay.
82. 1147 Ramona: Craftsman, c. 1910, one and a half story, shingle, side entrance, hip roof with jerkin head dormers.
83. 1155 Ramona: Vernacular/Craftsman, c. 1910, one and a half story, shingle.
84. 1101 Waverley: Colonial Revival/Period Revival, 1925, two story, stucco, columned entrance is primary detail.
85. 1110 Waverley: Craftsman, c. 1910, two story, shingle, shallow hip roof with wide overhangs.
86. 1135 Waverley: Colonial Revival, c. 1925, two story, shingles, brick fireplace unusual, formal gabled entry with columns.

87. 1136 Waverley: Colonial Revival, c. 1893, two and a half story, calpboard, steep gambrel roof, large verandah with thin columns.
88. 1146 Waverley: Queen Anne, 1893, two story, clapboard and shingle, half timbered gable, chamfered entry corner.
89. 1155 Waverley: Spanish Colonial Revival, c. 1935, one and two story composition, stucco, arched entry and windows.
90. 1177 Waverley: Mediterranean Revival, 1935, stucco and tile, two story, arched entry.
91. 1220 Waverley: Craftsman, c. 1900, one story, shingle, shallow hip roof, casement windows, lattice work at porches.
92. 1221 Waverley: altered Colonial Revival, c. 1910, two story, stucco and shingle, grounds important as an anchor to district corner.
93. 1240 Waverley: Classical Revival, c. 1910, two story, clapboard, soffited eave with brackets, overscaled porch pediment.
94. 1248 Waverley: Colonial Revival, c. 1910, two story, shingle, simplified Classical Revival porch.
95. 1101 Emerson: Colonial Revival, c. 1912, one and a half story, shingle.
96. 1102 Emerson: Spanish Colonial Revival, c. 1925, one story, stucco.
97. 1111 Emerson: Colonial Revival, c. 1910, one and a half story, shiplap.
98. 1118 Emerson: Colonial Revival/Craftsman/Prairie, c. 1920, two story, shingle.
99. 1121 Emerson: Colonial Revival, c. 1915, two story, shingle.
100. 1128 Emerson: English Cottage, c. 1915-18, one and a half story, stucco.
101. 1129 Emerson: Craftsman, c. 1910-15, one and a half story, shingle.
102. 1134 Emerson: Prairie/Craftsman, c. 1915, two story, shingle.
103. 1176 Emerson: Spanish Colonial Revival, c. 1930, two story, stucco.
104. 319 Addison: Craftsman, c. 1910 with recent second story addition and alterations to entry and second story, shingle.
105. 327 Addison: Craftsman/Colonial Revival, c. 1905, one and one half stories, shingle.

Historical intrusions but environmentally compatible structures

106. 1133 Emerson: Contemporary Shingle, c. 1977, two story, shingle
107. 1135 Emerson: Contemporary Shingle, c. 1977, two story, shingle

Nonconforming intrusions detracting from the integrity of the district;

108. 303 Kingsley: California Ranch; c. 1963, one story, stucco box.
109. 425 Kingsley: Contemporary, 1975, one and two story in part, shingle, placement too forward for neighborhood.
110. 329 Lincoln: originally Colonial Revival, date indeterminable due to alterations, two story, wood siding, possible carriage house.
111. 1013 Ramona: stylistic affinities obscured by alterations, c. 1905, two story, stucco, alterations on surface and porch, intrusion in material, angled bay and pedimented entry altered.
112. 1030 Ramona: California Ranch, c. 1950, one story, vertical board and batten, intrusion in style, date, and siting.
113. 1130 Waverley: Rustic bungalow, c. 1950, one story, vertical board and batten, intrusion in style, quality of design and use of materials.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES c.1895-1979

BUILDER/ARCHITECT varied

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Professorville Historic District is significant due to both its historic associations and its architectural/environmental values. The district was one of the earliest residential areas in Palo Alto, housing a large proportion of the first professors to instruct at the fledgling University. As such its residents helped to shape not only the standards, directions, and intellectual atmosphere of the University, but those of the community as well.

The primary values of the district lie, however, in its visual contributions due to the consistent character and high quality of the buildings and streetscapes that comprise it. Landscaping qualities contribute strongly to the character and ambience of the area, as do the Colonial Revival and Craftsman shingle covered structures which largely constitute the architectural makeup of the district.

The city of Palo Alto was created subsequent to the founding of Stanford University, essentially to serve as a university town. Construction of the University began on May 14, 1887, on land that had been the Leland Stanford farm. Early founders desired the presence of a town near the University but the two existing nearby towns of Mayfield and Menlo Park did not seem suitable to them. The founders wanted the town that would provide the University with housing and community services to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages. Since neither of the two existing towns met this requirement or seemed willing to give up their saloon businesses, Leland Stanford, in 1887, acquired 740 acres to create a new townsite. The City of Palo Alto was founded with the attitude of wholesomeness, and when liquor finally came to the town through annexed areas, there were many who resisted, asserting that a town without alcohol attracted families seeking a superior environment for their children.

Because of the specifics of Palo Alto's origins, its beginning was abrupt rather than evolutionary. It sprang fullgrown, or almost so, as an adjunct to Stanford University, and the presence of Stanford influenced the layout and image of the new city very strongly. Many of Stanford's early faculty shared their expertise with the forming city and many innovative civic functions such as municipal ownership of utilities and subsidized health care can be credited to their input.

Professorville, as its name implies, was to be the home of the Stanford University faculty. In 1889, Timothy Hopkins subdivided the land for Leland Stanford and opened it up for development. Several of Stanford's first faculty members built houses in this new section of town, as it had easy access to the campus by way of Embarcadero Street. The lots are large and the substantial houses indicate ample academic salaries.

The University recruited many of its faculty from the East; those people naturally imported the current tastes and fashions of their origins. Thus there is a distinctive visual character to this area of the city which relates it as strongly to Eastern and Midwestern cities as it does to California. This no doubt accounts for the American Colonial Revival influence, popular at the time in California, but not to the degree indicated by the frequency of the style in Palo Alto. Landscaping in the area too, tends to be traditional rather than exotic, as if ideas of garden design had been formed and set without reference to the special qualities of the California landscape.

The buildings which give the Professorville area its strongest image are the brown-shingled houses whose stylistic allegiance ranges from the Colonial Revival to the Craftsman. The ample yards and mature plantings are as important a part of the area as the buildings themselves; sometimes, indeed, the vegetation overpowers the buildings. There are, in the area, designs by many nationally, and even internationally, known architects.

The Sun-Bonnet House, also referred to as the "Kellogg House" at 1061 Bryant, is a key structure within the district. The corner siting of this large structure adds to its prominence within the District. Its distinctive design is the work of the nationally known Bay Area architect Bernard Maybeck. While its materials, style, and scale express the themes of the surrounding neighborhood, the structure's outstanding design at the hand of a master architect make it a key structure within the city as well as the District.

The Castilleja Hall at 1121 Bryant was formerly one of the first girl's preparatory schools in the area. Originally located at 319 Kingsley, the building was moved to its present location in the early 1900's, where classes were conducted until the present Castillejo School complex at 1310 Bryant was built about 1910. Although an unusual building form for a residential district, the structure's historic and unusual architectural values make it a focal point of the area.

The large Colonial Revival structure at 221 Kingsley, known as the Fowler Residence, has a strong Craftsman/oriental character to its design. Built for the widow of Joshua Fowler, a Spanish American War Officer, it served as the home of her son and his bride, the daughter of Stanford University's second president. True to the Professorville tradition, it became the home of Professor Karl Brandt, an agricultural economist, in 1938. With its large grounds and imposing size and design, the structure was known as the "mansion" of the neighborhood. Historically and architecturally it is a key District structure.

The structure at 450 Kingsley is a very sophisticated interpretation of the Queen Anne mode, designed by Frank McMurray of Chicago. Its considerable size and clarity of form lend it prominence as does its amply landscaped, generously proportioned physical setting. It gains historic importance as the house of one of the original fifteen Stanford professors.

The large Tudor Revival house with its half timber design at 457 Kingsley is a particularly fine rendition of the style. Its imposing size is rather shielded from the streetscape due to tall hedges at the sidewalk. However, its woodsy Medieval character is most compatible with the essentially Colonial Revival/Craftsman image of the District. Its strong design statement and considerable size make it a focal structure of the neighborhood.

The unusual variant of the Colonial Revival style at 345 Lincoln was designed by Professor A.B. Clark in 1893. Clark was an early head of the Stanford University Art Department whose son, Birge Clark, became a major local architect and designer. Charles Wing, for whom the struc-

ture was designed, served as an important civic leader for the city and was a noted engineer, having designed and built the Stanford Stadium and the Big Basin State Park. The structure is an important architectural and historical focal point of the area, whose design and background reflect the essence of the District.

The Professorville Historic District is particularly expressive of one of Palo Alto's strongest visual characteristic modes, the shingled Colonial Revival variants that contribute so much to the quality of the city's architectural environment. The scale of the structures and the abundant planting also contribute strongly to the character of the entire area.

The District reflects the unique background of the area's origins and its early ties to the founding of both the University and Palo Alto itself. As such, the Professorville Historic District creates a strong sense of place and time expressive of Palo Alto's intrinsic character and heritage.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

American Association of Women, Palo Alto Branch Gone Tomorrow?, 1971
Butler, Phyllis, Valley of Santa Clara, 1975
Cogswell, Elinor V., "Palo Alto Its Backgrounds, Beginnings and Growth",
The Tall Tree, Vol. 1, No. 10, March 1960
"From Portola to Palo Alto", The Tall Tree, Vol. III, No. 10, March 1960
Professorville Walking Tour Brochure, Palo Alto AAUW publishers

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 34.43 (app.)

QUADRANGLE NAME Palo Alto

QUADRANGLE SCALE 7 1/2'

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,0 5,7,5 4,4,0 4,1 4,4 2,1,0

B 1,0 5,7,5 4,4,0 4,1 4,3 7,2,0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 1,0 5,7,4 7,2,0 4,1 4,3 7,2,0

D 1,0 5,7,4 7,2,0 4,1 4,4 2,0,0

E

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The area bounded by the alley between Emerson and Ramona Streets to Addison; then NE to the SW boundaries of 271-73, 281 Addison, NW to include 944, 940 Bryant, N & NE to include 943, 951 Bryant, 319, 327 Addison

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

no overlapping boundaries

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Paula Boghosian/ John Beach

ORGANIZATION

Historic Environment Consultants

DATE

April 17, 1979

STREET & NUMBER

2306 J St.

TELEPHONE

(916) 44602447

CITY OR TOWN

Sacramento

STATE

California

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

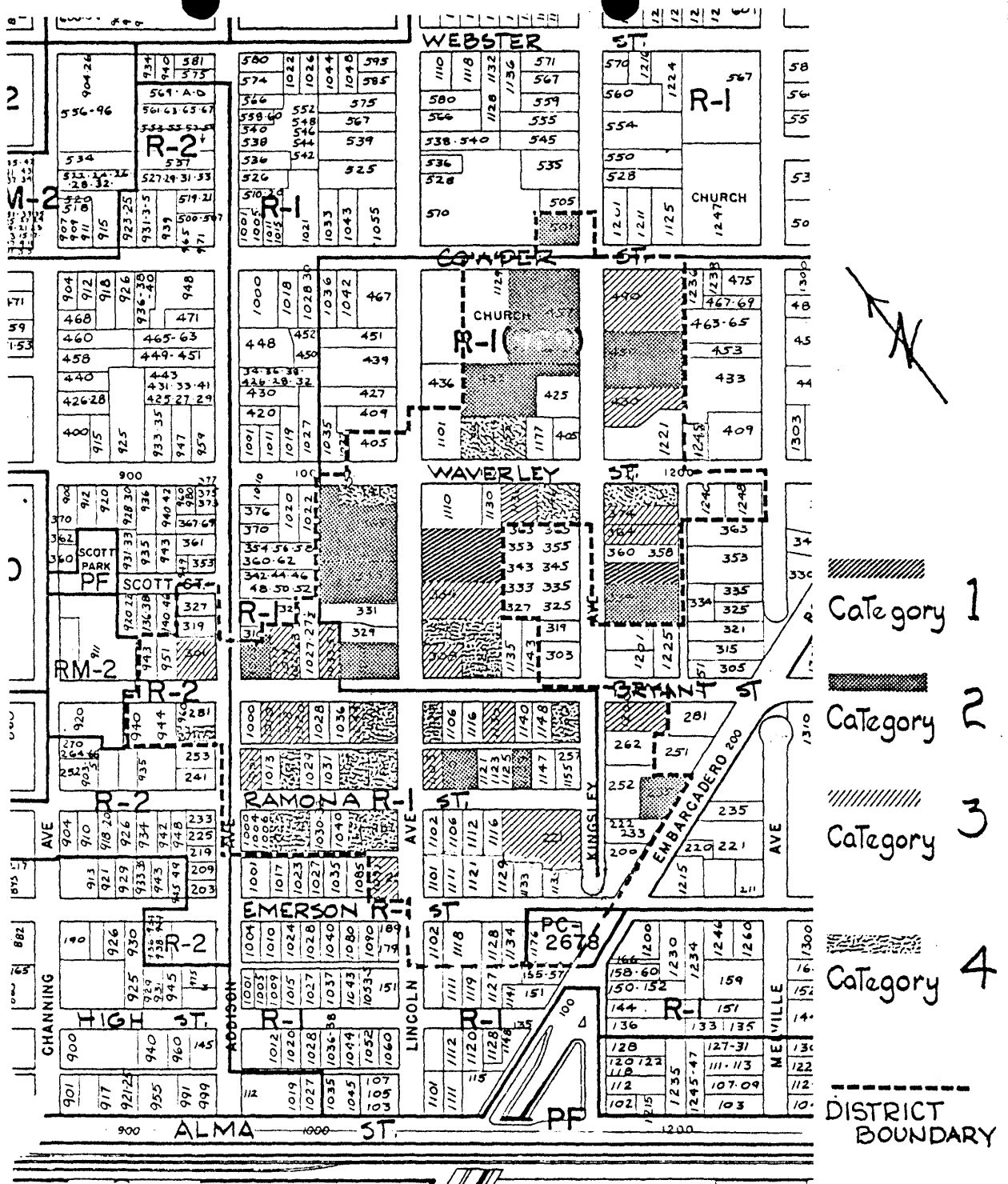
ATTEST:

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

Santa Clara County Resources Inventory, published by the County Heritage
Commission, 1975, now being revised
Birge Clark Professional Work Inventory
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1895, 1897, 1901, 1904, 1908, 1924

from that point, cross Addison to the northerly boundary of 1005 Bryant, SE along the northerly boundaries of 1005, 1017-23, 1027, 1033 Bryant Street, then north east along the rear (northeast) boundaries of 331, 345, 381, and 405 Lincoln; then southeast to include 1101, 1135, 1155 Waverley, then east to Cowper Street; north-east along Cowper to include 501 Kingsley, continuing southeast along Cowper, the southwest along the southeast boundaries of 490, 450, 430 Kingsley, and 1221 Waverley, to Waverley, then south to Melville, southwest to the westerly boundary of 1240 and 1248 Waverley, then southwest along that boundary, Whitman Court; from that point northwest along westerly boundary of 334 Kingsley, and along that boundary to Kingsley Street, from that point NE to 365 Kingsley, and then NW, SW, SE, and SW to exclude 303, 319, 325, 333, 335, 343, 353, 355, 363, 365 Kingsley and 1201, 1225 Bryant; east along Bryant, and then south along the east boundary of 251 and 281 Embarcadero to Embarcadero Street; then SW along Embarcadero to the southern boundary of 1176 Emerson, then NW along the SE boundaries of and including 1176, 1134, 1128, 1118, 1102 Emerson, and thence NE along Lincoln St. to Emerson; then NW to the SE boundary of 1085 Emerson, and thence to the alley between Emerson and Ramona, then NW along that alley to Addison.



PROPOSED PROFESSORVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Important buildings indicated in categories

Professorville Historic District
Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, CA

UTM References

A 10-575440-4144210
B 10-575420-4143720
C 10-574720-4143720
D 10-574720-4144200

(MOUNTAIN VIEW)
1558 1 NE

27°30"

