Pico Power Project

Appendix 8.3-C
DPR 523 Forms for Buildings and Structures

October 2002

APPENDIX 8.3-C
DPR 523 FORMS FOR BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

This appendix contains historic site records for buildings and structures. Site records for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites have been provided to the CEC under separate cover under a request for confidentiality.

CT-20

~~P-43-000907~~

P-43-000900

(San Jose West quad # 4273)(UTM:Zone 10;592200mE/4135500mN)
SITE NAME: Peninsula Commute Service (San Francisco and San Jose Railway)
SITE NUMBER: CT-1 through CT-20; SPW-11 through SPW-13
QUAD SHEET: Various; see individual maps of pipelines crossing locations
PIPELINE LOCATION: Various; see individual maps of pipelines crossing locations

Feature Description

The proposed Mojave pipeline crosses the alignment of the Peninsula Commute Service at 20 locations between Santa Clara on the south and South San Francisco on the north. These various locations are shown in the attached segments of USGS quadrangles, showing pipeline crossing locations, identified as CT-1 through CT-20.

The Peninsula Commute Service line is generally a modern and efficient commuter system, designed to carry frequent diesel commuter trains along an extensive line between San Jose and San Francisco. The line comprises double tracks, all 132-lb. jointed rails, the standard for heavily-used passenger lines. The bulk of these rails were laid in the 1950s and 1960s, when the old San Francisco and San Jose freight line was rehabilitated for commuter use by the Southern Pacific Railroad. The bulk of this generation of rails is still in place, although a 10 mile stretch between Redwood City and Menlo Park was replaced in 1990 (Lybarger interview May 6, 1994).

All 20 crossings of the Peninsula Commute Service line were inspected in the field. The line passes through diverse settings, from commercial to industrial to residential, even through scattered open spaces. While the setting differs, the line itself is remarkably uniform. The rails and ties are set in crushed granite ballast, most appearing to have been replaced in very recent years. The ballast is shallow, raging from nearly at grade to about two feet deep. The rails are from two periods: the late 1950s or early 1990s. Ties are generally in very good condition and appear to have been replaced in recent years. The exception to this pattern is found at the dozens of grade crossings along the line. Here, the tracks are at grade and set into the adjoining pavement.

This line is so uniformly post-1945 in its appearance that it was not formally recorded at all locations. Representative photographs illustrate the appearance of the line at selected locations. **Photograph 1** shows the track in Santa Clara (CT-19). **Photograph 2** shows the track in Mountain View (CT-16). **Photograph 3** is at a site near downtown Palo Alto (CT-15).

Photograph 4 shows a grade crossing in Atherton (CT-14). **Photograph 5** shows built-up ballast in an industrial area in Redwood City (CT-13). **Photograph 6** shows the line in an urban core, also in Redwood City (CT-12). **Photograph 7** shows the line in a mixed industrial-commercial area in San Mateo (CT-10). **Photograph 8** shows another industrial site in San Mateo (CT-9). **Photograph 9** shows a downtown site in Burlingame (CT-8). **Photograph 10** shows an industrial area of Burlingame (CT-6).

S# 1793

The locations for the 20 crossings are shown in the attached map segments, identified by site number (CT-1 through CT-20). It will be observed that crossing CT-19, 16, and 15 are also recorded and discussed under the Southern Pacific Western overview. They are sites SPW-11, SPW-12, and SPW-13, respectively.

History of Feature

The Peninsula Commute Service follows the alignment of San Francisco & San Jose Railroad, one of the oldest railroad lines in California, generally acknowledged to be the second railroad line built in the state, following the Sacramento Valley line between Sacramento and Folsom in Sacramento County. More than a year before passage of the Pacific Railroad Act of 1862, the San Francisco & San Jose Rail Road Company had begun work on a railroad line connecting the two towns through the Santa Clara Valley. The first two companies organized to finance the line had adopted the pretentious name of The Pacific & Atlantic Rail Road Company and proposed eventually to build a rail line eastward across the continent. The third company, The San Francisco & San Jose Rail Road Company (SF&SJ) had more modest goals, but also failed to find financing for the project. The fourth company, organized in 1860, adopted the same name. It won legislative support in Sacramento and convinced voters of San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties to approve local subsidies for the railroad.

The SF&SJ began construction at San Francisquito Creek between modern Menlo Park and Palo Alto on the San Francisco Peninsula on May 1, 1861. Within a few months grading of the route was nearly complete through both Santa Clara and San Mateo counties. Iron rails were ordered from Eastern manufacturers and in December 1862 some 500 tons of rail arrived by boat. Additional shipments followed and the rails were completed as far south as Belmont in September 1863. As soon as the route was identified, large property owners along the right-of-way began marketing land that would become the site of many present day cities on the peninsula. New subdivision maps convenient to the railroad line were filed near Redwood City by Timothy G. Phelps, a director of the SF&SJ. In September 1862, C. B. Polhemus, another director of the railroad, laid out the townsite of San Mateo at a point where the right of way crossed San Mateo Creek. As the railroad neared completion in 1863, Menlo Park Villa Association advertised five-acre villa lots for sale in a tract of more than 800 acres. The SF&SJ established a station at the entrance to the subdivision. Other towns such as San Bruno, Millbrae, Burlingame, Belmont, Atherton, and Sunnyvale grew up along the railroad.

The railroad was completed between San Francisco and San Jose on January 16, 1864. At ceremonies marking completion of the line, Judge Timothy Dame, president of the company, announced that the Central Pacific had assigned to his company and to the Western Pacific Railroad (not the same company as the present-day Western Pacific) the right to construct that section of the transcontinental railroad from San Jose to Sacramento. Dame was also president of the Western Pacific, a company organized with Big Four support in 1862 for the purpose of constructing a railroad from San Jose to Sacramento via Stockton. Western Pacific officials hoped to connect their railroad with the Central Pacific at Sacramento. There seemed to be little doubt that the peninsula line would indeed become part of the great transcontinental line begun at Sacramento in

1863. The SF&SJ was not successful in making that link; the distinction for connecting the Bay Area with transcontinental service eventually went to the San Francisco & Alameda Railroad (SF&ARR).

Despite its precocious beginning, the old SF&SJ served a distinctly local clientele over most of its life. In the twentieth century the old SF&SJ rail line became popularly known as the Southern Pacific "Ocean View Line." In the late 1950s, the Southern Pacific Railroad rehabilitated the line with heavier rails and to more exacting engineering standards to operate it as a commuter line, not unlike diesel-powered commuter lines that serve Boston, New York, and other East Coast cities. The Southern Pacific operated this commuter service with varying degrees of financial success through the 1970s, finally filing for abandonment of service in the late 1970s. In the early 1980s, the State of California leased much of the SF&SJ line to operate what it called "Caltrain." The State of California continued to operate the facility, formally known as the Peninsula Commute Service through the 1980s. In 1991, however, the state transferred its interest to a Joint Powers Board, representing affected counties and municipalities, chiefly Santa Clara and San Mateo counties. The Joint Powers Board now owns the track as well as various ancillary properties, including most of the stations along the line. The state made some major improvements to the line during its tenure, including replacement of 10 miles of track, mentioned earlier, as well as major improvements to stations and associated park-and-ride facilities (*Western Railroader* 1978: 3).

Evaluation of Feature

The twenty sites associated with the Peninsula Commute Service (SF&SJ) line do not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because they do not retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Potential significance for this line relates chiefly to its antiquity and its early role in the development of cities and communities along the Peninsula. As noted under "History of Feature," however, this line was substantially rebuilt in the 1950s and again in the 1990s in selected locations. The resource that may be observed today is entirely the product of efforts to make this old freight line into a frequent-service commute line. The track retains some vestiges of the 1950s and 1960s generations of work. For the most part, however, only the rails, which are heavy grade equipment, remain from the 1950s and 1960s. The bulk of material found at the line -- the ties, plates, and ballast -- reflect incremental upgrading, chiefly by the State of California, during the course of operation of this popular commute service. In sum, the Peninsula Commute Service is the product of very recent construction and has little if any material which may be associated with the pioneering railroad line through this area.

Some individual features along the old SF&SJ line, chiefly depots, do retain integrity to the pioneering period of its use and they may be significant on an individual basis. Indeed, a large number of railroad stations along the SF&SJ have been determined eligible for the National Register, including stations in Santa Clara, Palo Alto, Menlo Park, Atherton, and San Jose. Any such individually eligible features that are within the vicinity of the Mojave pipeline have been treated on an individual basis and are discussed

elsewhere in this report. As for the tracks at these twenty crossings, however, none appear to retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and for that reason do not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

P-43-000900
~~P-43-000907~~

SITE NAME: Peninsula Commute Service (San Francisco and San Jose Railway)
SITE NUMBER: CT-20
QUAD SHEET: "San Jose West Quadrangle," USGS: 1961, photorevised 1980
PIPELINE LOCATION: MP 38.9, Palo Alto Alternative

santa Clara

RAILROAD FEATURE INVENTORY FORM

P-43-000900

PROJECT: Mojave Natural Gas Pipeline, Northern Extension Project
MILEPOST: 1.6 A-61
QUAD NAME & NO.: San Jose West (41.6)

LOCATION NO: SPW-10
PHOTO DATE: April 11, 1994

1. **Name of Line:** Southern Pacific - South Bay Route (San Francisco & San Jose Railroad)

2. **Location of recordation:** This site is where the Southern Pacific Railroad passes at grade under the Scott Boulevard overpass in Santa Clara **(Photographs 1 and 2)**.

3. **Structures at or near this location:** Two sets of tracks extend from the southeast, and under Scott Boulevard two sidings branch off and parallel the northern track. Fences are located roughly 30' from and parallel to both sides of the tracks.

4. **Setting at this location:** Warehouses and light industrial facilities are located north of the alignment, and a residential area extends south of the tracks.

5. **Integrity considerations for this feature:** Caltrain currently uses this line for commuter service. Extensive industrial and residential developments in the area have altered the line's original setting.

6. **Attributes at this location (measurements in feet):**

   Width, berm-berm: Fences denied access

   Top width (crown): Fences denied access

   Height or Depth: At grade

   Ballast Material: Crushed granite

7. **Observed dates:**

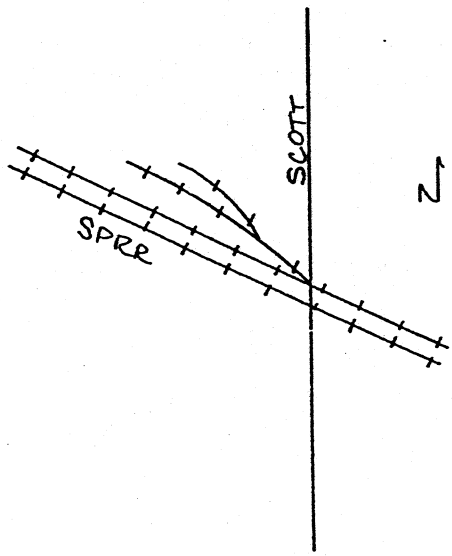
   Rails: Fences denied access

   Tieplates: Fences denied access

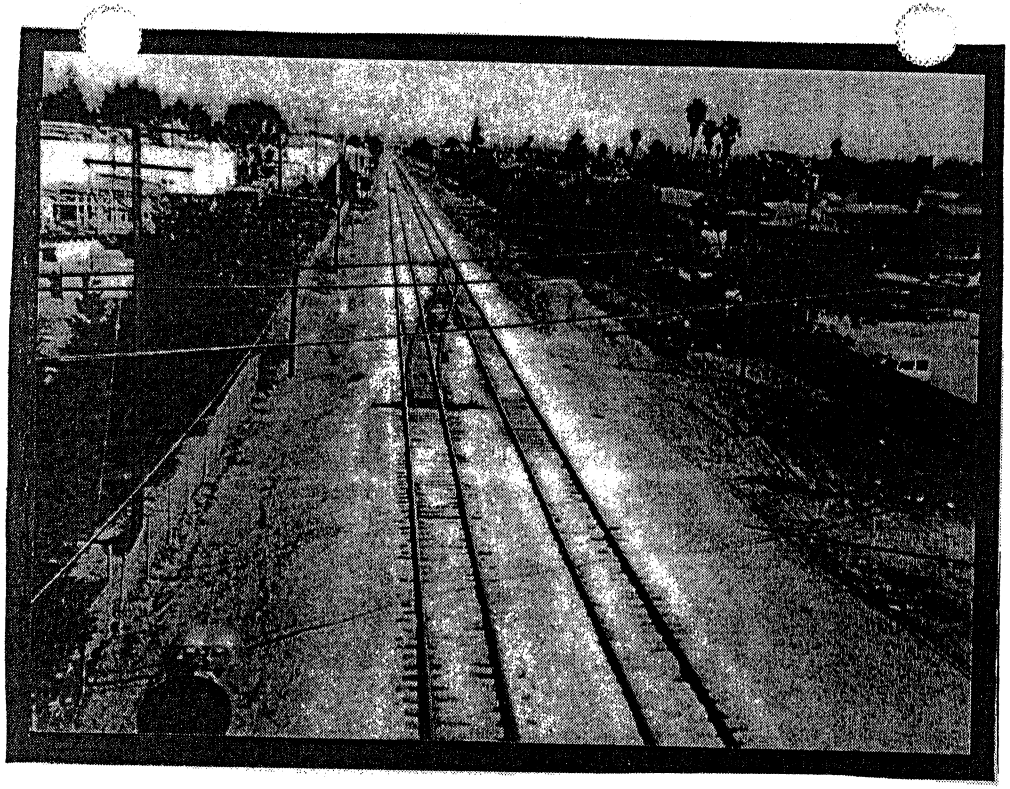
   Other:

Sketch, in cross section: Fences denied access

Location Sketch:



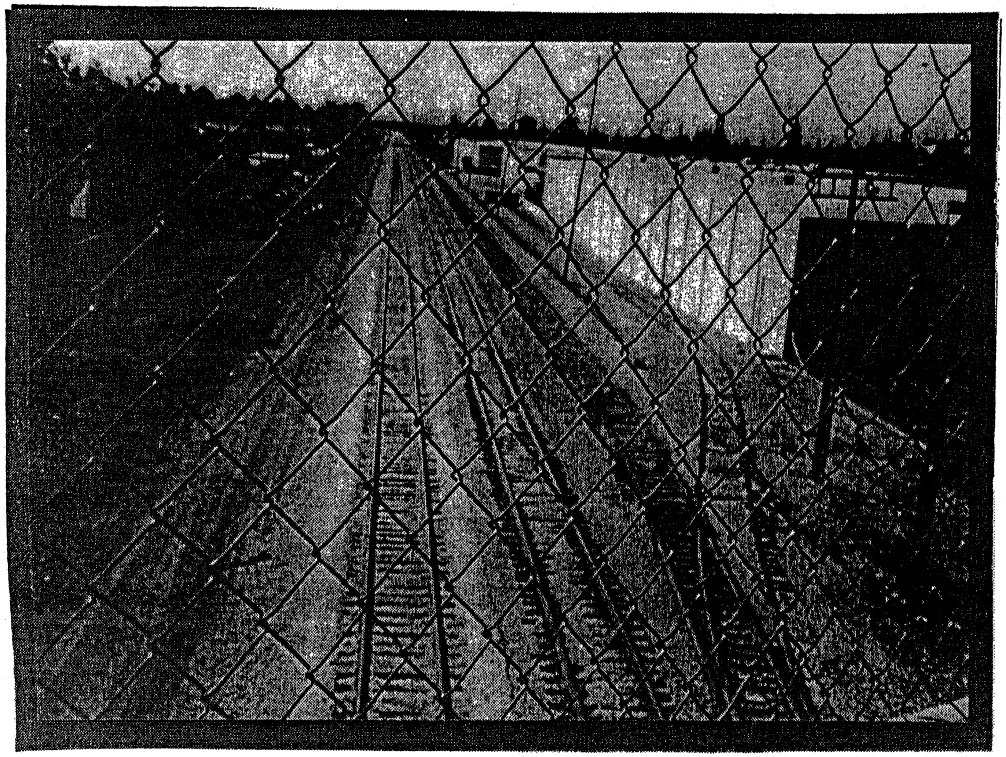
5-17993



1

Photograph Number: 1
Site Number: SPW-10
Common Name: Southern Pacific - South Bay Route

Photograph Number: 2
Site Number: SPW-10
Common Name: Southern Pacific - South Bay Route



2

P-43-000900

P-43000900

SITE NAME: Southern Pacific - South Bay Route (San Francisco & San Jose Railroad), Santa Clara County

SITE NUMBER: SPW-10

QUAD SHEET: "San Jose West Quadrangle," USGS: 1961, photorevised 1980

PIPELINE LOCATION: MP 1.6 A-61

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 7
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Map Reference #1

P1. Other Identifier: Pistol Range

*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 Milpitas Date 1961 photorevised 1980 T___; R ___; ___ ¼ of Sec ___; _____ B.M.

c. Address Comstock Avenue City Santa Clara Zip 95050

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____; _____mE/ _____mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
APN: 224-36-014

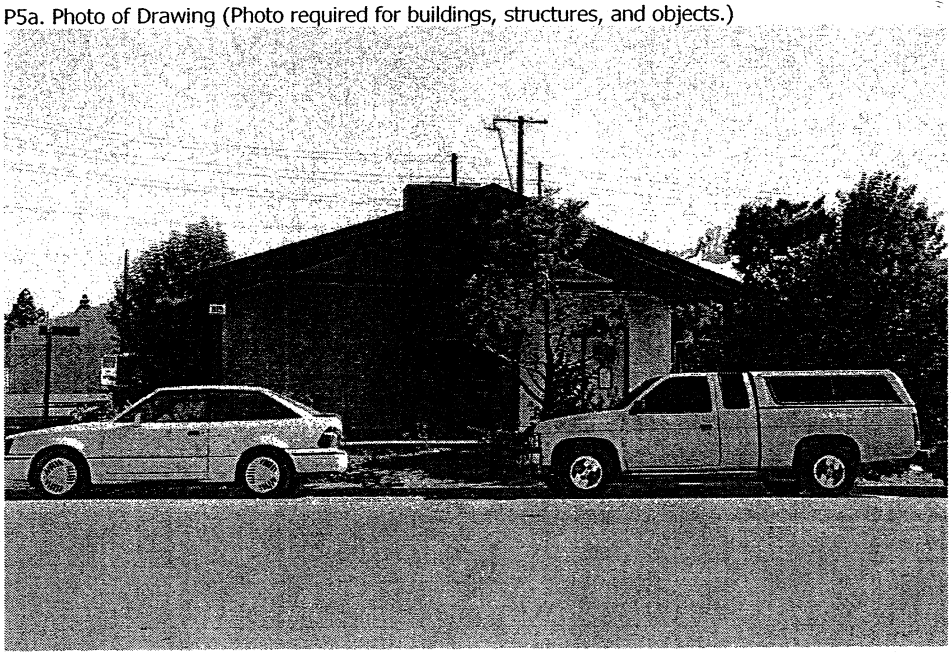
*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This parcel, located at the corner of Lafayette and Comstock Streets, is currently used by the City of Santa Clara Public Works Department as a service yard. The property contains four buildings and one structure, within a yard surrounded by a chain link fence. The yard between the buildings is paved, with access located off of Comstock Street. A power transmission line is located in the southwestern corner of the parcel. The main building, Building # 1 (shown in Photograph # 1 and 2), sits on the eastern edge of the parcel on Comstock Street and is one story in height. Covered with a front gable roof, it is rectangular in plan, with a concrete foundation and exterior walls clad in stucco. (See Continuation Sheet).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP14 Government Building

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

P5a. Photo of Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph # 1, Building # 1, camera facing northeast, July 24, 2002

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
circa 1950, USGS quad map

*P7. Owner and Address:
City of Santa Clara
1812 Park Vista Circle
Santa Clara, CA 95050-3728

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)
Amanda Blosser & Susan Hotchkiss
JRP Historical Consulting Services,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110, Davis,
CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: July 24, 2002

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance

*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) _____

*Required Information

P3a. Description (continued):

The roof is sheathed with composition shingles and has minimal eaves, exposed rafters, and a narrow fascia board. A large roof overhang supported by two by two dimensional lumber and decorative timbers, as shown in Photograph # 1, is located on the south side of the building; this side also features an exterior end brick chimney. A single leaf door with a small square window is located on the east side of this chimney. Other fenestration consists of one over one double hung wood sash windows and another single leaf door on the west side of the building.

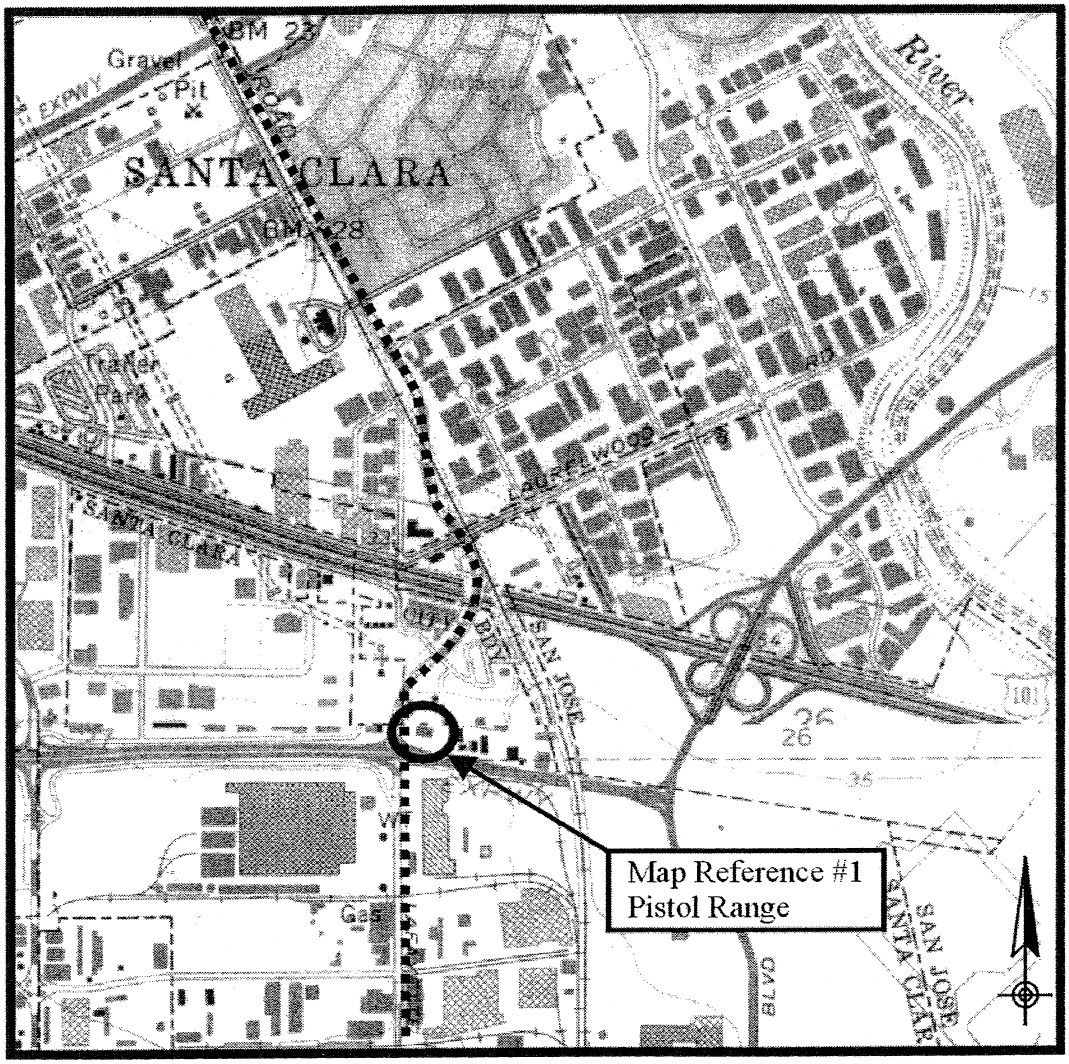
Building # 2 is a small, basically rectangular building located on the west side of Building #1. It sits on a concrete foundation and, like Building # 1, has exterior walls clad with stucco, a side gable roof with exposed rafters and a narrow fascia board. Wood sided pull up doors dominate the west side of the building on the loading dock; other fenestration consists of single leaf doors and a small window now covered with plywood, as shown in Photograph # 3.

Building # 3 sits on the west side of Building #2 and is a small square building covered with a hip roof. It sits on a concrete foundation and the exterior walls are clad with stucco. The roof is sheathed in composition shingles and has boxed eaves. A single leaf wood panel door with glazing appears on the north side of the buildng. Fenestration consists of one over one double-hung windows with lug sills. Metal security lights are mounted to the roof. This building is shown in Photograph # 4.

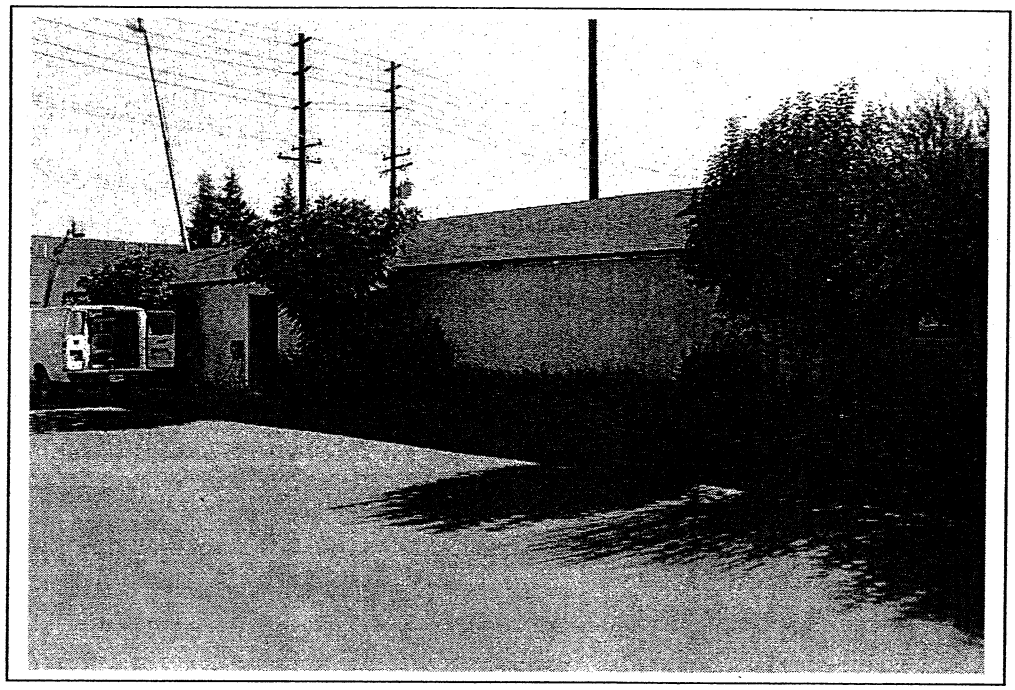
Building #4, shown in Photograph # 5, is located on the northwest corner of the parcel. A flat roof with overhanging eaves tops this simple modern style building. The one story building was originally square, but now has an addition on the north side that gives the building a rectangular footprint. The addition on the north side is one story in height and topped by a shed roof featuring open eaves and exposed rafters. The walls are covered with stucco and a single leaf door is located on the east side. The east side of the main building is set with two modern garage doors, one of which is sheltered by an attached shed roof carport. Other fenestration consists of metal hopper windows.

In addition to these buildings there are two structures on this parcel. One, located on the west side of Building #3, serves as a paint spray booth. The structure appears to consist of a modern corrugated metal roof with a small metal and glass building located inside the structure. It is shown in Photograph # 6. The second, depicted in Photograph # 7, is a transmission tower located in the southwest corner of the parcel.

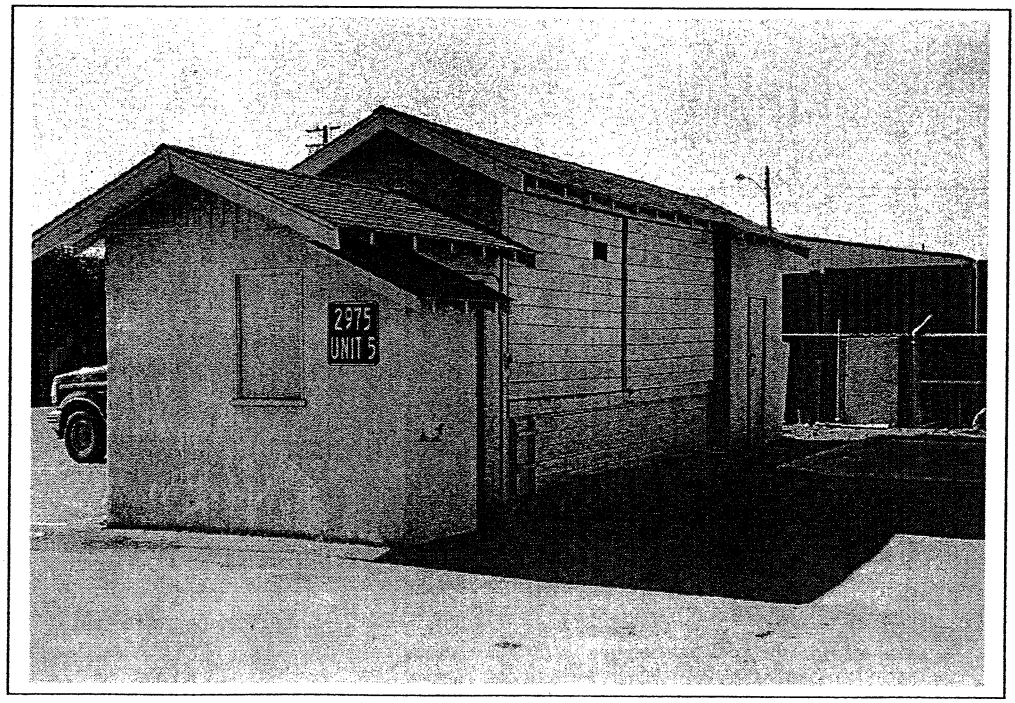
Location Map:



Photographs

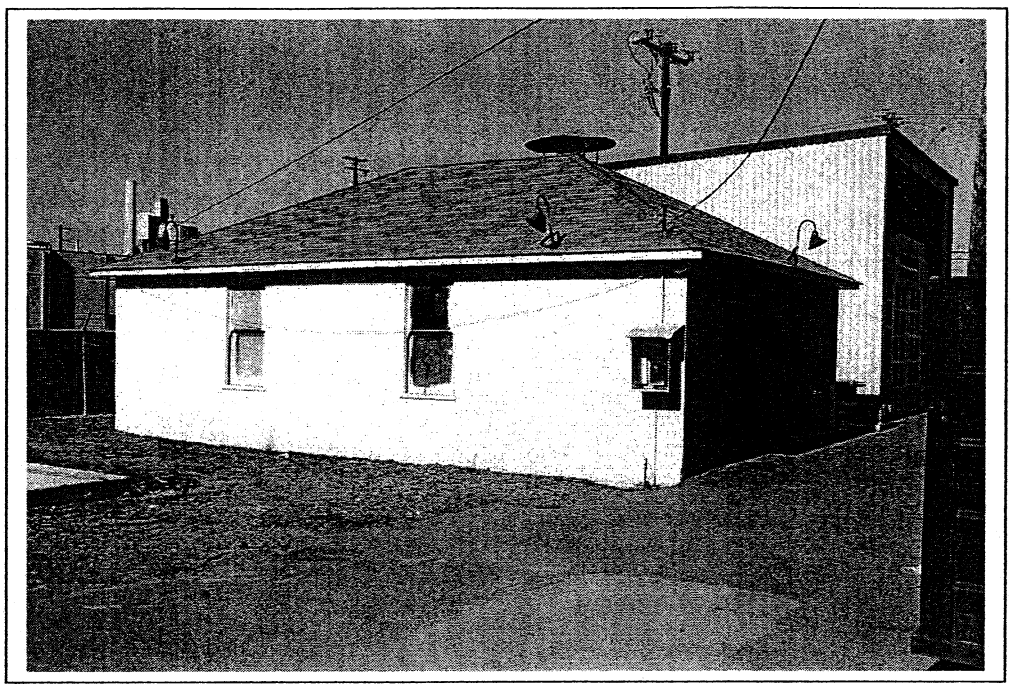


Photograph 2. Side view of Building # 1, camera facing northwest, July 24, 2002.

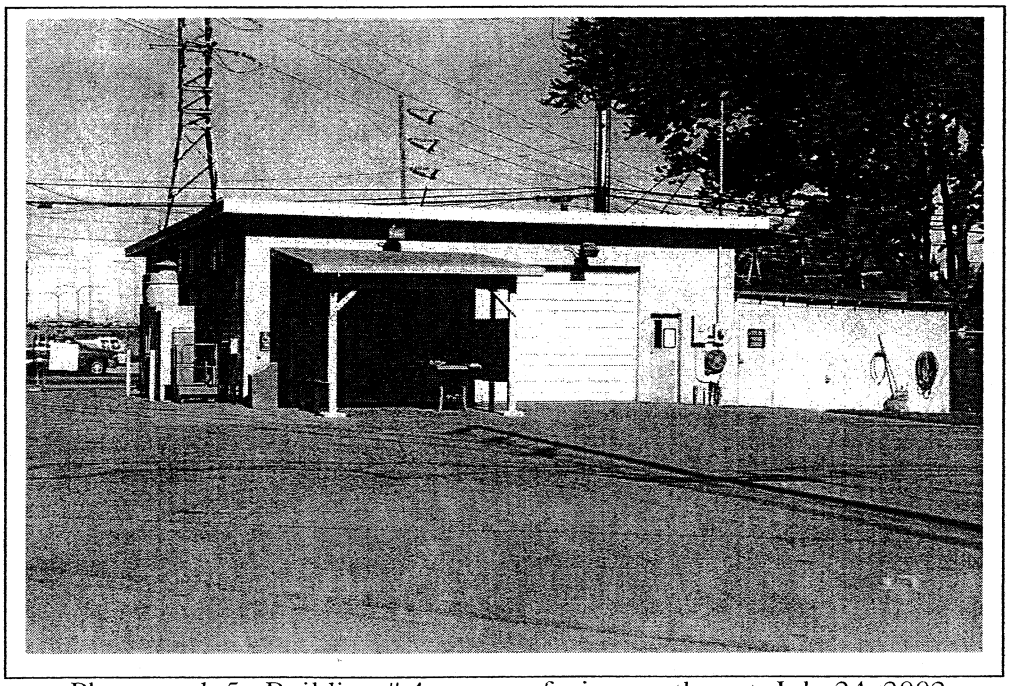


Photograph 3. Building # 2, camera facing southeast, July 24, 2002.

Photographs (continued):

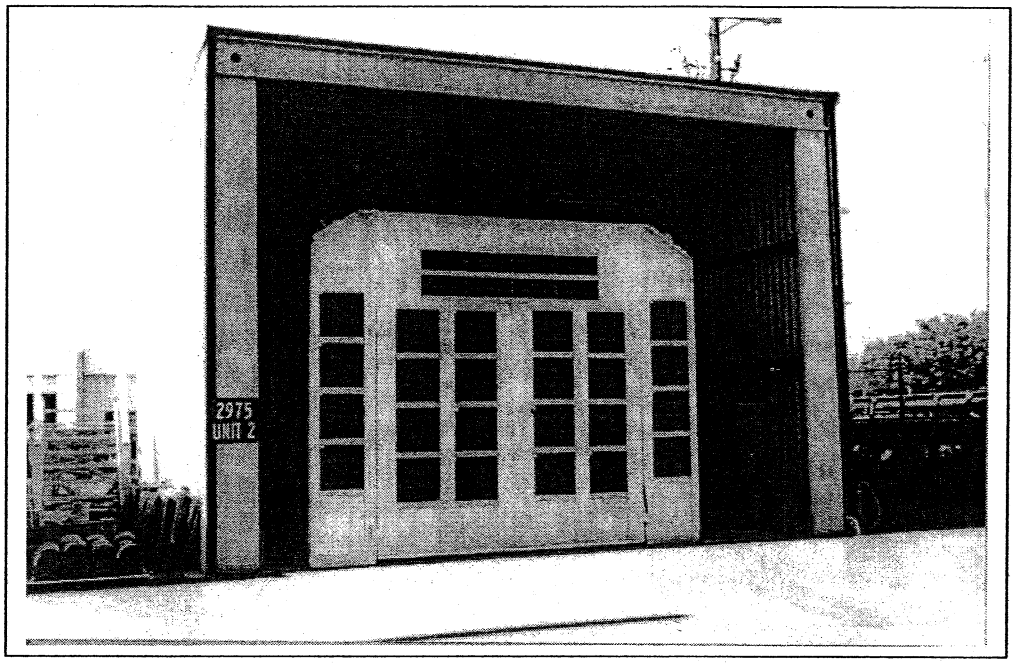


Photograph 4. Building # 3, camera facing southwest, July 24, 2002.

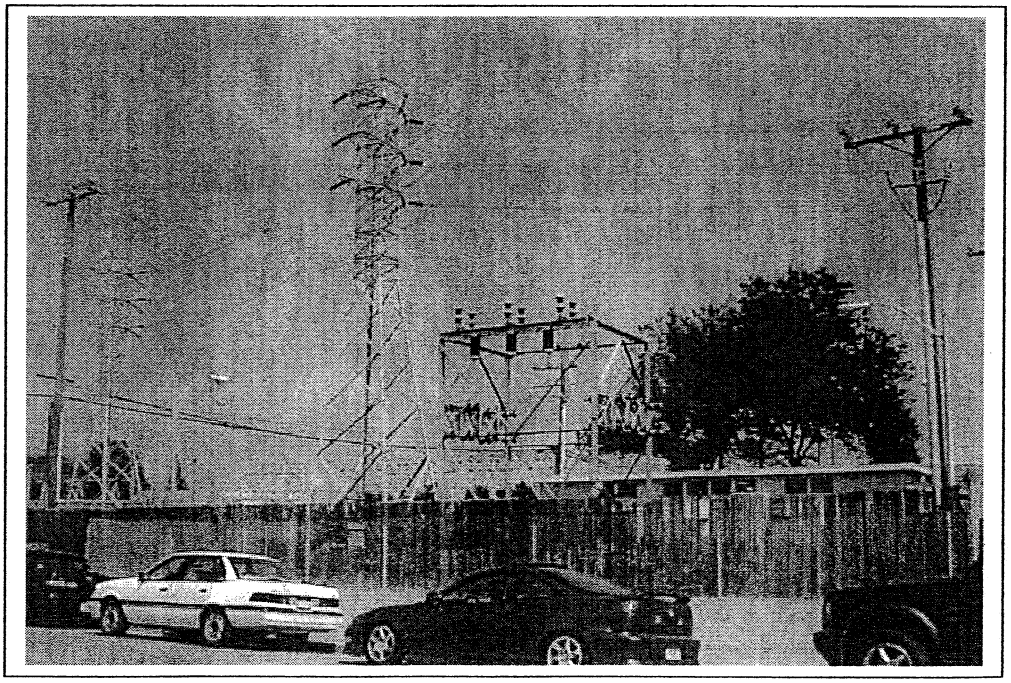


Photograph 5. Building # 4, camera facing southwest, July 24, 2002.

Photographs (continued):



Photograph 6. Paint Spray booth, camera facing southwest, July 24, 2002.



Photograph 7. Transmission tower, camera facing northwest, August 21, 2002.

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 7
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Map Reference #4

P1. Other Identifier: Union Pacific Railroad

***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** Milpitas **Date** 1961 photorevised 1980 **T**___; **R** ___; ___ ¼ **of Sec** ___; _____ **B.M.**

c. Address _____ City Santa Clara Zip 95127

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)

A segment of the Union Pacific Railroad runs through the project area from the Bayshore Highway to Agnew Road; this form records a 150-foot section of this line, starting at the Bayshore Highway and extending north.

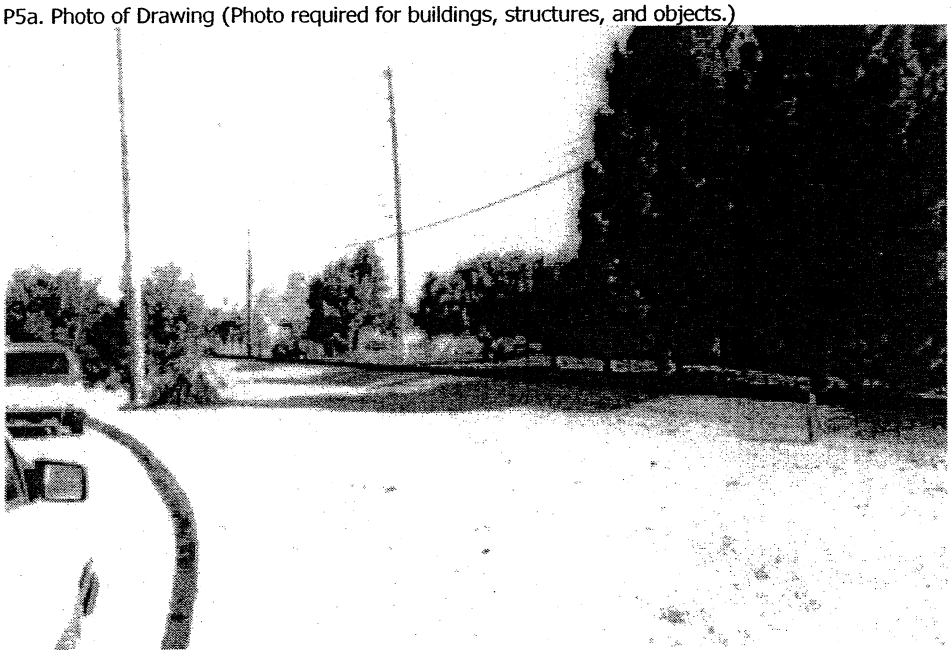
***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This recorded segment of the Union Pacific line parallels Lafayette Street on the west side of the road. The gravel-ballasted berm is approximately 5 feet high with continuous welded rails. No buildings or structures were noted within the recorded segment. Originally an early narrow gauge line, standard tracks were laid by Southern Pacific Railroad in the 1870s. This modern freight line has been continuously maintained and upgraded since that time, with wholesale replacement of the tracks when Union Pacific purchased the railroad in the 1992.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP18 Railroad Segment

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

P5a. Photo of Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph #1, camera facing southwest, July 24, 2002

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
circa 1870s

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Union Pacific Railroad

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Amanda Blosser & Susan Hotchkiss
JRP Historical Consulting Services,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110, Davis,
CA 95616

***P9. Date Recorded:** July 24, 2002

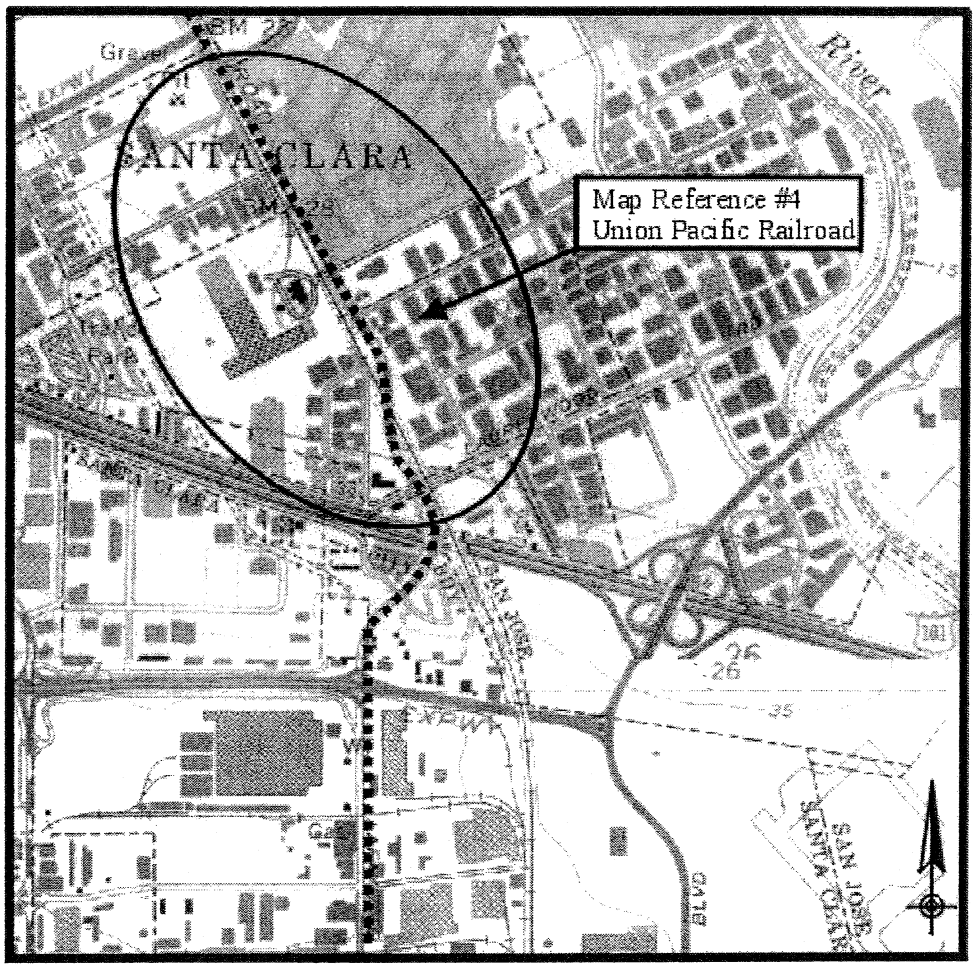
***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Reconnaissance

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

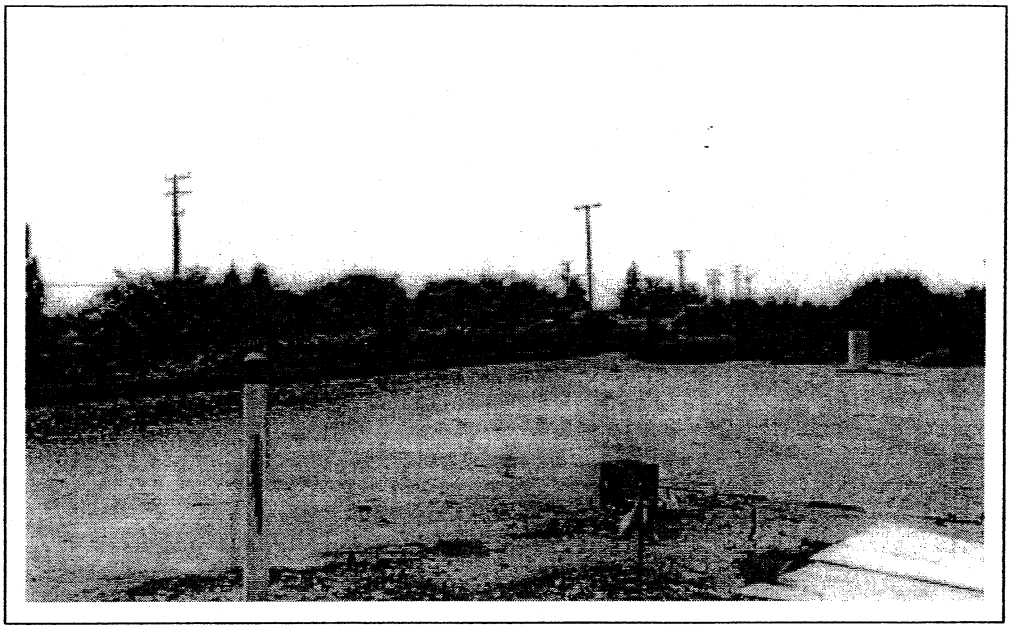
***Attachments:** NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (list) _____

*Required Information

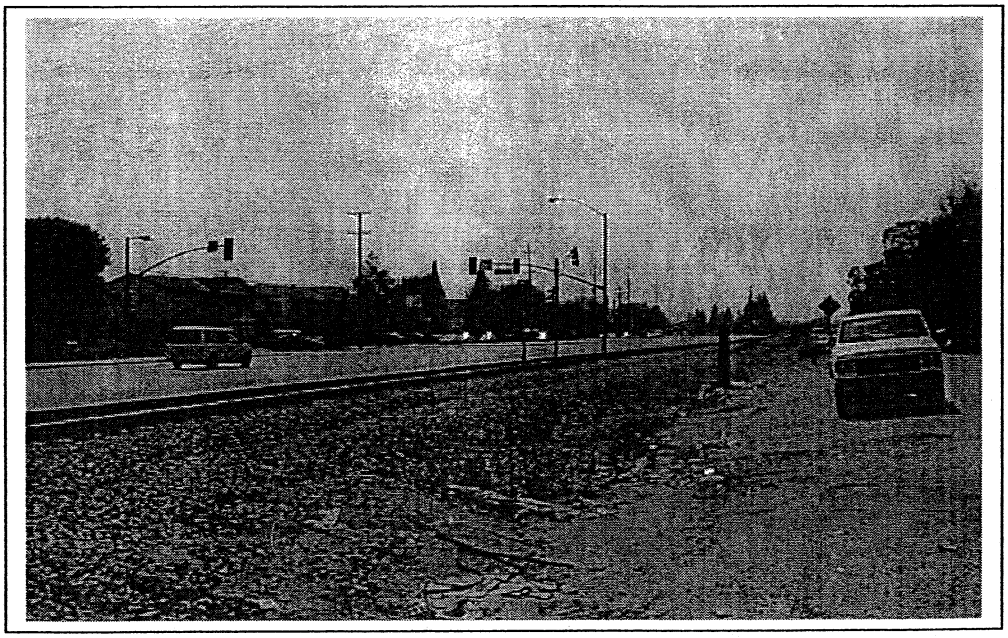
Location Map:



Photographs



Photograph 2. Tracks located on the north side of the Bayshore Highway, July 24, 2002.



Photograph 3. Tracks located south of Montague Expressway, camera facing southwest, August 21, 2002.

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 7
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) Map Reference #3

P1. Other Identifier: Lafayette Street

***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** Milpitas **Date** 1953 photorevised 1980 **T**___; **R** ___; __ ¼ **of Sec** ___; _____ **B.M.**

c. Address _____ City Santa Clara Zip 95054

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)
The segment from Comstock Avenue to Agnew Street was recorded for this project.

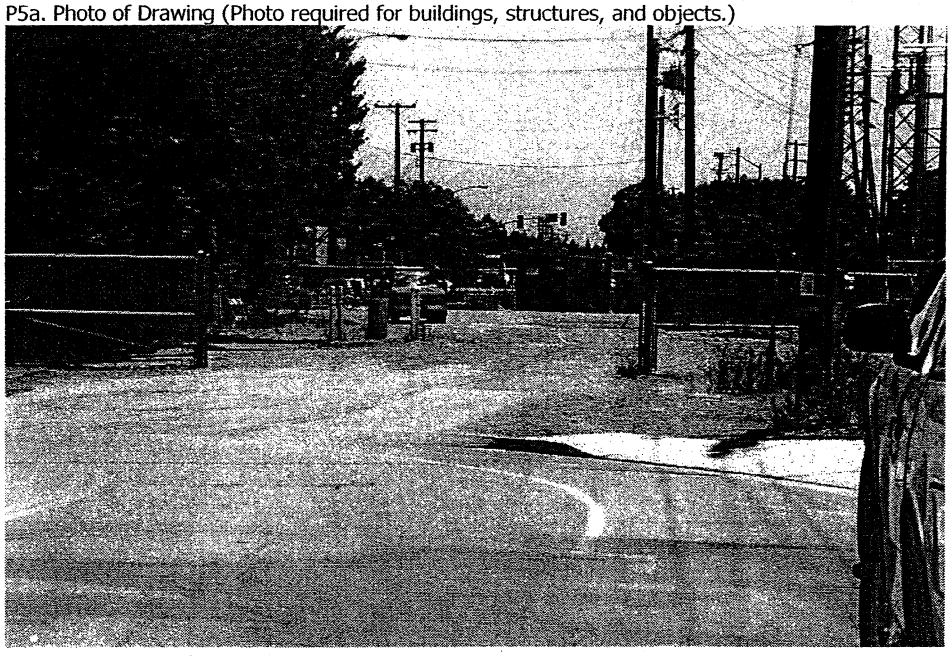
***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Lafayette Street is a four lane paved road, with concrete curbs and sidewalks, that runs in a north-south alignment from Santa Clara to Alviso. Originally called the Santa Clara-Alviso road, portions of the road were realigned when the Bayshore Highway (Highway 101) was constructed (Photograph 3). At the freeway, the road separates, with a concrete median between the lanes. It becomes a divided roadway to cross the Bayshore Highway on a pre-stressed continuous concrete stringer with multi-beam girder. (See Continuation sheet).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP37 Highways/Trails

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

P5a. Photo of Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph #1, former location of road, camera facing south, July 24, 2002

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1850s, with continuous improvements through the present, USGS Quad Map, "Milpitas" and Caltrans Structures Maintenance

***P7. Owner and Address:**
County of Santa Clara

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Amanda Blosser & Susan Hotchkiss, JRP Historical Consulting Services, 1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110, Davis, CA 95616

***P9. Date Recorded:** July 24, 2002

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

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

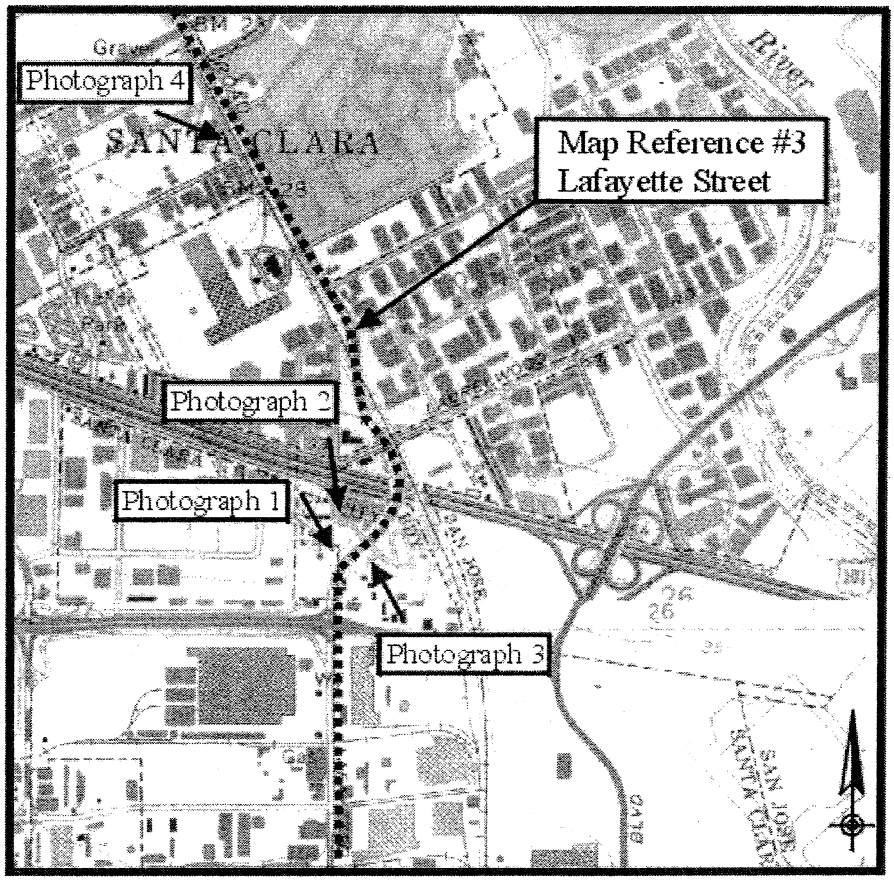
***Attachments:** NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (list) _____

***Required Information**

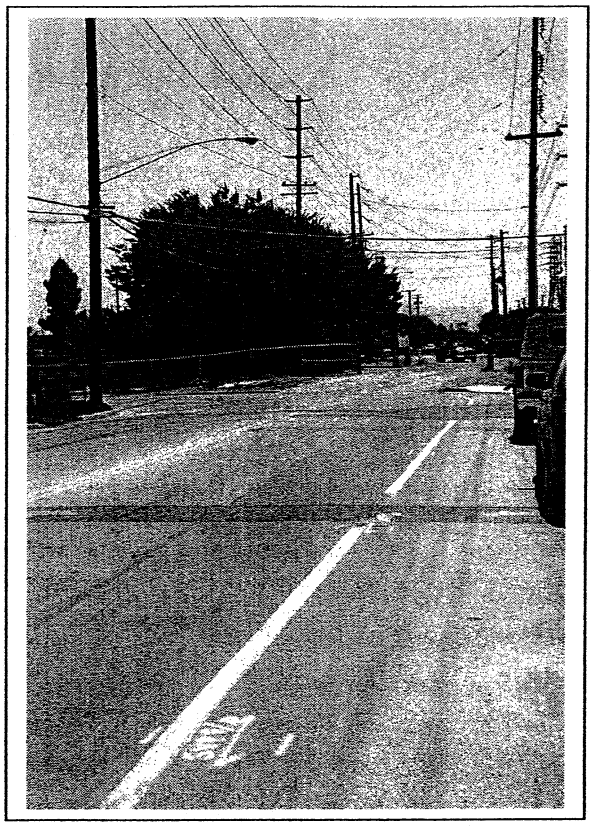
P3a. Description (cont)

The portion of the road that once ran from Duane Avenue to Laurelwood (Photograph 1 and 2) was realigned from the old 45-degree turn to its current S-shape to accommodate the new overcrossing erected in 1961 over the Bayshore Highway; an additional overcrossing was constructed in 1975. At that time Lafayette Street was also improved and the section of road from the Bayshore Highway to Highway 237 appears to have been widened. After crossing the highway, the two sides of the road rejoin, with a turn lane separating the lanes.

Location Map:

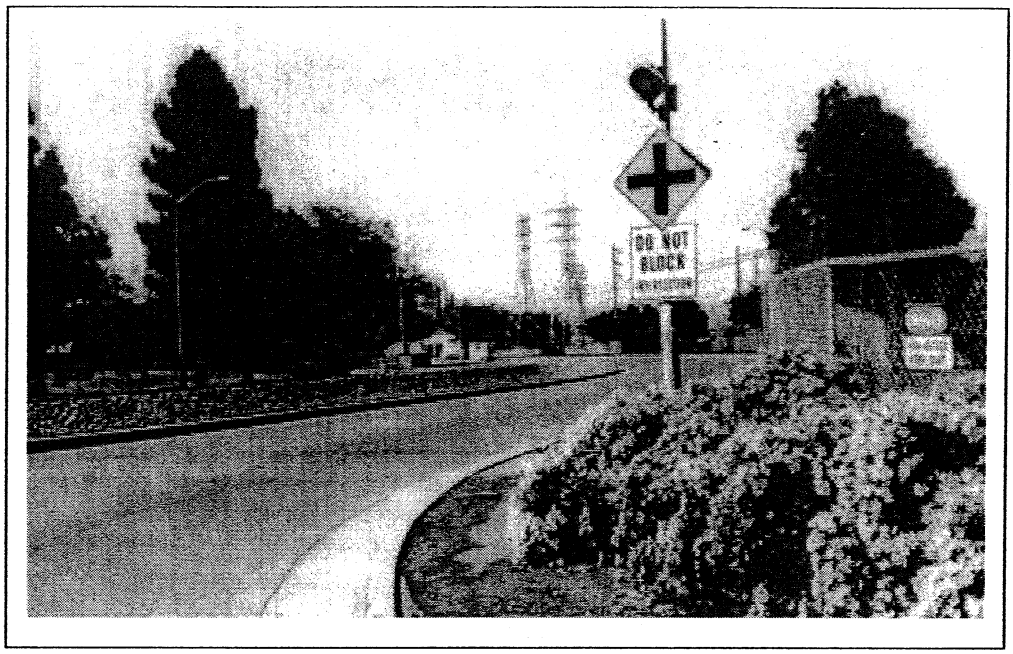


Photographs

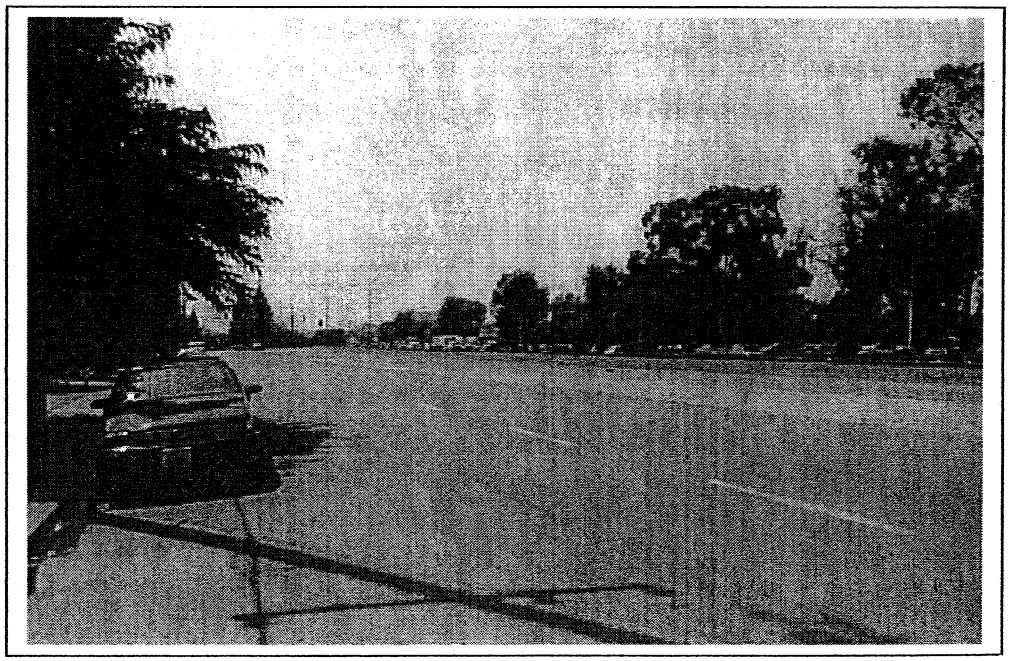


Photograph 2. Former location of the old alignment of Lafayette Street, currently Pico Way, camera facing south, July 24, 2002.

Photographs (continued):



Photograph 3. Modern Lafayette Street, south of the Bayshore Highway, camera facing southwest, July 24, 2002.



Photograph 4. Lafayette Street near the intersection of Agnew Road, camera facing southeast, August 21, 2002.

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 7
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) Map Reference #2

P1. Other Identifier: 800 Laurelwood Road

***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** Milpitas **Date** 1961 photorevised 1980 **T**___; **R** ___; __ ¼ **of Sec** ___; _____ **B.M.**

c. Address 800 Laurelwood Rd City Santa Clara Zip 95054-2715

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____; _____mE/ _____mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
APN: 097-39-001

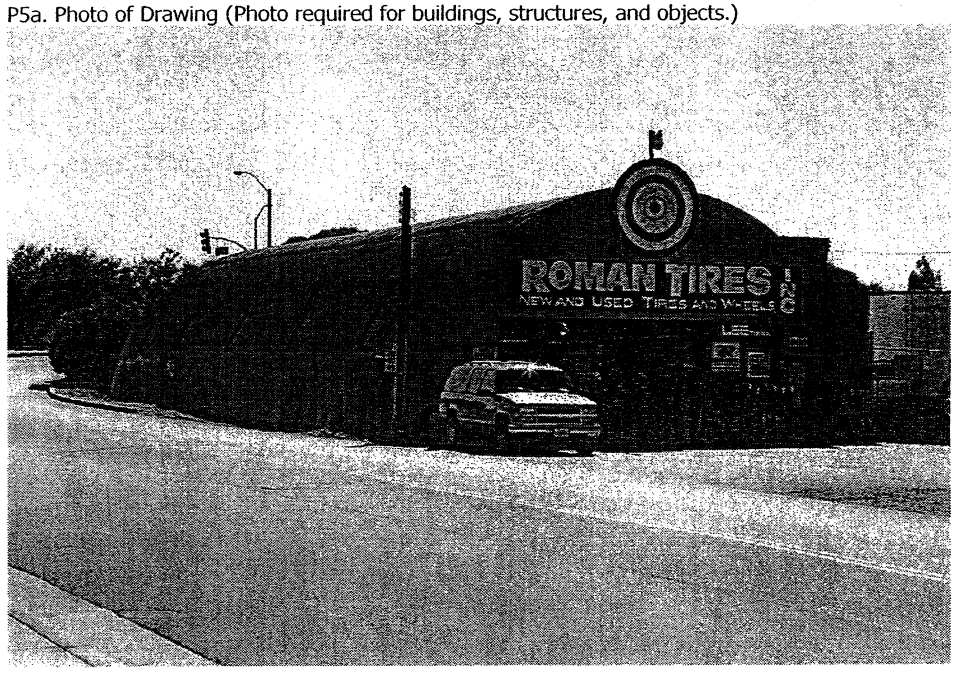
***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Located at the intersection of Laurelwood Road and Lafayette Street, this Quonset hut was constructed in 1956. The building faces northeast and sits on a concrete foundation with a metal structure, siding, and windows. The front façade is a stepped parapet wall set with a centrally located double door opening. Other fenestration consists of six-light casement windows on the north and south sides.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP6 Commercial Building

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

P5a. Photo of Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Camera facing southwest, July 24, 2002

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1956, Santa Clara County Assessor Records

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Manuel Roman
1488 Mount Diablo Drive,
San Jose, CA 95127

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Amanda Blosser & Susan Hotchkiss
JRP Historical Consulting Services,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110, Davis, CA 95616

***P9. Date Recorded:** July 24, 2002

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

***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) _____

***Required Information**

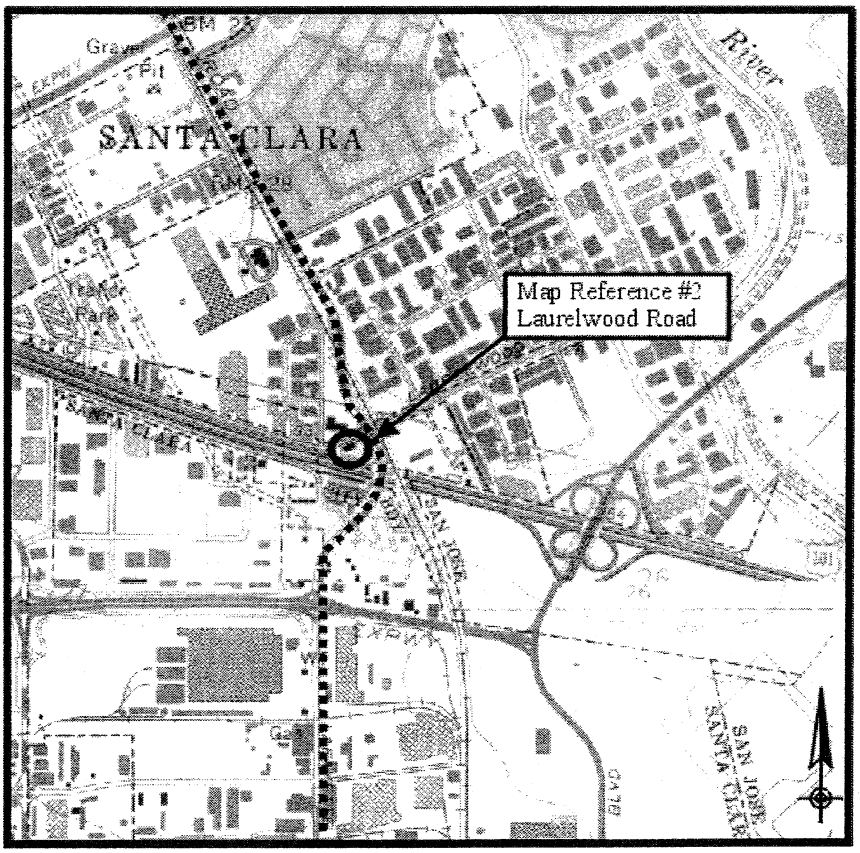
State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Map Reference #2

*Recorded by Amanda Blosser and Susan Hotchkiss *Date July 24, 2002 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Location Map



*Required Information

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

___	entered in the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
___	determined eligible for the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
___	determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
___	removed from the National Register	_____	_____
___	other (explain): _____		
	_____	_____ Signature of Keeper	_____ Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

___ private
___ public-local
_#_ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

___ building(s)
_#_ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
53	11	buildings
2	_____	sites (landscaping and cemetery)
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
55	11	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
*Note: Contained all aspects of an early 1900's town

Cat: HEALTHCARE hospital

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: HEALTHCARE hospital

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation REINFORCED CONCRETE
roof CERAMIC TILE
walls REINFORCED CONCRETE
other STUCCO

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See continuation sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
X B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X C Property 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 and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
___ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

___ a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
___ b removed from its original location.
___ c a birthplace or a grave.

____ d a cemetery.
____ e a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
____ f a commemorative property.
____ g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
HEALTH/MEDICINE
SOCIAL HISTORY
ARCHITECTURE
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1906-1941
Significant Dates:
Significant Person:
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above) Stocking, Leonard
Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder: California State Architect, Office of the

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

X State Historic Preservation Office (Draft Environmental Report from David Powers and Associates of San Jose, California 408-248-3500)
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
X University (A classroom study about Agnews was done by San Jose State University in 1990)
X Other

Name of repository: Historic Resources Inventory, Dept of Parks and Recreation, State of California

State of California

See Bibliography

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 80 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	592280	4139000	3	10	593140	4138760
2	10	592800	4139280	4	10	592580	4138460

X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See map. The boundaries of the historic hospital are defined as the area enclosed by Lafayette Road, Lickmill Road, Avenue B, and Montague Expressway. Also included is the cemetery. See cont. sheet.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) The boundaries encompass the greatest concentration of remaining historic resources at the hospital. The cemetery is discontiguous.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jacob van Heeckeren/Liz Holmes

organization Private Citizens date 7 Jan 97

street & number Box 620053 telephone (415)851-3060
587 Trumbull Court (408)738-2230

city or town Woodside state CA zip code 94062
Sunnyvale CA 94087

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

==========

Property Owner

==========

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name State of California

street & number Department of Developmental Services telephone

city or town Sacramento state CA zip code 95814

==========

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

General Narrative Description

The campus like setting of Agnews State Hospital consists of a grouping of numerous reinforced concrete, brick, stucco, and tile buildings (the majority with wooden detailing). They are constructed in large rectangular-shaped plans and designed in a Mediterranean Revival style. The buildings are formally placed within a landscaped garden of palms, pepper trees, and vast lawns. Serpentine street patterns off of a central grand entrance also add distinction to the site. The main entry, Palm Drive, is lined by large palm trees and culminates in the most architecturally significant building, the multi-storied administration building. The main structure has a pyramidal-shaped tile roof and adjoining tower. As in all the site's structures, brick and wooden detailing provide interesting ornamentation. The site has been virtually unaltered since 1911 and perfectly reflects the pastoral aspirations of the turn-of-the-century campus in California.

The buildings which were built after the 1906 earthquake are constructed of the then relatively new technique of encasing steel rods in cement by way of reinforcement. Today we use this technique routinely as reinforced concrete, but then it was one of the earliest major applications of this structural material.

The buildings are sound, and quite sturdy. There was no damage reported to the buildings as a result of the recent Loma Prieta earthquake.

Landscaping at Agnews is very special. The whole feeling is one of spaciousness. Off white buildings with tile roofs with the characteristic orange color of burnt clay, standing in lawns sprinkled with shade trees.

The trees at Agnews are a horticultural delight. They are exotic species imported from all corners of the globe. For example, the tree in front of building 108 (Area Board VII), and which looks like an upside down pine cone, is from Africa. This species is casually known as the original "Jungle Gym" in recognition of its use in its native setting by playful primates.

Description of Individual Buildings

Building 1 111886 NPS-97000829-0001 ID

Research and Education Building

Building 1 was built in 1908 to drawings by Sellon and Hemmings as "Administration Building", and was originally the principal administration building for the hospital. It was originally named "Administration Building (Building No. 2)", the changed to "Office Building", and then again to "Administration Building". It is located on Palm Drive at the northwest corner with North Circle Drive.

On the ground floor were offices for the superintendent and their administrators, reception room, reception room telephone room, general library, and two fireproof vaults,. Upstairs was a medical library, board room, and overnight facilities for the Board of Managers.

This is a two story, reinforced concrete structure with stucco cladding and a red tile roof. The building is in an E-plan opening to the rear, with the ground floor continuing between the wings of the E. In design, this is a two-part composition with articulated end bays on the front facade. Second story end bays were designed with wooden balconies and decorative brick arches. The balconies have been removed. The original pattern of fenestration was complex, including large arched openings on the ground floor between narrow openings in the end bays; arched openings upstairs of different sizes on different walls; and variously patterned wood window framing. Most of the original window framing has been removed, and many of the window openings

have been partly filled in around smaller windows. The original pattern of window openings is still visible due to the retention of reveals.

Building 2 111887 NPS-97000829-0002 ID

Auditorium/Ballroom

Building 2 was completed in 1914 to drawings by Sellon and Hemmings dated 1908 as "Building No. 20 - Assembly Hall". This building was designed as a social center and includes an assembly hall with a stage, club rooms, rooms for cards, billiards, pool, reading, serving, and a banquet hall. The building was renamed to "Amusement Hall" and in 1952 back to "Assembly Hall". It is on Palm Drive at the southwest corner with South Circle Drive. A newspaper article noted its opening in 1914.

The upstairs room was used as a courtroom. It was more practical, then, to bring in a judge from Santa Clara or San Jose and hold court at Agnews than it was to transport patients to a courtroom in Santa Clara or San Jose.

The structure is a two-story-and-basement, reinforced concrete with stucco cladding and interior walls of tile and plaster. It is in two parts: a two story section in front with a Red tile roof, housing club rooms and circulation spaces (and the Courtroom); and flat roofed section at the rear for the assembly hall and stage. The two parts are designed differently. The front is similar to a library with square windows on the ground floor, paired with high arched windows upstairs. At the base of each arch is a wood balcony. The design is unified by horizontal bands of decorative brickwork at the base of the ground floor windows under the eaves and by the extension of the arches at the front facade into the brickwork under the eaves. Variously patterned window framing, including the elaborate double arched framing of the front arches, is largely intact.

The rear assembly hall was originally designed as a flat roofed composition of smooth stucco walls telescoping inward toward the rear. On either side of the assembly hall was a large, round arched window divided by concrete mullions. These windows originally flooded the assembly hall with natural light. This motif recalls the work of Luis Sullivan, such as the round arched window with vertical mullions of the National Farmer's Bank in Owatonna, Minnesota (1906-1908), and of Frank Lloyd Wright such as the Unity Temple in Oak Park, Illinois (1904-1906), with its smooth stucco walls opened up by windows with concrete mullions. The upper portions of the windows in Building 2 have been filled in.

Building 3 111888 NPS-97000829-0003 ID

Clock Tower Building

Building 3 was built in 1908 to drawings by Sellon and Hemmings as "Building No. 8 - Receiving Building for Men". It was renamed to "Wards 1, 2, 3, and 4", and then to "Male Wards". It had four wards for men, two on each floor. Each ward had bedrooms, bathrooms, a lavatory, a physician's room, a dormitory, a day room in a projecting bay with many windows, a screen porch, and rooms for shoes, clothes, and reception. On each floor there was a nurses' room, dining room, and receiving pantry between the wards.

It is a two story, reinforced concrete building with stucco cladding and a Red tile roof. Interior walls are tile and plaster. In pla there are three wings to the rear and two projecting bays with day room in the front. A covered corridor links this building to th Clock Tower (Building 30). In 1938, building 31 was added to the rear.

As built, the windows were designed in various patterns. Original windows survive in the day rooms and many other places. Screened porches on either side of the front entries have been enclosed and windows inserted. This has been done in a way tha retains the original pattern of fenestration by maintaining reveals.

When this building was under construction, the contractor, F.O. Engstrom of Los Angeles, was accused of poor concrete work. Well publicized hearings and examinations by various engineers resulted in a finding that it was well built.

Building 4 111889 NPS-97000829-0004 ID

Clock Tower Building

Also the El Walker Senior Center.

Building 4 was built in 1908 to drawings by Sellon and Hemmings as "Building No. 10 - Receiving Building for Women". Later renamed to "Wards A, B, C, and D", and then "Female Wards". It had four wards for women, two on each floor. Each ward had bedrooms, bathrooms, a lavatory, a physician's room, a dormitory, a day room in a projecting bay with many windows, a screen porch, and rooms for shoes, clothes, and reception. On each floor there was a nurses' room, dining room, and receiving pantry between the wards.

It is a two story, reinforced concrete building with stucco cladding and a Red tile roof. Interior walls are tile and plaster. In plan, there are three wings to the rear and two projecting bays with day room in the front. A covered corridor links this building to the Clock Tower (Building 30). In 1938, building 32 was added to the rear.

As built, the windows were designed in various patterns. Original windows survive in the day rooms and many other places. Screened porches on either side of the front entries have been enclosed and windows inserted. This has been done in a way that retains the original pattern of fenestration by maintaining reveals.

When this building was under construction, the contractor, F.O. Engstrom of Los Angeles, was accused of poor concrete work. Well publicized hearings and examinations by various engineers resulted in a finding that it was well built.

Building 3 and Building 4 are mirror Buildings.

Buildings 3 and Buildings 4 are massive buildings. When entering the West Agnews Campus from Lafayette street through Palm Drive, together with the central green and the Clock Tower itself (Building 30), Building 3, Building 4, and Building 30 dominate the visual impact and beauty of Agnews.

Building 5 111892 NPS-97000829-0005 ID

Plant Operations

Building 5 was built according to drawings by George McDugall dated 1918 as the "Worker's Cottage for Men", later renamed "Men's Convalescent Home". On the plans it is referred to as "Building No. 4 - Convalescent Building - Male". Building 5 is located on the north side of North Circle Drive across from the northwest corner of the central green. These convalescent homes were transitional buildings for patients preparing to return to society, and they contained kitchens and other facilities so that patients could care for themselves.

Building 5 is a two-story, reinforced concrete structure with stucco cladding and a red tile roof. Interior walls are tile and plaster. The front is distinguished by a central, recessed porch with the second floor carried on heavy timbers. The building is similar in function and design to Building 6.

Building 6 111893 NPS-97000829-0006 ID

Staff Training Center

Building 5 was built to drawings by Sellon and Hemmings dated 1908 the drawings were accepted in 1911, and the building

was finished by 1914 as the "Convalescent Cottage for Women", and renamed to "Women's Convalescent Home", and then to "Female Ward". On the plans it is referred to as "Building No. 18 - Convalescent Cottage For Women".

Building 6 is located on the south side of South Circle Drive across from the southwest corner of the central green. These convalescent homes were transitional buildings for patients preparing to return to society. This convalescent home for women provided one attendant, but patients did cooking, serving, and cleaning. Outside was a garden for patients to grow vegetables and flowers.

Building 6 is a two-story-and-basement, reinforced concrete structure with stucco cladding and a red tile roof. Interior walls are tile and plaster. The front is distinguished by a central, recessed porch with the second floor carried on heavy timbers. The building is similar in function and design to Building 5.

Building 5 and Building 6 are mirror buildings.

111894 NPS-97000829-0007 ID

Building 7

Emergency Housing Consortium

Building 7 was designed by Sellon and Hemmings according to drawings dated 1908 as "Building No. 5 - Building for Quiet and Medium (Men)". It is located at the north end of the central green.

In plan, Building 7 consists of a rectangular core with an octagonal day room at either end of a central corridor; transverse wings with central corridors at either end of the front facade; and three transverse wings at the rear with two dormitories and one a dining room. Off the corridors are bedrooms for attendants, pantry, private dining, reception, clothes, laundry. There are two porches on each floor.

Building 7 is a two-story-and-a-basement, reinforced concrete structure with stucco cladding and a Red tile roof. Interior walls are tile and plaster. Its complex plan and varied internal functions are expressed on the exterior by patterns of fenestration ad roof forms. Decorative wood an brickwork provide character and unity to the design. The most interesting visual features are the two, octagonal, day rooms with buttressed chimneys and piers, pyramidal and gabled roofs, and decorative wood an brickwork. Minor alterations to the exterior include a handicap ramp at the front, some changes to window framing, and steel stairways at the rear.

111895 NPS-97000829-0008 ID

Building 8

Martinson Childcare Consortium

Building 8 was designed by Sellon and Hemmings according to drawings dated 1908 as "Building 17 - Building for Quiet and Medium (Women)". It is located at the south end of the central green.

In plan, Building 8 consists of a rectangular core with an octagonal day room at either end of a central corridor; transverse wings with central corridors at either end of the front facade; and three transverse wings at the rear with two dormitories and one a dining room. Off the corridors are bedrooms for attendants, pantry, private dining, reception, clothes, laundry. There are two porches on each floor.

Building 8 is a two-story-and-a-basement, reinforced concrete structure with stucco cladding and a Red tile roof. Interior walls are tile and plaster. Its complex plan and varied internal functions are expressed on the exterior by patterns of fenestration ad roof forms. Decorative wood an brickwork provide character and unity to the design. The most interesting visual features are the two, octagonal, day rooms with buttressed chimneys and piers, pyramidal and gabled roofs, and decorative wood an brickwork. Minor alterations to the exterior include a handicap ramp at the front, some changes to window framing, and steel

stairways at the rear.

Building 7 and Building 8 are mirror buildings.

Building 9 111896 NPS-97000829-0009 ID

Valley Learning Center

Building 9 was designed by Sellon and Hemmings in 1907, as the "Building No. 6, Infirm Building - Male", then renamed to "Male Ward". It is located on the northern side of North Circle Drive across form the northeast corner of the central green.

Building 9 is a one-story, reinforced concrete structure with stucco cladding and a gabled, Red tile roof. Interior walls are tile and plaster. It is a T-plan, with the stem of the T at the rear and a five-sided, bay-windowed, day room in the center of the front facade. As built, the front on either side of the day room was an open arcade. The arches have been filled in and aluminum windows inserted. This has been done in a way that retains the rhythm of the original fenestration by leaving reveals in each arch. Other windows remain intact. A handicap ramp has been added along the rear stem.

Building 10 111899 NPS-97000829-0010 ID

Barbara Hunter Center

Building 10 was designed by Sellon and Hemmings in 1907, "Building No. 16, Infirm Building - Female". It was, however, it was apparently not built until 1926 as "Infirm Building for Women". It is located on the northern side of North Circle Drive across form the northeast corner of the central green.

Building 10 is a one-story, reinforced concrete structure with stucco cladding and a gabled, Red tile roof. Interior walls are tile and plaster. It is a T-plan, with the stem of the T at the rear and a five-sided, bay-windowed, day room in the center of the front facade. As built, the front on either side of the day room was an open arcade. The arches have been filled in and aluminum windows inserted. This has been done in a way that retains the rhythm of the original fenestration by leaving reveals in each arch. Other windows remain intact. A handicap ramp has been added along the rear stem.

Building 9 and Building 10 are mirror buildings.

Building 11 111900 NPS-97000829-0011 ID

South Bay Enterprises

Built according to plans prepared by George McDougall in 1926 as "Building No. 7, Worker's Cottage - Male", and renamed "Male Wards".

Building 11 is a two-story-and-basement, reinforced concrete structure with stucco cladding and Red tile roof. Interior walls are tile and plaster. In the original design, a one-story arcade across the front linked two story transverse end bays. A second story has been added above the arcade that substantially alters the design.

Building 12 111901 NPS-97000829-0012 ID

Franklin School

Built according to plans prepared by George McDougall in 1926 as "Building No. 15, Worker's Cottage - Female", and renamed "Female Wards".

Building 12 is a two-story-and-basement, reinforced concrete structure with stucco cladding and Red tile roof. Interior walls are tile and plaster. In the original design, a one-story arcade across the front linked two story transverse end bays.

Building 11 and Building 12 are mirror buildings, save the alterations to Building 11.

Building 14 111902 NPS-97000829-0013 ID

Storage

Built in 1914 to drawings by Sellon and Hemmings dated 1908, as "Building No. 24 - Building for Demented (Women)". It was renamed "Female Wards". Building 14 is located at the corner of Avenue A and First Street behind the main hospital group. This structure site does not appear on the 1907 plan, but is shown on the revised 1915 plan.

Building 14 is a two-story-and-basement, reinforced concrete structure with stucco cladding and a Red tile roof. Interior walls are tile and plaster. It is a T-shaped plan with the stem of the T at the rear and a projecting bay at the end of the front facade. The projecting bay with its bands of windows houses day rooms. The exterior of the building is little altered.

Building 15 111903 NPS-97000829-0014 ID

California Conservation Corps

Built in 1926 to drawings by Sellon and Hemmings dated 1908, as "Building No. 21, Building for Demented (Men)". Building 15 is located on the south side of Fifth Avenue. This diagonal street, which connects the main hospital core to the farms is part of the 1907 hospital plan.

Building 15 is a two-story-and-basement, reinforced concrete structure with stucco cladding and a Red tile roof. Interior walls are tile and plaster. It is a T-shaped plan with the stem of the T at the rear and a projecting bay at the end of the front facade. The projecting bay with its bands of windows houses day rooms. The exterior of the building is little altered.

Building 16 111904 NPS-97000829-0015 ID

Storage

Built in 1912 to drawings by Sellon and Hemmings dated 1908, "Building No. 23, Disturbed and Violent Women". It was renamed "Female Ward". Building 16 is located on the east side of Avenue A behind the main hospital group. It is not shown on the 1907 hospital plan, but is shown on the revised 1915 hospital plan.

Building 16 is a two-story-and-basement, reinforced concrete structure with stucco cladding and a red tile roof. Interior

walls are tile and plaster. A published plan shows four bedrooms on the ground floor of this large building. In addition, there were originally a dining room, day room, smoking room, reception room, brush room, clothes room, Washington room, toilet room, bath, pantry, and barber. Across the rear was a terrace. The terrace has been enclosed, but the building appears otherwise little altered.

Building 17- Non-contributing 111905 NPS-97000829-0016 6X3

Police Activity League

Built in 1948 to drawings by Wesley K. Daniels of the Office of the State Architecture as the "Farm Colony Ward Building". Building 17 is located on the east side of Avenue A. However, Avenue A did not extend north of North Circle Drive to connect to Lick Mill Road until the 1950s. Building 17 is not shown on the 1907 or the revised 1915 hospital plans, although the area is covered by those maps.

The location and scale of the building are in the spirit of the early plans. The Spanish Colonial Revival style of the building is different from that of the early buildings but is not incompatible with early buildings, due to stucco walls and Red tile roofs. It is a two-story, reinforced concrete building with wings forming an open courtyard. Interior walls are tile and plaster.

Building 19 111906 NPS-97000829-0017 1D

California Conservation Corps

Built in 1912 to drawings by Sellon and Hemmings dated 1908 as "Building No. 22, Disturbed and Violent (Men)". Building 19 is located on the south side of Fifth Avenue. This diagonal street, which connects the main hospital core to the farm, was part of the 1907 hospital plan.

Building 19 is a two-story-and-basement, reinforced concrete structure with stucco cladding and a red tile roof. Interior walls are tile and plaster. A published plan shows four bedrooms on the ground floor of this large building. In addition, there were originally a dining room, day room, smoking room, reception room, brush room, clothes room, Washington room, toilet room, bath, pantry, and barber. Across the rear was a terrace. The terrace has been enclosed, but the building appears otherwise little altered.

Building 16 and Building 19 are "sister" buildings.

Building 30 111908 NPS-97000829-0018 1D

Clock Tower

Built in 1908 to drawings by Sellon and Hemmings, as "Treatment Building". At present the Leonard Stocking Centennial Museum is housed in the building.

Building 30 is linked by arcades to Building 3 and Building 4. Together these buildings make up the Clock Tower Building. This, and the central green dominate the architecture of the main Agnews Hospital.

It is located on the terminating axis to the main entry on Palm Drive. It is sited so that its main facade is visible from outside the hospital grounds. It is the most visible building at Agnews to the public, and symbolizes the hospital more than any other building. The prominence of this building also symbolizes the importance at this hospital of providing treatment for patients, in contrast to the pre-1906 facilities at Agnews and to other state hospitals where confinement prevailed over treatment.

Building 30 is a reinforced concrete building with stucco cladding and red tile roofs. Interior walls are tile and plaster. It is two stories (with a basement) in height, except for a high central tower which is about five stories high. It is an irregular U-shape in plan with wings at the rear on either side of a space originally designed as a "sunken garden". The ground floor was arranged with three groups of rooms reached through a corridor that is roughly parallel to the front. Across the front are offices, a receiving room, a visitors room, and a porch. The North wing housed the drug department with three laboratories and two dispensaries. The south wing housed the hydrotherapy department with men's and women's waiting rooms, dressing rooms, massage rooms, preparation rooms, and a single douche room. Upstairs, there were bedrooms across the front sitting rooms in the tower, and in the south corner. In the north wing was a dental office and treatment room and surgical department with rooms for dressing, etherizing, sterilizing, preparation, and operating. In the south wing was a massage room, nurses' rooms, a solarium, a photographic gallery, darkrooms, an ear-eye-nose-and-throat room, and a room labeled "virbrisage and electrical" for electro-therapeutic treatment. The number of upstairs floors in the tower and their function, if any, are unknown.

The timepiece mounted in the tower is the fully functioning original 1888 Seth-Thomas timepiece which amazingly survived the collapse of the original clock tower during the 1906 earth quake.

In appearance building 30 is unusual among the other buildings at Agnews, not only for its prominent siting and tower, but for its pronounced asymmetry. The main facade with its hip roof, second story band of decorative red brickwork, and porch has horizontal lines and a shaded and sheltered character. In contrast, the corner sitting room wing and central tower which project from the main facade, are vertical in orientation, light smooth in color and texture, and exposed in character. The tower is asymmetrical with its corner stair bay and separate steep pyramidal room.

Ornamentation of Building 30 is typical of the other early buildings with bands of brickwork, balconies, and buttresses. Alterations to the building include an enclosed front porch, removal of balconies, and some altered windows. The clock on the tower with its four faces remains intact.

Buildings 31 111910 NPS-97000829-0019 ID

Male Employee Apartments

Building 31 was built in 1938 to drawings by George McDougall , as "Hydrotherapy for Men". This Building is located behind and adjoining Building 3.

It is a two-story-and-basement reinforced concrete, stucco walled building with a red tile roof. Interior walls are tile and plaster. It is built in a T-plan. Original windows are steel sash except for glass block in the hydrotherapy rooms. Alterations are minor, consisting of a handicap ramp and a one-story, single room addition on the south side.

Buildings 32 111913 NPS-97000829-0020 ID

Female Employee Apartments

Building 32 was built in 1938 to drawings by George McDougall , as "Hydrotherapy for Women". This Building is

located behind and adjoining Building 4.

It is a two-story-and-basement reinforced concrete, stucco walled building with a red tile roof. Interior walls are tile and plaster. It is built in a T-plan. Original windows are steel sash except for glass block in the hydrotherapy rooms. Alterations are minor, consisting of a handicap ramp and a one-story, single room addition on the south side.

Building 34 111914 NPS-97000829-0021 1D

Avenue A Cafe

Building 34 was built in 1935 to drawings by George McDougall dated 1924, as Occupational Therapy Building". This Building is located at the corner of Avenue A and Second Street.

It is a two-story reinforced concrete, flat roofed building with stucco walls, rectangular windows, and arched entries. Interior walls are tile and plaster.

Building 35 - Non-contributing 111917 NPS-97000829-0022 6x3

Visitors Toilet

Building 35 was built in 1950. It is located on the west side of Avenue B near the foot of the driveway between Building 22 and Building 24.

Building 38 111919 NPS-97000829-0023 1D

Gymnasium - Library - Rehab Supply

The building designated as building 38 was originally designed in 1908 by Sellon and Hemmings as three separate buildings: Bakery, Kitchen, and Commissary. Over the years the buildings have been joined by a series of additions into a single, irregular structure. Major additions and remodeling took place in 1926 and 1958.

Of the three original parts of Building 38, the kitchen (now the gymnasium) is directly behind Building 39, the Dining Hall (now the Trust Office) and Building 30, the Clock Tower. this was flanked on the north by the commissary and on the south by the bakery. All were two-story-and-basement, reinforced concrete buildings with the design of principal facades along Avenue A based on triumphal arch with large central arched doorway. The central kitchen building had a hipped, red tile roof with central gabled parapet. The flanking buildings each had a lower central gabled parapet and flat roof reflecting a glazed monitor. A series of plain, flat roofed, one-story structures joined the three major buildings. In these changes, the major buildings retain a presence as individual structures. The walls were clad in stucco. The central building has been spray coated, perhaps for waterproofing. Interior partitions, which largely date from later uses of the building, are of wood studs with gypsum board and plaster. The central building is linked to building 39 by a covered corridor with a red tile roof.

Building 39 111922 NPS-97000829-0024 1D

Trust Office

Building 39 was originally built in 1908 from plans by Sellon and Hemmings as "Dining Hall". It was remodeled in

1926, and 1958 as "Medical Office Building and Student Nurses Quarters". It is located between Building 30 (Main Clock Tower) and Building 38 (gymnasium - kitchen). It is connected to Building 38 by a covered corridor.

It is a two-story, reinforced concrete structure with stucco cladding and a hip roof. Interior partitions are of wood stud covered in gypsum board. It is in a slight H-plan with an enclosed arcade between the wings on the kitchen side and shed roof porch on the Clock Tower side. In design this is a two part composition with a high, rough textural, arcaded base and a smooth walled second floor, sheltered by overhanging eaves on paired wood brackets. There are small decorative iron balconies in the second story. Minor alterations include a handicap ramp on the Clock Tower side.

Buildings 45- Non-contributing 111924 NPS-97000829-0025 6X3
Visitors Toilet
Building 45 was built in 1950. It is located in the center of Parkway South.

Buildings 47- Non-contributing 111927 -0026 6X3
Visitors Toilet
Building 47 was built in 1950. It is located in the center of Parkway North.

Building 100 111928 -0027 1D
Governor's Mansion
Building 100 was built completed in 1915 to drawings by Sellon and Hemmings dated 1907 and approved in 1908 as "Superintendent's Residence. It is located on the north side of Palm Drive, set back from the street, and visually separated from the entry corridor by the palms and elm trees that line either side of Palm Drive. It approached by a curved driveway off palm drive which ends in a rose lined section by the front entrance.

the main part of the mansion is a rectangular, two-story, reinforced concrete structure with a red tiled roof. There is a central, gabled, entrance porch, a one-story extension to the rear, a porte cochere on the east, and a small, unobtrusive, one-story additio on the west. In style the house is a blend of Mission, Arts and Crafts, and contemporary suburban Chicago house design. The latter shows the influence of the Renaissance palazzo in its fenestration and symmetry and Frank Lloyd Wright in window framing, the high second story established by overhanging eaves, and bands around the upper parts of the windows.

This house served as the residence of Leonard Stocking and his successors as superintendent. It also provided overnight quarter for all the California Governors - through Pat Brown - who visited Agnews as part of their official duties. The mansion is little altered, and retains a high degree of integrity.

Building 100A 111931 -0028 1D
Garage

Building 100A is a one-story, stucco-clad garage that according to hospital records was built in 1907. This structure appears to have been enlarged and remodeled, and now has the appearance of a post WWII building. In 1952, this structure was an employee garage. It continued to be used as a garage in 1994.

NPS-97000829 -0029 1D

Building 101 111932

Staff Residence

Buildings 101 and 102 were designed in 1920 by the State Architect under George McDougall as "Two Physicians' Cottages." In 1952, Building 101 was designated a Staff Residence for the Assistant Superintendent of business services. In 1994, it was still in use as a residence. It is a two-story, wood frame, stucco-clad house with a hip roof. Interior walls are wood and plaster. Building 101 is located on the south side of Palm Drive. Although it faces Palm Drive, Building 101 is visually separated from the entry corridor by the palm and elm trees that line either side of Palm Drive. Building 101 was not shown on the 1907 or 1915 plans of the hospital but represents an expansion of the early plan in keeping with its spirit. The building appears to have been enlarged with the addition of a wing. The house remains a simple design that might have been called Spanish in style. Before the addition of the wing, its facade was symmetrical. The house was characterized by stucco walls, a shed entry porch, and a central chimney.

Building 102 111942 -0030 1D

Staff Residence

Buildings 101 and 102 were designed in 1920 by the State Architect under George McDougall as "Two Physicians' Cottages." In 1952, Building 102 was designated a Staff Residence for the Assistant Superintendent, Medical. In 1994, it was still in use as a residence. It is a two-story, wood-frame, stucco-clad house with a hip roof. Interior walls are wood and plaster. Building 102 is located on the south side of Palm Drive, and, although it faces Palm Drive, it is visually separated from the entry corridor by the palms and elm trees that line either side of Palm Drive. It was not shown on the 1907 or 1915 plans of the hospital but represents an expansion of the early plan in keeping with its spirit. The building appears to have been enlarged with the addition of a wing. The house remains a simple design that might have been called Spanish in style. Before the addition of the wing, its facade was symmetrical, and the house was characterized by stucco walls, a shed entry porch, and a central chimney.

Building 103 111947 -0031 1D

Staff Residence

Buildings 103, 104 and 105 were designed in 1930 by the State Architect designer W.K. Daniels on a drawing labeled "Physician's Cottage #5." In 1952, Building 103 was designated a "Staff Residence." In 1994, it was still in use as a residence. It is a two-story, wood-frame, stucco-clad house with a hip roof. Interior walls are wood and plaster. Building 103 is located on the south side of Palm Drive, and although it faces Palm Drive, Building 103 is visually separated from the entry corridor by the palm and elm trees that line either side of Palm Drive. It was not shown in the 1907 or 1915 plans of the hospital but represents an expansion of the early plan in keeping with its spirit. The house is a simple design that might have been called Spanish in style. Features include a symmetrical facade, stucco walls, a shed entry porch, and an end chimney.

Building 104 111949 -0032 1D

Staff Residence

Buildings 103, 104 and 105 were designed in 1930 by State Architect designer W.K. Daniels on a drawing labeled "Physician's Cottage #5. It is a two-story wood-frame stucco clad house with a hipped roof. The house is simple in design and somewhat Spanish in style. Features include a symmetrical facade, stucco walls, a shed entry porch, and an end chimney.

Building 104A 111953 NPS-97000829-0033 1D

Garage

Building 104A is a flat-roofed, stucco-clad garage built in 1940. It was built ten years after Building 104, a physician's residence to which it is attached, and it is in the same style.

Building 105 111956 -0034 1D

Staff Residence

Buildings 103, 104 and 105 were designed in 1930 by the State Architect designer, W.K. Daniels on a drawing labeled "Physician's Cottage #5." In 1952, Building 105 was designated a Staff Residence. In 1994, it was still in use as a residence. It is a two-story, wood-frame, stucco-clad house with a hip roof. Interior walls are wood and plaster. It is located on the south side of Palm Drive at the end of Portal Lane. It was not shown on the 1907 or 1915 plans of the hospital but represents an expansion of the early plan in keeping with it spirit. The house is a simple design that might have been called Spanish in style. Features include a symmetrical facade, stucco walls, a shed entry porch, and an end chimney.

Building 105A 111960 -0035 6x3

Garage - Non-contributing

Building 105A is a garage built in 1946.

Building 106 111965 -0036 1D

Staff Residence

Building 106 was designed by the State Architect designer W.K. Daniels in 1934 as an "Assistant Physician's Cottage." In 1952, it was designated a staff residence. In 1994, Building 106 remained in use as a residence. It is located on the south side of Palm Drive at the end of Portal Lane. Building 106 was not shown on the 1907 or 1915 plans of the hospital but represents an expansion of the early plan in keeping with its spirit. Building 106 is a one-story, wood-frame structure with stucco walls and a red tile roof. Interior walls are wood and plaster. It is in the Spanish Colonial Revival Style.

Building 106A 111969 -0037 1D

Garage

Building 106A is a garage built in 1934.

Building 107 111979 -0038 1D

Building 107 was designed by the State Architect designer W.K. Daniels in 1941 as one of "Three Physicians' Cottages" (the other two were in the east campus). In 1952 it was designated a staff residence. In 1994 it remained in use as a residence. Building 107 is set back behind Building 104 and faces the south side of Palm Drive. It was not shown on the 1907 or 1915 plans of the hospital but represents an expansion of the early plan in keeping with its spirit. Building 107 is a one-story and basement wood-frame structure with stucco walls. Interior walls are wood and plaster.

Building 107A 111982 NPS-97000829-0039 ID
Garage

Building 107A is a garage built in 1934.

Building 108 111984 NPS-97000829-0040 ID

Building 108 was designed in 1914 by the State Architect under George McDougall as "Building No. 19, Nurses Home, Female." It is a two-story, reinforced concrete structure with stucco cladding and a red tile roof. Interior walls are tile and plaster. It is similar but not identical to Building 109. The main facade is a two part composition with articulated end bays. There are arched windows at the center of the ground floor, with balconies above them, and bay windows in the end pavilions. The building appears little altered.

Building 108A 111985 NPS-97000829-0041 ID
Garage

Building 108A is a long rectangular structure behind Building 108. It is a one-story building with a gable roof, stucco siding, and wood doors. Hospital records show it was built in 1914 as an "Employee Garage."

Building 109 111986 NPS-97000829-0042 ID
Central Program Services

Building 109 was designed in 1914 by the State Architect under George McDougall as "Cottage for Employees (Men and Women)." On the 1915 plan, the building at this site was "Building No. , Nurses Home, Male." As built, it is located one the west side of North Circle Drive facing the central green. In 1952, Building 109 was designated "Employee Building. In 1994, it was occupied by Central program Services. Building 109 is a two-story, reinforced concrete structure with stucco cladding and a red tile roof. Interior walls are tile and plaster. It is similar but not identical to Building 108. The main facade is in a two part composition with articulated end bays. There are arched window frames at the center of the ground floor, with balconies above them, and bay windows in the two projecting pavilions. The building appears little altered.

Building 110 111990 NPS-97000829-0043 ID
Employee Quarters

Building 110 was designed in 1927 by State Architect designer W.K. Daniels as the "Male Employees Building." Later it was called the "apartment House," and, in 1952, reverted to "Employees Building." In 1994, Building 110 remained in use as employee quarters. Building 110 is on a site shown as vacant in the 1907 and 1915 plans. Nevertheless, in function, siting, and appearance, it is in the spirit of the 1907 and 1915 hospital plans. It is located on the north side of North Circle Drive. It is a two-story-and-basement, concrete structure with stucco cladding and a red tile roof. Interior walls are wood and plaster. In plan, it is a broad U with short wings. Entries are framed in brick arches. The building appears little altered.

Building 110A 111991 NPS-97000829-0044 1D

Garage

Building 110A was built in 1927 as a garage structure for employees. It is a wood frame structure and a gable roof clad in corrugated metal. Garage doors are the original, wood framed doors with diagonal paneling. The building is sited in a location left vacant in the 1907 and 1915 plans. It is located on the north side of North Circle Drive and is reached by a driveway off of Avenue A. The building appears little altered.

Building 115- Non-contributing 111999 -0045 6X3

Staff Residence

Buildings 115, 116, and 117 were designed in 1949 by State Architect designer Poage as "Three Physician's Residences." In 952, each was designated a "Staff Residence," and in 1994, each remained in that use. These are small, one-story, wood frame tructures with stucco siding and attached garages.

Building 116- Non-contributing 112006 -0046 6X3

Staff Residence

Buildings 115, 116, and 117 were designed in 1949 by State Architect designer Poage as "Three Physician's Residences." In 952, each was designated a "Staff Residence," and in 1994, each remained in that use. These are small, one-story, wood frame tructures with stucco siding and attached garages.

Building 117 - Non-contributing 112008 -0047 6X3

Staff Residence

Buildings 115, 116, and 117 were designed in 1949 by State Architect designer Poage as "Three Physician's Residences." In 952, each was designated a "Staff Residence," and in 1994, each remained in that use. These are small, one-story, wood frame tructures with stucco siding and attached garages.

Building 117A 112013 -0048 1D

Garage

Building 117A is a small garage attached to Building 117, a physician's residence. It is a rectangular, gable-roofed structure clad n stucco. According to hospital records, it was built in 1940.

Building 200 - Non-contributing 112016 -0049 6X3

Laundry Building

Building 200 is a two-story, reinforced concrete, laundry building designed in 1949. Interior walls are tile and plaster. Unlike ther buildings from this period at Agnews which were designed in a harmonious style, this was modern in appearance. Building 00 is located on Second Street.

Building 201 112017 NPS-97000829-0050 1D
Clothing Center

Building 201 is a one-story, brick structure built in 1916 as part of the Laundry (Building 202). It is located behind (east of) Building 202. Building 201 is a flat roofed structure with stucco walls, a gabled parapet, steel windows, interior brick walls, anc a lowered ventilating monitor on the roof. By 1952, it was identified as the "Utility Building." In 1994, Building 201 was listed as "clothing Center (Fran's Fashions)." It appears to have been altered after 1916.

Building 202 112019 NPS-97000829-0051 1D
Storage Building

Building 202, located on Avenue A, is an intricate structure whose brick walls appear to date from the 19th century hospital. The current structure, with its stucco walls and red tile roof, may have re-used fragments of one or more of the 19th century buildings. Narrow windows with hood molds and four-over-four, wood, double hung windows in segmented arches are extremely unlikely to have been built after 1906. In 1915, "Building No. 26, Laundry" was shown on this site but with a different footprint than now exists. In 1952, this was a "Utility Building." In 1994, it was used for storage.

Building 203 112022 NPS-97000829-0052 1D
Boiler Plant and Glass Shop

Building 203 (Boiler Plan and Glass Shop), located on Avenue A, is on the site designated in the 1915 plan as "Building No. 25, Power House." The old power plant and engine room was considered the only salvageable structure in the immediate aftermath of the 1906 earthquake. This building appears to survive in part from the 19th century hospital. In 1952, plans by State Architect designer W.K. Daniels were made for "Reconstruction of Power House" which added a modern steel building to the existing plant. The old part of Building 203 is a one-story brick structure with stucco walls and narrow segmented windows. Window frames are wood, four-over-four, double hung.

Building 205 112023 NPS-97000829-0053 1D
Electrical Shop

Building 205, located on Third Street, is a one-story "Electrical and Plumbing Shop" designed in 1926. It is a one-story flat-roofed structure with stucco walls and red rick trim. In 1994, it was still an electrical shop.

Building 206 112025 NPS-97000829-0054 1D
Carpenter's Shop

Building 206, located on Third Street, is a one-story, brick building rehabbed for a carpenter's shop on plans dated 1917. In 1956, it was rehabbed again, and, in 1994, remained a carpenter's shop. It is a stucco clad structure with a gable roof and an open shed along one side. It has tall, narrow, four-over-four, double hung windows. Interior walls are brick.

Building 207 112026 NPS-97000829-0055 1D

Painters and Upholsterers Shop

Building 207, located on Third Street, is a one-story brick building rehabbed for a "Painters and Upholsterers Shop" on plans dated 1917. It remained in this use in 1994. This is a stucco clad structure with a flat roof and tall, narrow windows. Interior walls are brick

Building 208 - Non-contributing 112027 NPS-97000829-0056 6X3

Paint Shop Storage

Building 208, located between Buildings 200 and 207, is a paint shop storage structure that is approximately 400 square feet. Built in 1956.

Building 210 112029 NPS-97000829-0057 1D

Fire House

Building 210 is joined by additions to Building 218 and is located on Avenue A. Building 210 is a one-story, brick building. Designated a "State Garage" in 1952, it is now the Fire House. It is a stucco-clad structure with a flat roof, wood garage and loading doors, and tall, narrow windows in the brick walls. Construction date is uncertain but appears to be within the period of significance.

Building 211 112032 NPS-97000829-0058 1D

Fire Fighters' Quarters

Building 211, located on Fourth Street, appears to be a brick structure clad in stucco. It is a high gable roofed rectangle with a shed along one side. Segmented arches, tall, narrow windows and wood sash suggest a 19th century date, although this can not be verified through building records. In 1994, Building 211 was listed as Fire Fighters' quarters.

Building 212 112034 NPS-97000829-0059 1D

Sheet Metal and Plumbing Shop

Building 212, located on Fourth Street, was built as a cannery. It was designed by State Architect designer W.K. Daniels in 1930 with an addition in 1934. It is a one-story flat roofed structure with stucco walls. Interior walls are brick. In 1994, Building 212 was listed as a sheet metal and plumbing shop.

Building 213 112037 NPS-97000829-0060 1D

Not Listed

Building 213 appears to be a temporary structure surviving from the post-1906 earthquake emergency period. In 1952, it was designated for "Landscape Gardener and Hothouses." It is a small, rectangular structure with a gable roof. It is located on fourth Street, and in 1994, its use was not listed.

Building 215 112040 NPS-97000829-0061 1D
Storage Building

Building 215 was designed in 1917 as a one-story mortuary. After 1952, it became a refrigeration shop. Square in plan with a pyramidal roof, central ventilating monitor and clerestory windows, this building is distinctive in shape and appearance. In 1994, Building 215 was used for storage. It is located to the east of Building 210.

Building 216 112041 NPS-97000829-0062 1D

Building 216 is a rectangular flat roofed structure built in 1917 as part of the morgue and used as a truck garage after 1952. Interior and exterior walls are brick. The building is clad in stucco. In 1994, Building 216 was a refrigeration shop. It is located to the east of Building 210.

Building 217 - Non-contributing 112042 NPS-97000829-0063 6X3
Truck Garage

Building 217 is a rectangular, flat roofed structure used as a truck garage. It was built by 1952, but its exact date of construction is unknown. In 1994, Building 217 was listed as "old garages." It is located to the east of Building 218.

Building 218 112043 NPS-97000829-0064 1D
Storage Building

Building 218 is a rectangular, flat roofed structure built in 1917 as a cannery storage building. It is now linked to Building 210 (Fire House) and used for storage. Exterior and interior walls are brick. The building is clad in stucco.

Landscaping

Landscaping within the property is contributing. The roads, trees, and grassed open spaces within the core of the hospital were designed and installed by the 1930s based on ideas illustrated in the 1907 and 1915 plans. These landscape elements contributed to the setting for the hospital buildings and the creation of a setting that contributed to the treatment methods at Agnews after the 1906 earthquake. The use of trees and grassed open spaces were a part of the identity of Agnews and served to define the hospital and distinguish it from the surrounding area. The landscape elements and design were present during the period of significance and continue to exist today. The park-like setting created by the planting of ornamental trees within manicured lawns is representative of landscape design using Beaux Arts principles. It is also an example of the type of landscape found in large estates, parks, and institutions on the San Francisco Peninsula in the early 1900s both in its design and in its use and selection of plant materials.

Unnumbered Sheds

Throughout the property are a number of sheds, many of which were built after the period of significance.

112044 NPS-97000829 -0065 ID

Cemetery

The cemetery is located at the north edge of the hospital property, on the east side of Avenue B. It is a rectangular parcel oriented slightly northwest-southeast. Inside the fenced property are headstones representing those killed in 1906. This cemetery replaced an earlier one that was located closer to the river and was used prior to 1906. A plaque commemorating those who died in 1906 was placed at the cemetery in April 1995. It reads "Agnews Developmental Center. In Loving Memory of the Agnews Individuals Who Lost Their Lives During the 1906 Earthquake. Dedicated This Day April 18, 1995." The wooden fence and steps (wooden risers with exposed aggregate concrete treads) are also recent additions to the cemetery.

Summary:

Agnews Insane Asylum is eligible for listing in the National Register as a district under the following criteria:

Under criterion A, Agnews was the first state hospital in the California system to adopt modern methods of treating mental patients on a large scale and was a widely recognized model of a progressive hospital. Under criterion B, Agnews is associated with Dr. Leonard Stocking, superintendent of Agnews from 1904 to 1931. Stocking was a strong leader who rebuilt Agnews after the earthquake of 1906 as a widely recognized model of a progressive state mental hospital. He was widely recognized as the "dean of psychiatrists in California." Under criterion C, Agnews was the first hospital facility in California designed to accommodate progressive, humane approaches to treatment. Agnews served as a model for the construction of later hospitals. Agnews followed international precedents for scientific design based on the use of pavilions and was decentralized to provide several specialized buildings for different treatment purposes and different types of patients. Its small, low-scale buildings were designed to bring light and air to patients. Agnews embodies the distinctive characteristics of a mental hospital in that important period. It also represents the work of the office of the State Architect when the State Architect was the largest architectural office in California. It is an early example in the United States of a group of reinforced concrete buildings. And, it possesses high artistic value in its use of Beaux Arts and Garden City planning principles and in the eclectic style of its buildings which includes elements of the Arts and Crafts movement and other European vernacular design.

Historic Contexts

State Mental Hospitals

From the early days of the Gold Rush, insanity was recognized as a special problem in California. The sudden influx of population, the predominance of males, the mix of nationalities, the hardships of travel, and the uncertainties of life, have all been considered contributors to this state of affairs. The first provisions for the insane were to lock them up with criminals in the ship "Ephemia," purchased in 1849by the city of San Francisco, and to house them at the San Francisco marine Hospital, established in 1850, primarily for ailing seamen (Brody n.d., p. 1-2, Smyth 1938, pp. 1223-1224).

The first hospital established specifically for the mentally ill was the Stockton State hospital, called the Insane Asylum for the State of California when it opened in 1853. At that time, it was "the first publicly supported institution in the western United States to care exclusively for the mentally ill: (Starr 1973, p. 10). Under4 the enlightened but brief leadership of Dr. Robert Reid, patients were to be treated with respect and kindness and given outdoor physical activity. In 1857, a new building was erected, called a "madhouse, where the violent and noisy can be separated form the orderly and quiet" (Starr 1973, p. 11). After the civil War, for the next several decades there was an increasing tendency simply to lock patients up. Active treatment progr4ams declined, the hospital became severely overcrowded, and, as in hospitals throughout the United States, Stockton acquired a reputation as primarily a custodial institution rather than a treatment center. In 1975, a new hospital was opened at Napa to relieve overcrowding at Stockton. A third state hospital opened at Agnews in 1889, and, in 1894, two more hospitals opened at Mendocino and Patton Metropolitan State Hospital was opened in 1916, Camarillo in 1937, Dewitt in 1947, Modesto in 1948, and Atascadero in 1954 (Agnews State Hospital History committee 1974).

In the beginning, each hospital received all persons judged to be insane. Specialized hospitals were first established for "feeble minded" children at Sonoma in 1885; for the chronic insane (incurable) at Agnews for its first year of operation; and for the criminal and convict insane at Folsom state Prison in 1903 (Agnews State hospital History Committee 1974).

Large, centralized brick buildings were built for the early state hospitals. About 1900, smaller "cottages" were added to the existing hospitals. When the new Agnews hospital was built after 1906, with its dispersed low scale buildings, it was the first to follow the "cottage" model throughout its entire plan. With its variety of buildings, it could provide specialized facilities for different types of patients (Hurd 1973). Agnews was quickly recognized as a model within the state Hospital system for new and active approaches to treatment of mental patients.

Progressive attitudes toward treatment represented by Agnews remained in fashion for about 30 years. In the later 1930's, the first small programs were begun for treatment of some patients in community clinics. However, treatment of any kind was constrained by severe overcrowding throughout the State Hospital system. As in the late 19th century, the role of the State Hospitals had again become largely custodial. Books and newspaper articles after World War II called attention to these conditions and resulted in major new construction throughout the State Hospital system (Ostrow 1946; Agnews State Hospital History Committee 1974).

After World War II, new approaches to treatment also had an effect on hospital operations and facilities. Among the most important new approaches were establishment of community clinics, treatment outside of the hospitals, and treatment of the

developmentally disabled at State Hospitals formerly intended for the mentally ill. A watershed event was the passage of the 1971 Lanterman Act which resulted in closing of the State Hospitals at DeWitt, Mendocino, and Modesto, and restructuring of the state system. Since that time there has been an increasing trend toward closing hospitals and reliance on community treatment programs (Norling 1981; Agnews State Hospital History Committee 1974).

Architecture of Mental Hospitals

The first institutional provisions for the insane in the U.S. were typically dark cells in the basements of general hospitals. Criticized by Dorothea Dix and others as inhumane, these were replaced between 1841 and 1887 by 32 specially built state hospitals called insane asylums. Most of these, including the five 19th-century state hospitals in California, were based on a plan developed by Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, and first realized at the State Asylum for the Insane at Tuscaloosa, Alabama in 1860 (Thoms and Goldin 1975).

A Kirkbride-type hospital was a three-story, brick building with a central administrative section, at the top of which was a residence for the superintendent and a water tank hidden in an ornamental tower. On either side of the administrative section were linear wings containing a series of wards, each of which consisted of rooms for patients and attendants on either side of a central corridor. Each wing consisted of tiers of wards, with each successive tier beyond the administrative section offset to the rear to provide light and air to the ends of each corridor, as well as to each room. These buildings were intended to be fireproof and mechanically heated and ventilated. Wards were segregated by sex and type of patient with the most violent at the extreme ends (Thomas and Goldin 1975, pp. 76-79). Although introduced as humane alternatives to earlier types of facilities, these hospitals were primarily places of confinement and developed reputations as "hellholes" (Thomas and Goldin 1975, p. 79).

With advances in scientific understanding of mental illness, new types of treatments led to abandonment of the Kirkbride-type hospital and experimentation with new types of facilities. In general hospitals, the belief that sickness was borne in stale air had previously led to the pavilion plan hospital which was designed to accommodate light and air and views of greenery. Popularized by Florence Nightingale after the experiences of the Crimean War and the Civil War in the United States, the pavilion plan began to be adopted widely after the construction of Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore in 1885. A typical pavilion plan hospital was one or two stories and contained a single ward. The pavilions were placed in orderly rows surrounded by greenery, and all the pavilions in a hospital were linked by enclosed corridors. Each patient's bed was placed between two windows for light and air, mechanical systems for heating and ventilating kept the air moving at the right temperature; and interior corners wee curved for ease of cleaning (Thomas and Goldin 1975). According to Nikolaus Pevsner, "Asylums began belatedly to appreciate the pavilion principle, i.e., they began to prefer a multitude of small buildings to one large one" (Pevsner 1976, p. 157). After 1897, pavilions called "cottages" were built on the grounds of California's state hospitals. Agnews was the first state hospital in California to completely adopt the "cottage system." In doing so, the rigid regularity of the pavilion plan general hospital was transformed into a looser arrangement, more like a college campus or a residential subdivision.

Outside of California, the dates of other early pavilion or cottage type mental hospitals are not known. A study of hospitals written as Agnews was still being built stated that "the first psychiatric hospital, especially designed for the purpose" was at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1906. Research in standard sources did not provide any other information on this hospital, and its character is unknown. Other early psychiatric hospitals were not in pavilions but in multi-story buildings (Stevens 1921). From what is presently known, Agnews appears to be among the earliest mental hospitals in the United States to

diverge from the Kirkbride plan and to adopt pavilions or cottages.

Interior features of mental hospitals based in scientific understanding were as important as the overall plan. Interior features were important both for accommodating technology and specific treatments, and for creating an environment which was conducive to healing. In the case of specialized technology, a hydrotherapy department, for example, was a standard feature. A hydrotherapy department included a suite of rooms for changing, waiting, and the administering of hydrotherapy by means of baths and showers. Water was thought to serve three purposes: to introduce medicine (mainly mineral salts) to the body, to stimulate the dilation of blood vessels, and to make an impression on nervous patients (Hornsby and Schmidt,1914, p. 392).

To create a suitable environment, a typical cottage included private reception and group activity areas, private bedrooms, and homelike finishes and furnishings such as baseboards and picture moldings, oriental rugs, fireplaces, paintings, attractive lamps. and comfortable chairs. Related to this, exterior decoration of buildings was intended to produce a comfortable, homelike setting. However, at the same time that decorate for its sake was considered inappropriate. Likewise, landscaped grounds were considered conducive to convalescence (Stevens, 1921).

By the 1920s, the cottage system had evolved to the "colony system," in which colony houses were somewhat larger than cottages. The east campus of Agnews, planned in 1926 and built in 1931, utilized colony houses. After World War II, the pavilion model was superseded by the model of the modern hospital whose form and character were shaped largely by technology.

Construction

One effect of the earthquake and fire of 1906 was to promote the first widespread use of reinforced concrete in the United States Before the earthquake, concrete was not provided for in most building codes, and its acceptance was retarded by lack of technical knowledge, lack of appreciation of its strengths, and opposition to its use by bricklayers' unions. A few scattered reinforced concrete structures which survived both the earthquake and fire in San Francisco wee dramatic examples of the usefulness of reinforced concrete. Following the earthquake and fire, insurance companies supported its use, building codes were subsequently modified, and the industry grew rapidly. Within a year after the earthquake, at least a hundred reinforced concrete buildings had been erected in both San Francisco and Los Angeles, almost all of them single, privately owned buildings The lesson of the disaster and the example of the two California cities spread rapidly to other American cities (Corbett, 6 June 1980, and 14 June 1980).

Key Personnel

Leonard Stocking, M.D.

Leonard Stocking (ca. 1850 to 1931) studied medicine at St. Louis Medical College in St. Louis, Missouri and graduated 1(March 1876. He practiced at the Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane before coming to California where he wa superintendent of the Oneonta Sanitarium in San Diego. He received a certificate to practice medicine in California on November 1891 (California Board of medical Examiners 1898, p. 79; Stocking 1891). Stocking came to Agnews by 1895 (*San Jose Mercury* 1895, p. 288). He was promoted to superintendent of Agnews 10 December 1902 following the resignation of J.A Crane, and remained in that position until his death on 29 October 1931 (Agnews State Hospital 1931, p. 2).

Stocking believed there was a strong connection between good treatment of mental patients and the design of physical facilities, and he took a leading role in the design of the new Agnews Hospital after 1906. According to an article in *Modern Hospital*, before beginning work on the new hospital,

> *He visited "the best hospitals in America" for ideas. Next, "Dr. Stocking had had some training in mechanical drawing, and with a drafting board and a set of instruments he went to work. He blocked out the general scheme for the entire plan and then worked out the plans for the individual buildings, one after another. It was a task calling for inspiration and sound practical knowledge*" (Reid 1915, p. 2).

Stocking remained active in the design of buildings and grounds throughout his long career. He believed in "a restorative system of mental treatment based upon exercises" (*California Outlook* 1912, p. 14), and established military drilling areas, a baseball field with a three-part grandstand, a farm and gardens for patients to work in, and other outdoor facilities. As an experiment, he had built the first theater at a mental hospital in California where theatrical productions, band concerts and other amusements were performed by and for patients (*San Francisco Chronicle* 1914, p. 3). Stocking had built the new hospital at Agnews with few features for physical restraint and eliminated the rest by about 1918 (Cerwin 1928). For many years, Stocking had built the new hospital at Agnews with few features for physical restraint and eliminated the rest by about 1918 (Cerwin 1928). For many years, Stocking worked for the purchase of nearby land for agriculture and colony houses, intended for "social recovery cases" who were nearing release after complete recovery. This was realized in what is now called the East Campus, which was under construction at the time of his death in 1931 (Anonymous 1988). Over many years, Agnews State Hospital was considered an outstanding facility and a model for others (Reid 1915; Fenton 1930, Anonymous 1988). Among many similar approbations, the hospital was called "the most modern in the United States, if not in the world" (Cerwin, 1928).

Stocking was actively engaged in research and in applying research to the treatment of mental patients. He gave talks and published articles. He organized the hospital to facilitate research, stating, "The purpose of Agnews is complex. It is not simply to cure mental cases but to study the causes of mental ill health" (Anonymous 1988). In 1928, he was called "one of the leading psychiatrists on the coast" (Cerwin 1928).

An article in *The Journal of Juvenile Research* entitles " The Contributions of Leonard Stocking to Psychiatry in California" referred to new techniques and technologies introduced at Agnews and called him the "dean of psychiatrists in California" (Fenton 1930, pp. 155-157). Elsewhere, he was called "a leader in the new progressive psychiatry in the United States," especially for his elimination of means of restraint and his creation of "a model state hospital" (Anonymous 1988).

Throughout the literature on Agnews State Hospital, the hospital is considered a model in the United States. The hospital was created under the strong leadership of Dr. Leonard Stocking, according to his vision of a model hospital. The reputations of the hospital and Dr. Stocking for the period 1907 to 1931 are inseparable.

Architects

Jacob Lenzen (1830-1910)

The original hospital at Agnews, which was completed in 1888, was designed by Jacob Lenzen. Lenzen was born in Germany and came with his family to San Jose in 1861 or 1862. He and his brother Theodore, who practiced in San Francisco, were both

architects. According to his obituary, Jacob Lenzen "designed practically all the early business buildings" in San Jose, including several theaters and buildings in Paso Robles, Alameda, and Hollister. He was the building inspector in San Jose "for several years" (*Architect and Engineer* 1910, p. 99).

Transition Architects in the Aftermath of 1906 Earthquake (18 April 1906 to 11 May 1907)
In the aftermath of the earthquake of 18 April 1906, the two most immediate tasks concerning the buildings of Agnews State Hospital were provision of temporary quarters and assessment of the causes of structural failure of the old buildings. Two days after the earthquake, on 20 April 1906, Frank D. Wolfe, architect, was hired to design temporary barracks (Montgomery 1906). Wolfe was a partner in the firms of Wolfe and Wolfe, and Wolfe and MacKenzie of San Jose. The firms are noted for stylish designs of bungalows, with decorative details influenced by Frank Lloyd Wright, and a house of 913-14 without any exterior decorative embellishments (Woodbridge 1988, p. 125, 239, 240; and Gebhard, Sandweiss and Winter 1985, p. 188).
On 4 May 1906, a Los Angeles architect, identified in the newspaper only by the last name of Hudson, completed an inspection of the ruins (*San Francisco Call* 4 May 1906, p. 7).

State Architects
Planning and design of a new hospital at Agnews after 1906 was the responsibility of the State of California and coincided with the creation of the position of State Architect on 11 May 1907. The State Architect was the administrator of a state agency whose name changed throughout the year but which remained responsible for most state construction from 1907 until at least 1968. This includes everything built at Agnews, with the possible exception of some minor structures in the farm area which were built after 1968.

From 1907 to ca. 1909, the State Architect was head of the Architectural Department which was in the Engineering Department headed by the State Engineer. About 1909, the Architectural Department became the Architectural Division, and, in 1916, it was renamed the Bureau of Architecture. In 1921, the Department of Engineering became the Department of Public Works, and the Bureau of Architecture again became the Division of Architecture. The State Architect became Chief of the Division of Architecture in 1921 and was renamed State Architect in 1927. On 1October 1963, the Division of Architecture was renamed the office of architecture and Construction, and was moved from the Department of Public Works to the new Department of General Services.

The State Architect's office grew from three employees in 1908-1910 to an average of 28 employees from 1910 to 1920 and 58 employees from 1920 to 1930. The office gradually grew until after World War II when it increased dramatically in size. From 1950 to1966, there were never fewer than 410 employees.

The State Architect was an appointed position from 1907 to 1934; it was civil service from 1934 to 1962; and appointed again after 1962. During the principal period of construction at Agnews, the State Architects were as follows: George O. Sellon (1 May 1907 to May 1909), William D. Coates, Jr. (May 1905 to 21 May 1912), John W. Woollett (22 May 1912 to 21 August 1913); George B. McDougall (22 August 1913 to 31 October 1938); Wesley K. Daniels, Sr., acting (1 November 1938 to 30 May 1930); and Anson Boyd (1 June 1940 to 31 March 1962).

Under the State Architect, there were titled positions and sections which changed and increased over the years. For example, b

the 1910s there were separate sections dealing with estimating, drafting, specification writing, and engineering (mechanical electrical, civil, and structural). A construction section was established in 1920, and, in 1938, a landscape design section wa established. A key position, architectural designer, was filled by the following during the principal periods of construction a Agnews: Maury I. Diggs (1909-1911); Charles F. Dean (23 September 1911 to 29 July 1921); L.B. Miller (30 July 1921 to February 1923); P.T. Poage (6 February 1923 to 3 December 1926); vacant, P.T. Poage (1 November 1931 to 1 October 1937) vacant; and Arthur F. Dudman (15 April 1946 to 30 September 1959).

During the principal periods of construction at Agnews, the State Architects were George Sellon, George B. McDougall, an Anson Boyd. Under Sellon, the plan for the new hospital was prepared, and several buildings were designed and built Unde McDougall, several more buildings were built and work under the original plan was completed. Under Boyd, there was substantial expansion beyond the original plan.

Under George Sellon (ca. 1883-1954), the office of the State Architect was no larger than many private architectural offices there was no separate position for an architectural designer, Agnews was one of the principal jobs in the office, and it seem likely that Sellon himself took an active hand in the design of Agnews. Sellon was praised as "a state architect who was broa enough" to follow the lead of Dr. Leonard Stocking in planning the hospital 9Reid 1915). Under Sellon, the State Architect' drawings were presented with the name of his prviate firm, Sellon and Hemmings. Sellon resigned or left under pressure fron State Engineer Nathaniel Ellery because he refused to devote all of his time to the State's work (*California Weekly* 7 May 1909 p. 377). Sellon studied architecture at the Chicago Art Institute. He came to San Francisco around the time of the 190 earthquake, worked for the state in the aftermath of the disaster, and was appointed State Architect at the age of 24. Afte leaving the position, he practiced for many years in Sacramento. He designed commercial and office buildings and over 10 schools (*Sacramento Bee* 14 October 1954, p. 8).

Under George Mcdougall the office of the State Architect grew; there were many more projects in the office; there was separate position for an architectural designer, and it seems likely that Mcdougall himself had a role at Agnews which wa largely administrative in nature. McDougall's architectural designers were Charles F. Dean, L.B. Miller, and P.T. Poage. history of the hospital stated,

> *Dr. Stocking had the support and the cooperation of George B. McDougall, then and now State Architect, in carrying out his plans.... It is to the credit of the State of California that the doctor was given every possible support and that the State Architect did not hamper him in carrying out his plans* (Anonymous 1988).

George Mcdougall began practicing with his father, Barnett McDougall, and his brothers Charles C. and Benjamin G. in th 1890s. As State Architect for 25 years, during a period when California's population and economy grew enormously and whe the role of the State in public affairs expanded far beyond its place in the 19th century, McDougall oversaw the largest productio of any architectural office in California. Among projects built under his name were a teachers' college in San Diego (1935); th Whittier State School (1923); buildings at the School for Girls in Ventura, the Home for the Adult Blind in Oakland, and th State Normal School in Santa Barbara; buildings for the Port of San Francisco including the Agriculture Building and the pie and pier bulkhead buildings along the Embarcadero; and buildings at several state hospitals including Napa, Patton, Norwal and Agnews. McDougall's work as State Architect was the subject of numerous articles in regional and national architectur

periodicals including a two-part article in the *American Architect and Building News* in 1919. At Agnews, McDougall was responsible for several buildings designated in the original plan, and for several physicians' residences.

Under Anson Boyd, State Architect for 22 years, several physicians' residences were built and the major expansion east of the original campus was built.

HISTORY OF AGNEWS

Original Hospital (pre-1906)

Agnews State Hospital was established as the third state hospital for the mentally ill in California. The legislature provided $250,000 on 9 March 1885 for a new hospital to relieve crowding at the hospitals at Stockton and Napa. The hospital was to be built in Santa Clara County across the Southern Pacific Railroad line from the small town of Agnew. It was built on 276 acres of flat farmland served by artesian wells, bought from Abraham Agnews. Construction was begun under contracts dated July 1886. The first patients were transferred from the Stockton Insane Asylum on 26 November 1888 (Hurd 1916, p. 36; Norling 1981, p. 1; Agnews State Hospital 1931). As built, the hospital was a tall 3 ½ story, brick building over a high basement, with a central administration wing, and tower flanked by wards for men and women. It was a large building, 750 feet long and 330 feet deep at the center. It was built to standards of the day for hospitals with accommodations for light and air, and towers for heating and ventilation (*San Jose Mercury* 1895, p. 288).

The institution was first called the California Hospital for the Chronic Insane and was to house patients considered incurable who were transferred from the other state hospitals. On 11 March 1889, only three and a half months after it opened, the name was changed to the State Insane Asylum at Agnews and redesignated to serve all mental patients. In 1897, all state hospitals were placed under the newly created Commission on Lunacy and were renamed. Agnews became Agnews State Hospital (Agnews State Hospital 1931). Between 1897 and 1906, four cottages were built to relieve congestion in the main building; this also reflected new attitudes toward the care and housing of patients.

Beginning in 1888, Agnews was controlled by a Board of Managers appointed by the Governor. The board of managers hired the superintendent who was the chief administrator and medical officer of the hospital. Except for the second superintendent, Dr. F.W. Hatch (called Medical Director), who played an important role at the State level, little is known about the earliest superintendents or their role in developing facilities. The fifth superintendent, Leonard Stocking, played a leading role in developing the new hospital after 1906, and was widely known for his work at Agnews (Hurd 1916, pp., 36-39).

1906 Earthquake and Its Aftermath

On 18 April 1906, Agnews State Hospital was severely damaged by an earthquake. One hundred and twelve people were killed including 101 patients and 11 employees, and many more were injured. This was the site of the single greatest loss of life in that earthquake. According to the report of Dr. Stocking:

> *Never before in the history of the world has an institution of this character sustained a catastrophe of such magnitude, nor ever before has such a serious condition had to be et by the management of a hospital of this kind. In one minute's time every single department of this hospital was rendered useless and we had in our care 1073 patients—dead, wounded, or well and active—without a single provision or resource thought necessary for care of such people. The matter of rescue, of burial, or surgical aid, of*

care, of food and water, of shelter, of sanitary conditions and other problems; all had to be met and solved. It would have been thought impossible, and yet has been done without any unfavorable incident. (Stocking 9 May 1906, p. 8).

According to several reports, every building except possibly the power house was damaged beyond repair. A Los Angeles architect referred to only as Hudson was hired by the Commission on Lunacy to inspect the ruins. According to the newspaper on 4 May 1906, "he declared that absolutely every building was irreparably ruined" and recommended "the speedy erection of cottages to accommodate the patients until modern structures, not as high as formerly and as near fire and earthquake proof as possible, can be erected by the State" (*San Francisco Call* 4 May 1906, p. 7). Tents had been erected the first night (Stocking 9 May 1906, p. 4), and temporary barracks designed by architect Frank D. Wolfe were already under construction (Montgomery 1906).

Although the earthquake was a terrible tragedy, the opportunity it provided to create a new facility in keeping with new ideas about care of the mentally ill was seen immediately. W.A. Gates, Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, wrote to the Board of Managers as follows:

> *"We have here an opportunity to build a model insane institution on modern lines. We should, in rebuilding Agnews, it seems to us, endeavor to get the best that is to be had for the care of the insane. Our Board especially desires that more importance be given to the question of the treatment of the acute insane than to the care of the chronic and demented." (California State Commission on Lunacy 1906, p. 59). The Commission on Lunacy stated that money requested from the legislature should be "wisely and judiciously spent...and not for ornamentation."* (State Commission on Lunacy 1906, p. 10A).

These ideas corresponded with those of Dr. Stocking who hoped to provide for "the care and active treatment of the acute and curable" and for "original research which may lead to more knowledge and more successful treatment (Stocking 1906, p. 13). These ideas displayed the strong relationship that was perceived between the design of the new hospital and the treatment to be provided; a basis for design in science and medical theory; and a new direction in patient care. Whereas the five existing State hospitals, all built before 1894, were built in an era when mental patients were confined but offered little in the way of treatment, planning for the new hospital at Agnews was begun with the intention of providing facilities to treat acute patients who could be cured and released back into society.

The New Hospital (Post 1906)

Before the actual planning began, Dr. Stocking made a tour of mental hospitals in the east and midwest, to gather ideas. He reported that he saw no satisfactory models (Reid 1915, p. 2). Stocking himself prepared drawings for the overall plan and individual buildings with the assistance of the State Architect, George C. Sellon. A presentation drawing published in the California Blue Book of 1907 (Curry 1907, p. 139) shows the ideas of Stocking and the others. In contrast to the centralized 19th-century hospital, with large brick buildings "constructed," according to one observer, "with a view to housing the largest number of inmates at the least possible expense" (Reid 1915, p. 1), the "proposed New Agnews State Hospital" was designed to treat patients in a humane way, based on scientific research. It would be a decentralized facility with small, two-story, concrete buildings arranged in a campus-like setting. Reinforced concrete buildings would be sanitary, as well as fire and earthquake proof. The dispersed arrangement would expose patients in each building to light, air, and green plants, which were considered

therapeutic. With many small buildings, it would be possible to design specialized quarters for a variety of purposes and to segregate patients classified in different ways (e.g., men, women, chronic, acute , demented, violent and disturbed, or convalescing). Among the goals in the design of the new hospital was to create a "homelike" atmosphere and to provide facilities for scientific therapies including hydro-electro, sero, and ergo therapy (Reid 1915, p. 1).

The Stocking-Sellon plan of 1907 was adopted with some modifications, and implementation began with construction of about a dozen buildings between the approval of plans in 1907 and 1909. Until the new buildings were completed, temporary structures were needed, and before the new buildings could be built, the old hospital had to be wrecked and the debris removed. A group of cottages built northeast of the main group (on the site of Building 222 today), which stood until the early 1950s, appears to have been built for temporary earthquake relief. Among the temporary structures were a building for 300 women patients with a patients' dining room finished three weeks after the earthquake; a building for 600 men finished in six weeks; and facilities for administrative offices, general storage, steward's office, drug room, laboratory, sewing room, matron's storeroom, kitchen, and employees' dining room in eight weeks. The old power house, containing the boiler and engine rooms, and the electric lighting plant were being repaired after eight weeks. At that point, a few foundations were considered reusable for new buildings (Stocking 1906, p. 13).

The original Stocking-Sellon plan of 1907 was implemented with some modifications. As presented in Sellon's sketch of 1907, the main hospital building were placed around a central green area oriented northwest-southeast. This was approached by a perpendicular main drive from the direction of the railroad station and the town of Agnew that culminated at a building with a tower at the center of the group. Behind the main group was a cluster of service buildings. Diagonal streets leading away from the main group to the north and east provided additional space, perhaps for purposes requiring isolation and for expansion.
The principal modification of this plan occurred as the first permanent new buildings were being built and was illustrated in 1915 (*Western Architect* 1915). Whereas the 1907 sketch showed a central green enlarged at either end with buildings placed around each end, as modified by 1915, the central green was rectangular in shape, and the buildings at either and were brought slightly toward the center. The earlier plan emphasized the separateness of each end, devoted to male and female patients. The modified plan was more focused on the central space. In addition by 1915, the plan was modified by replacing the eastward diagonal street with streets in a grid-like relationship to the main grouping.

During the first phase of construction a controversy arose over the quality of construction of "Receiving Building No. 1" (now Building 3). Union members of the Building Trades Council accused the open shop contractor, F.O. Engstrom, of incompetent and dishonest construction methods. Well-publicized hearings in January and February 1909 included testimony by the State Engineer and the State Architect; Henry A. Schulze, a distinguished San Francisco architect engaged by the Building Trades Council; the contractor, and several engineers (including the head of the Structural Engineering Department at Stanford), all of whom conducted tests on the building. The general conclusion reached was that the building was properly and well constructed (*San Francisco Call* 1909).

About the time that Sellon left the position of State Architect in May 1909, the first phase of construction was drawing to a close. In 1913, under a new State Architect, George B. McDougall, construction resumed, proceeding in several phases. In 1916-1917, several brick service buildings in the 200 area were rehabilitated. By 1918, several buildings were added to the main group and the service area was either built or rebuilt. In the mid-1920s, several buildings were added including Buildings 34, 110, and

110A, all of which were in the spirit of the original 1907 plan both visually and in the purposes they served. In purpose, Building 34, the "Women's Industrial Building," provided facilities for an existing treatment, occupational therapy, Building 110 provided housing for male employees, and Building 110A provided garage space for employees. The physician's residences were in the vicinity of the superintendent's residence, which was among the first buildings erected at the new hospital. In 1938, hydrotherapy wings were added to the two receiving buildings. These additions were designed in harmony with the main hospital and were in keeping with the focus at Agnews on treatment of patients at a time when conditions in state hospitals were deteriorating.

During the years when Dr. Stocking was superintendent (1904 to 1931) and George McDougall was State Architect (1913 to 1938), Agnews as a hospital and as a physical facility was lavishly praised. In 1915, an article in *Modern Hospital* stated that a progressive approach at Agnews "has doubtless been carried out more successfully than in any hospital of its kind in the United States and possibly in the world" (Reid 1915, p. 1). In the same year, an article in *Western Architect* began, "In searching for a typical hospital planned for the care of the insane Agnews State Hospital at Agnew, California, has been selected for illustration" and called Agnews "a plant of exceptional plan and interesting design" (*Western Architect* 1915). In 1916, a survey of mental hospitals in the United States and Canada called Agnews "an advanced and modern mental hospital," primarily for its minimum of patient restraints (Hurd 1916, p. 39). All restraints were subsequently abandoned, and, in 1928, Agnews was called "the most modern in the United States if not in the world" (Cerwin 1928).

Under Dr. Stocking, continuous efforts at improvement were made. In 1926, a nearby property of 426 acres (now known as the east campus) was purchased. At his death in 1931, a new hospital including "Colony" buildings for comfortable care of the chronic insane were under construction on the east campus following Stocking's ideas. Construction of additional facilities on the original campus, primarily the residences of physicians, continued in the spirit of Stocking's plans until 1941. At the same time, changes were begun in the 1930s which represented new directions in the care of mental patients and at Agnews in particular. Stocking's successor reinstituted physical restraint, and in the late 1930s, community facilities were established for treatment of patients outside of the hospital setting (Anonymous 1988).

In the 1930s and 1940s, the State Hospitals in general, including Agnews, suffered from overcrowding. A 1946 article in the *San Francisco News* (October 1946) on conditions in the State Hospitals singled out Agnews as the only state hospital with extensive treatment facilities; but noted that even Agnews was severely overcrowded. Photographs accompanying the article showed beds in hallways and reception areas at Agnews. In 1948-1950, to relive this overcrowding, three, large, new wards (Buildings 22, 24, and 25) were built in a new area east of the original hospital. This new area differed in scale, purpose, and appearance from the original hospital. Whereas the earlier buildings were in an eclectic style based on Arts and Crafts and northern European models, the additions of the late 1940s were Spanish Colonial Revival in style.

In the 1950s, there was some modernization, especially of service buildings, but the campus retained its overall appearance. In 1966, a substantial part of Agnews was given over to treatment of mentally retarded patients. In 1971, the entire campus was devoted to the mentally retarded. After 1969, when a State Supreme Court decision effectively prohibited patients from working on the farm, the use of the farm and orchards as part of the treatment ended. In 1995, Agnews was scheduled for closure.

Evaluation

Agnews State Hospital (west campus) appears eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a district by meetin National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria A, B, and C. Under criterion A, Agnews was the first state hospital in th California system to adopt modern methods of treating mental patients on a large scale and was a widely recognized model of progressive hospital. The period of significance is 1906 to 1941. Although Dr. Stocking was superintendent beginning in 1904 there is no evidence that significant modernization began before 1906. Until 1941, hospital plans were carried out under th designs of Dr. Leonard Stocking, who died in 1931. After World War II, treatment plans changed substantially and are no significantly associated with the innovations Stocking had instituted earlier. Dr. Stocking's successor re-instituted physica restraint as a means of treatment, marking a new direction in treatment philosophy

Under criterion B, Agnews is associated with Dr. Leonard Stocking, superintendent of Agnews from 1904 to 1931. Stocking wa a strong leader who rebuilt Agnews after the earthquake of 1906 as a widely recognized model of a progressive state menta hospital. He was widely recognized as the "dean of psychiatrists in California"

Under criterion C, Agnews was the first hospital facility in California designed to accommodate progressive, humane approache to treatment. Agnews served as a model for the construction of later hospitals. Agnews followed international precedents fo scientific design based on the use of pavilions and was decentralized to provide several specialized buildings for differen treatment purposes and different types of patients. Its small, low-scale buildings were designed to bring light and air to patients. Agnews embodies the distinctive characteristics of a mental hospital in that important period. It also represents the work of th office of the State Architect when the State Architect was the largest architectural office in California. It is an early example i the United States of a group of reinforced concrete buildings. And, it possesses high artistic value in its use of Beaux Arts an Garden City planning principles and in the eclectic style of its buildings which includes elements of the Arts and Craft movement and other European vernacular design.

Criterion A

Under criterion A, Agnews was the first hospital in the state system to attempt to treat the mentally ill on a large scale and t adopt modern methods of treating mental illness. This effort was begun with the building of the new hospital facility after th old one was destroyed in the earthquake of 1906. Before this time, at Agnews and the other four state hospitals, patients were confined but offered little in the way of treatment. Treatment methods offered at Agnews after construction of the new hospita included hydro-electro therapy, sero-therapy, and ergo-therapy, recreational therapy, and occupational therapy. Agnews wa widely recognized for eliminating physical restraint in the treatment of patients As late as 1946, a newspaper investigation o State Hospitals singled out Agnews as the only state hospital offering significant treatment programs. Agnews was widel recognized, especially during the tenure of Superintendent Leonard Stocking (1904 to 1931). In architectural journals, medica journals, books, and the popular press, Agnews was cited as a leading institution.

The integrity of the hospital is very high in a core area bounded by Lafayette road, Montague Expressway, Avenue B, an

Lickmill Road where only a few buildings built after the period of significance are non-contributors. Outside of this area, however the buildings, roads, and landscape features east of Avenue B were built after the period of significance and are not contributors; the buildings and features north of Lickmill Road, with a few exceptions, were built after the period of significance and are not contributors—the exceptions are a few surviving farm buildings west of Avenue B and the cemetery where those killed by the earthquake in 1906 are buried. In addition, the open fields throughout the property which were formerly in agriculture are now largely open space. Outside the boundaries of the property there has been scattered development of houses and creation of Montague Expressway out of Montague Road.

The roads, trees, and grassed open spaces within the core of the hospital were designed and installed by the 1930s based on ideas illustrated in the 1907 and 1915 plans. These landscape elements contributed to the setting for the hospital buildings and the creation of a setting that contributed to the treatment methods at Agnews after the 1906 earthquake. The use of trees and grassed open spaces wee a part of the identity of Agnews and served to define the hospital and distinguish it from the surrounding area. The landscape elements and design were present during the period of significance and continue to exist today. The park-like setting created by the planting of ornamental trees within manicured lawns is representative of landscape design using Beaux Arts principles. It is also an example of the type of landscape found in large estates, parks, and institutions on the San Francisco Peninsula in the early 1900s both in its design and in its use and selection of plant materials.

In relation to the seven aspects of integrity of the NRHP, under criterion A, there is a high degree of integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association among the buildings. There is a high degree of integrity for the roads, trees, and open spaces within the core area of the hospital. There are compromises in the integrity of setting and feeling in relation to the build-up since 1969 of service buildings north of Lickmill Road, and in the development of the areas surrounding the hospital property. At the same time, for the farm land there is a general loss of integrity. During the period of significance the farm land was planted in crops or was in use as orchards. Work on these agricultural lands was considered part of the treatment therapy. A state Supreme Court ruling in 1969 resulted in the discontinuation of the use of patient labor in the agricultural areas. The farm land now exists as open space; however, the fields now lie fallow. Altogether, there is sufficient integrity to support eligibility.

Criterion B

Under criterion B, Agnews State Hospital is significant for its association with Dr. Leonard Stocking. Stocking was superintendent of the hospital from 1904 until his death in 1931; he was a strong leader who rebuilt Agnews after 1906 according to his vision of an innovative and progressive mental hospital; he remained active as a leader and innovator throughout his long career at Agnews; his vision was responsible for treatment programs and physical facilities alike; his reputation throughout California and the United States throughout his career was inseparable from that of Agnews State Hospital; and he was considered "the dean of psychiatrists in California." Stocking was an innovator in the application of scientific and humane methods of treatment, including physical exercise and outdoor work and the elimination of physical restraints on patients. He personally drafted the first plans for the new hospital and its buildings and worked with successive State Architects to see his plans realized. He lived in Building 100, the Superintendent's residence, from its completion in 1908 until 1931, and hosted several governors of California who visited Agnews as part of their official duties. Stocking began planning for the new hospitals in 1906. Although he died in 1931, building projects based on his vision continued until 1941. When building resumed after World War II, it was with new purposes and under new leadership.

Criterion C

Under criterion C, Agnews State Hospital is significant in several ways. It was the first mental hospital facility in California built to accommodate new methods of treatment. Prior to the construction of the new Agnews State Hospital after 1906, all five existing state hospitals were primarily places of confinement rather than treatment. Agnews followed international precedents for scientific design based on the use of pavilions. Agnews was intended to be a "cheerful" place. It was built of reinforced concrete to be sanitary and resistant to earthquakes and fires. It was decentralized to provide several specialized buildings for different treatment purposes and different types of patients. Its small, low-scale buildings were designed to bring light and air to patients. As the first modern mental hospital in California, subsequent state facilities, including the new hospital at Norwalk and new facilities at all the hospitals, followed the example of Agnews. With these various attributes, Agnews embodies the distinctive characteristics of a progressive mental hospital in the early 20th century. No other state facility in California embodies these characteristics.

Agnews represents the work of the office of the State Architect, especially under the first State Architect, George Sellon (1907 to 1909), and the fourth State Architect, George McDougall (1913 to 1938). The position of State Architect was created in 1907 as an aspect of the Progressive movement, when greater responsibility was given to government in general and greater reliance was placed on professionally trained specialists. Under Sellon, Agnews was one of the principal production of the State Architect. Under McDougall, the office of the State Architect grew to become one of the largest architectural offices in California. Agnews represents the work of that important office.

Agnews possesses high artistic value both in its overall planning and in the design of many of its individual buildings. In plan, it possesses the principal characteristics associated with the teaching of the Ecole des Beaux Arts: symmetry, hierarchy, axiality and unity. At the same time, the placement of small buildings in a park-like landscape reflected the influence of the Garden City Movement. Its individual buildings drew on a variety of sources, applied according to purpose and location. Those given the most attention for their appearance were the clock tower and other buildings around the central green, the highly specialized auditorium, and the Superintendent's residence. The buildings and the central green were ornamented in an eclectic mix of features drawn from the Arts and Crafts movement and other European vernacular design. The auditorium is based on those sources and also on the work of Frank Lloyd Wright. The Superintendent's residence is in a more conservative version of the style of the main buildings Agnews also is a rare example in the United States of an early complex of reinforced concrete buildings, the product of lessons learned from the 1906 earthquake and first widely applied in California. Planning for the new hospital began in 1906 and work continued intermittently to 1941 based on coherent attitudes to design. After World War II new construction was at a different scale and was based on new attitudes.

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NPS Form 10-900a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 1

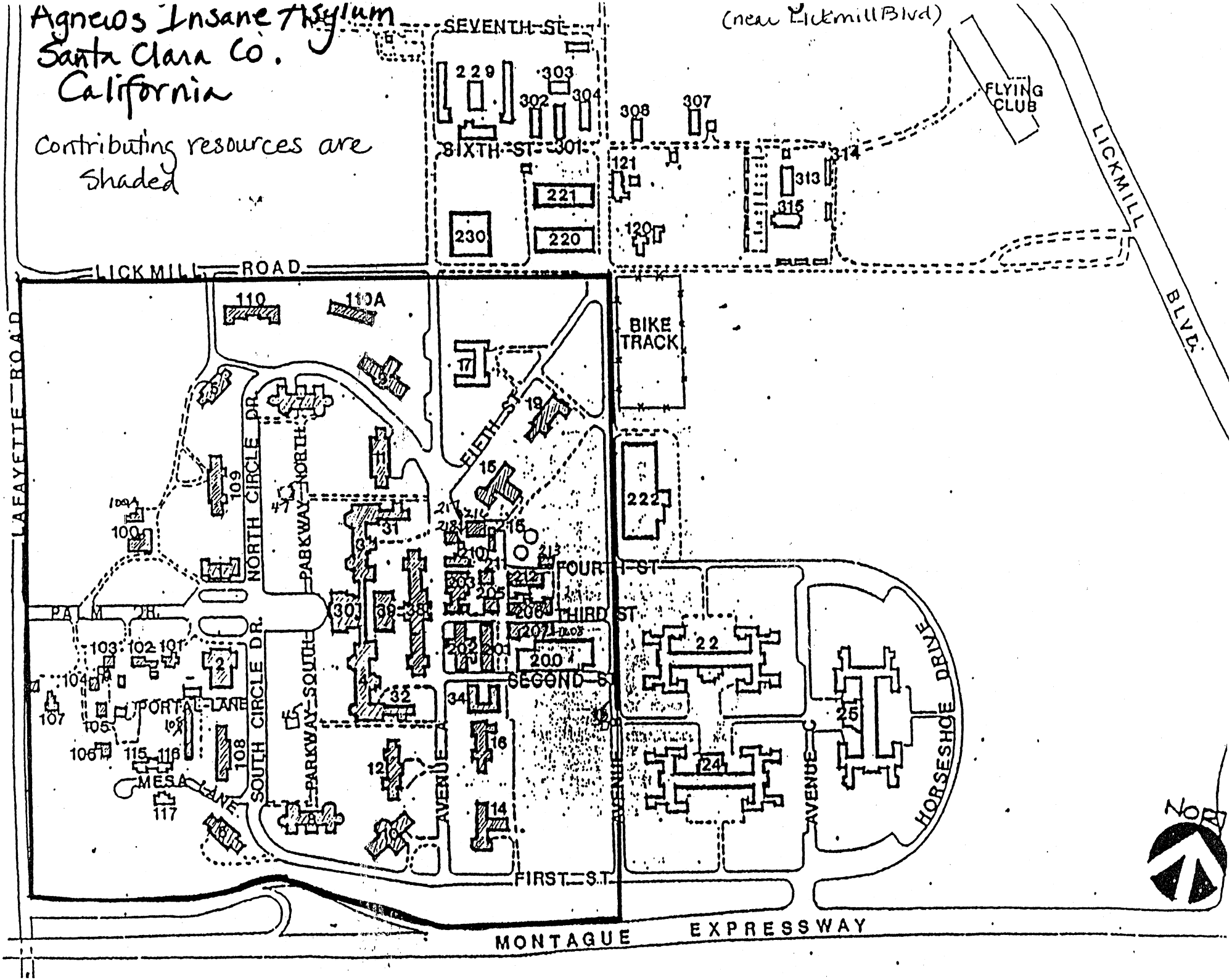
Agnews Insane Asylum
Santa Clara County, California

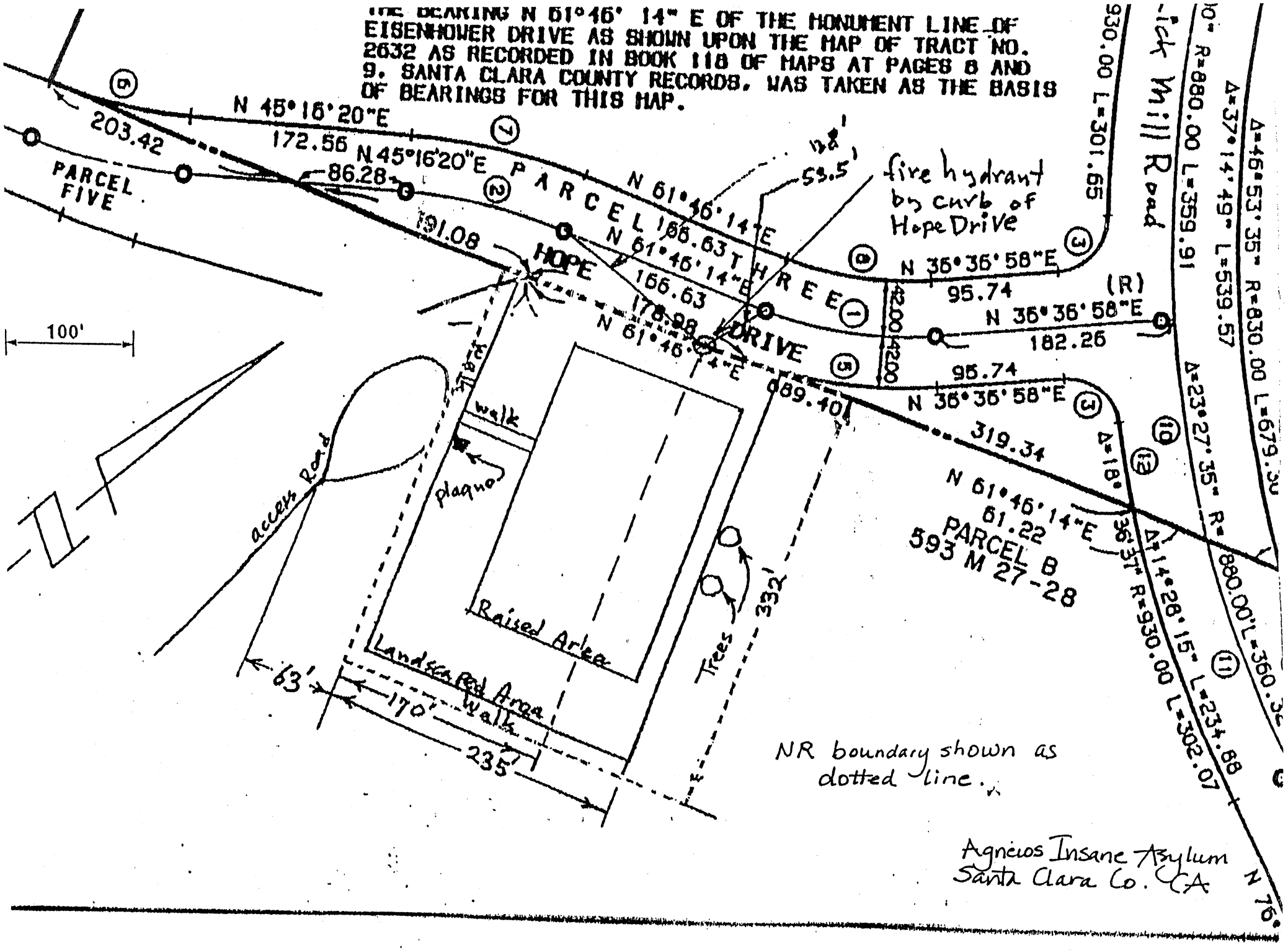
UTM for cemetery: Zone 10; Easting: 592710; Northing: 4139630

The boundaries of the Agnews property constitute a discontiguous district composed of the historic core of the hospital property (which contains the greatest concentration of historic resources), and a cemetery nearby where victims of the 1906 earthquake were buried. The cemetery is a substantial historic element that retains integrity but is located apart from the core buildings and landscaping. Visual continuity is not a factor in the eligibility of the cemetery. The boundaries of the cemetery are shown on the enclosed scale map.

Agnews Insane Asylum
Santa Clara Co.
California

Contributing resources are shaded




THE BEARING N 61°46' 14" E OF THE MONUMENT LINE OF EISENHOWER DRIVE AS SHOWN UPON THE MAP OF TRACT NO. 2632 AS RECORDED IN BOOK 118 OF MAPS AT PAGES 8 AND 9. SANTA CLARA COUNTY RECORDS. WAS TAKEN AS THE BASIS OF BEARINGS FOR THIS MAP.
N 45°16'20"E
203.42
172.56
N 45°16'20"E
86.28
PARCEL FIVE
191.08
PARCEL THREE
N 61°46'14"E
166.63
N 61°46'14"E
166.63
178.98
N 61°46'14"E
HOPE DRIVE
53.5'
fire hydrant by curb of Hope Drive
N 36°36'58"E
95.74
(R)
N 36°36'58"E
182.26
200
200
95.74
N 36°36'58"E
89.40
319.34
N 61°46'14"E
61.22
PARCEL B
593 M 27-28
930.00 L=301.65
Δ=46°53'35" R=830.00 L=679.30
Δ=37°14'49" R=880.00 L=539.57
Δ=23°27'35" R=
880.00'L=360.35
Δ=14°28'15" L=234.88
R=930.00 L=302.07
Δ=18°
36'37"
walk
plaque
access Road
Raised Area
Landscaped Area
Walk
Trees
332'
63'
170'
235'
100'
NR boundary shown as dotted line.
Agnews Insane Asylum
Santa Clara Co. CA
N 76°

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photos Page 1 **Agnews Insane Asylum**
name of property
Santa Clara, CA
county and State

==========

Photographer: Jacob van Heeckeren

Date of photos: Spring, 1997

Location of negative: Liz Holmes
587 Trumbull Court
Sunnyvale, CA 94087
Phone: (408) 738-2230

Photo 1 : Bldg. 1 - Research and Education

Photo 2 : Bldg. 1 - Research and Education

Photo 3 : Bldg. 2 - Auditorium

Photo 4 : Bldg. 2 - Auditorium

Photo 5 : Bldg. 2 - Auditorium

Photo 6 : Bldg. 2 - Auditorium

Photo 7 : Bldg. 3 - Program 4 Education

Photo 8 : Bldg. 3 - Program 4 Education

Photo 9 : Bldg. 4 - El Walker Sr. Center

Photo 10 : Bldg. 4 - El Walker Sr. Center

Photo 11 : Bldg. 5 - Plant Operations (Office)

Photo 12 : Bldg. 5 - Plant Operations (Office)

Photo 13 : Bldg. 5 - Plant Operations (Office)

Photo 14 : Bldg . 6 -Training Center

Photo 15 : Bldg . 6 -Training Center

Photo 16 : Bldg . 6 -Training Center

Photo 17 : Bldg. 7 - Emergency Housing Consortium

Photo 18 : Bldg. 7- Emergency Housing Consortium

Photo 19 : Bldg. 7- Emergency Housing Consortium

Photo 20 : Bldg. 7- Emergency Housing Consortium

Photo 21 : Bldg. 8 - Martinson Childcare Center

Photo 22 : Bldg. 8 - Martinson Childcare Center

Photo 23 : Bldg. 8 - Martinson Childcare Center

Photo 24 : Bldg. 9 - Valley Learning Center

Photo 25 : Bldg. 9 - Valley Learning Center

Photo 26 : Bldg. 10 - Barbara Hunter Center

Photo 27 : Bldg. 10 - Barbara Hunter Center

Photo 28 : Bldg. 11 - South Bay Enterprises Bldg.

Photo 29 : Bldg. 11 - South Bay Enterprises Bldg.

Photo 30 : Bldg. 12 - Frankland School Bldg.

Photo 31 : Bldg. 12 - Frankland School Bldg.

Photo 32 : Bldgs. 14 & 16 - Front and Back of Storage Bldgs.

Photo 33 : Bldg. 14 - Storage Bldg.

Photo 34 : Bldg. 14 - Storage Bldg.

Photo 35 : Bldg. 15 - California Conservation Corps.

Photo 36 : Bldg. 15 - California Conservation Corps.

Photo 37 : Bldg. 15 - California Conservation Corps.

Photo 38 : Bldg. 16 - Storage Bldg.

Photo 39 : Bldg. 16 - Storage Bldg.

Photo 40 : Bldg. 34 L & 16 R - West Side Café (Canteen) , & Storage Bldg.

Photo 41 : Bldg. 17 - Police Activity League (PAL) Bldg.

Photo 42 : Bldg. 17 - Police Activity League (PAL) Bldg.

Photo 43 : Bldg. 17 - Police Activity League (PAL) Bldg.

Photo 44 : Bldg. 19 - California Conservation Corps Bldg.

Photo 45 : Bldg. 19 - California Conservation Corps Bldg.

Photo 46 : Bldg. 15 & 19 - Front of California Conservation Corps Bldg. & Back of California Conservation Corps Bldg.

Photo 47 : Bldg. 22 - Program West (Res. 32, 34, 36 &38)

Photo 48 : Bldg. 22 - Program West (Res. 32, 34, 36 &38)

Photo 49 : Bldg. 22 - Program West (Res. 32, 34, 36 &38)

Photo 50 : Bldg. 24 - Program West (Res. 40, 42, 44 &46)

Photo 51 : Bldg. 24 - Program West (Res. 40, 42, 44 &46)

Photo 52 : Bldg. 25 - Loberg Center

Photo 53 : Bldg. 25 - Loberg Center

Photo 54 : Bldg. 25 - Loberg Center

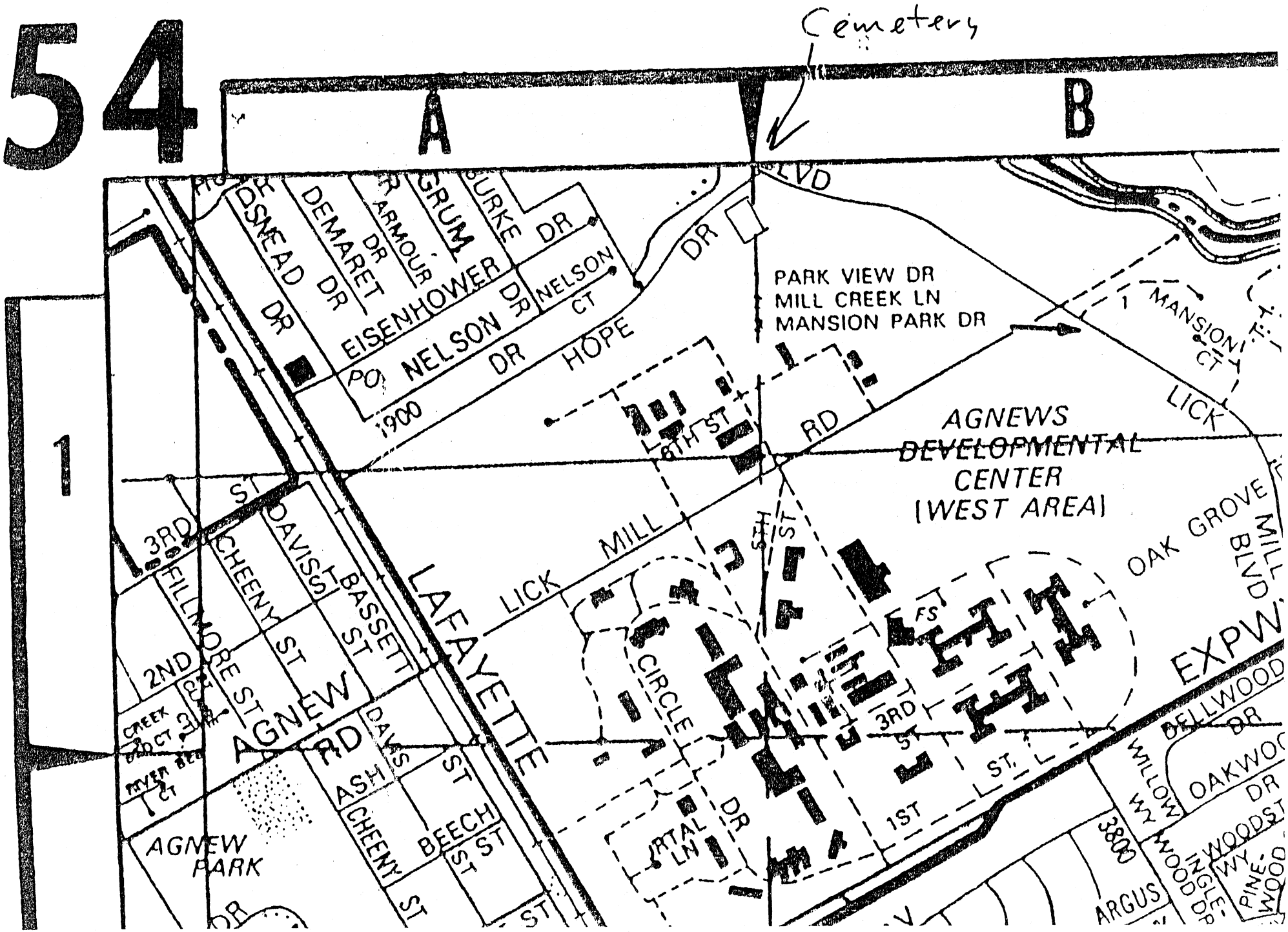
Photo 55 : Bldg. 30 - Clock Tower Bldg.

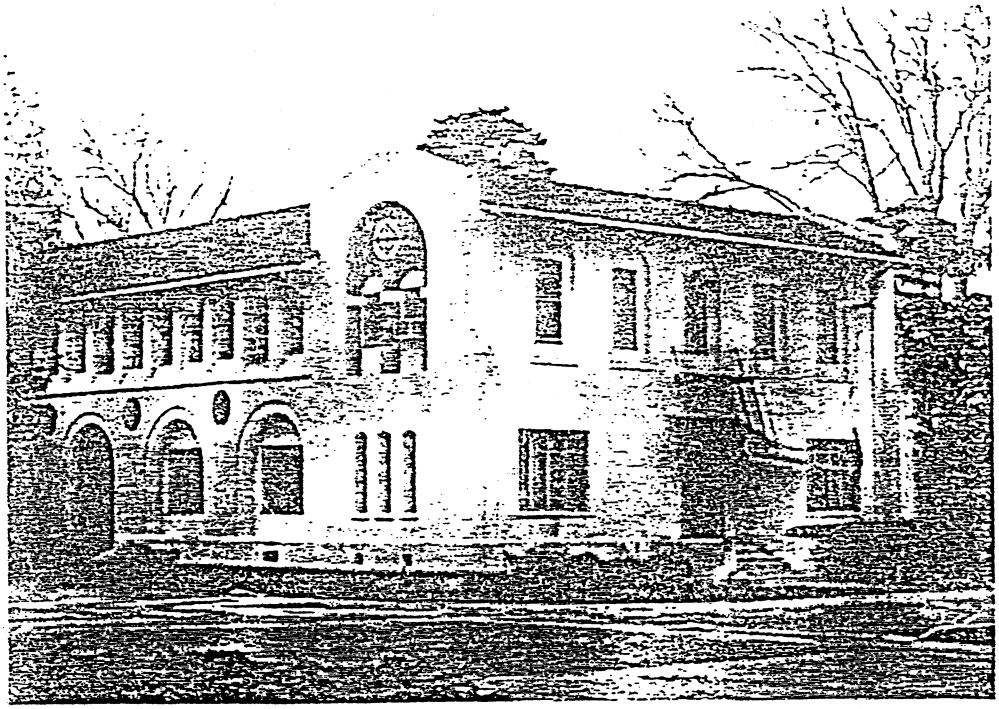
Photo 56 : Bldg. 30 - Clock Tower Bldg.

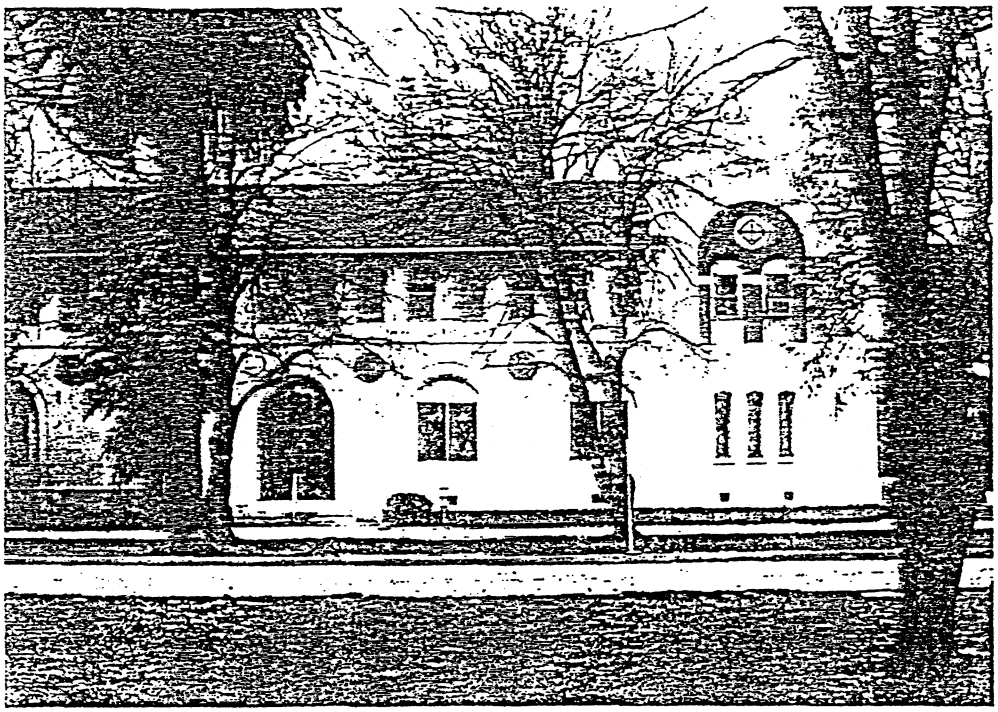
Photo 57 : Bldg. 30 - Clock Tower Bldg.

Photo 58 : Bldg. 30 - Clock Tower Bldg.

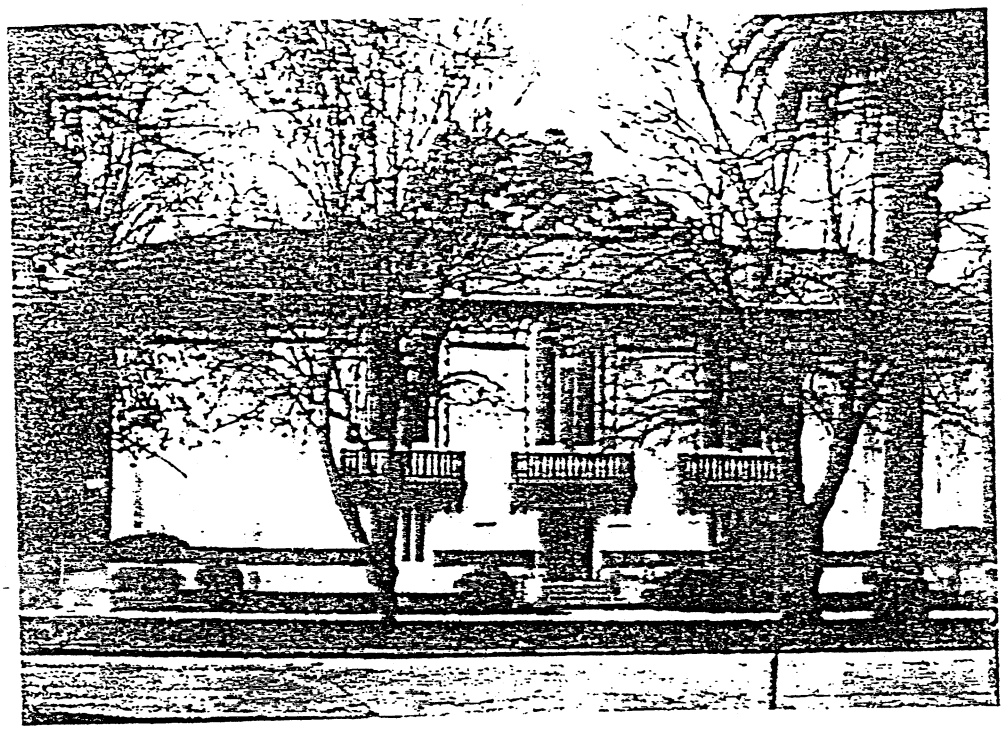
Photo 59 : Cemetery

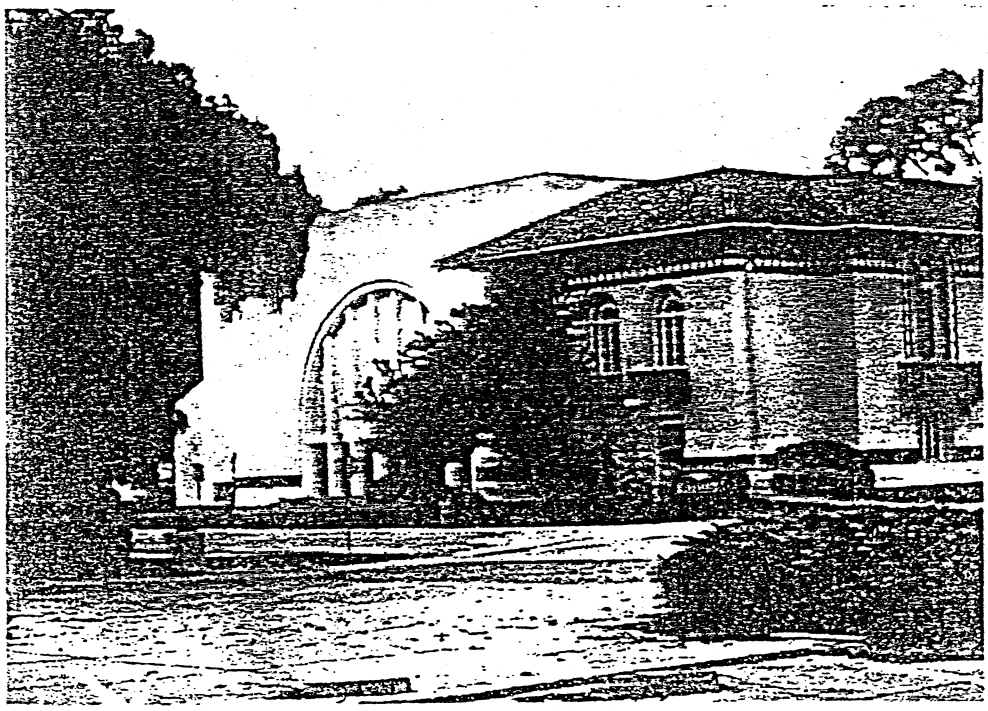

54
Cemetery
A
B
1
PARK VIEW DR
MILL CREEK LN
MANSION PARK DR
AGNEWS DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER (WEST AREA)
LAFAYETTE
AGNEW
AGNEW PARK
LICK MILL RD
HOPE DR
NELSON DR
EISENHOWER DR
DEMARET DR
ARMOUR DR
GRUM
BURKE DR
DSNEAD DR
NELSON CT
1900
6TH ST
5TH ST
3RD ST
1ST ST
2ND ST
FILLMORE ST
CHEENY ST
DAVIS ST
BASSETT ST
ASH ST
BEECH ST
CIRCLE DR
IRTAL LN
OAK GROVE
MILL BLVD
EXPW
DELLWOOD DR
OAKWOO DR
WILLOW WY
WOODST
INGLE-WOOD DR
PINE-WOOD
ARGUS
3800
MANSION CT
LICK
FS



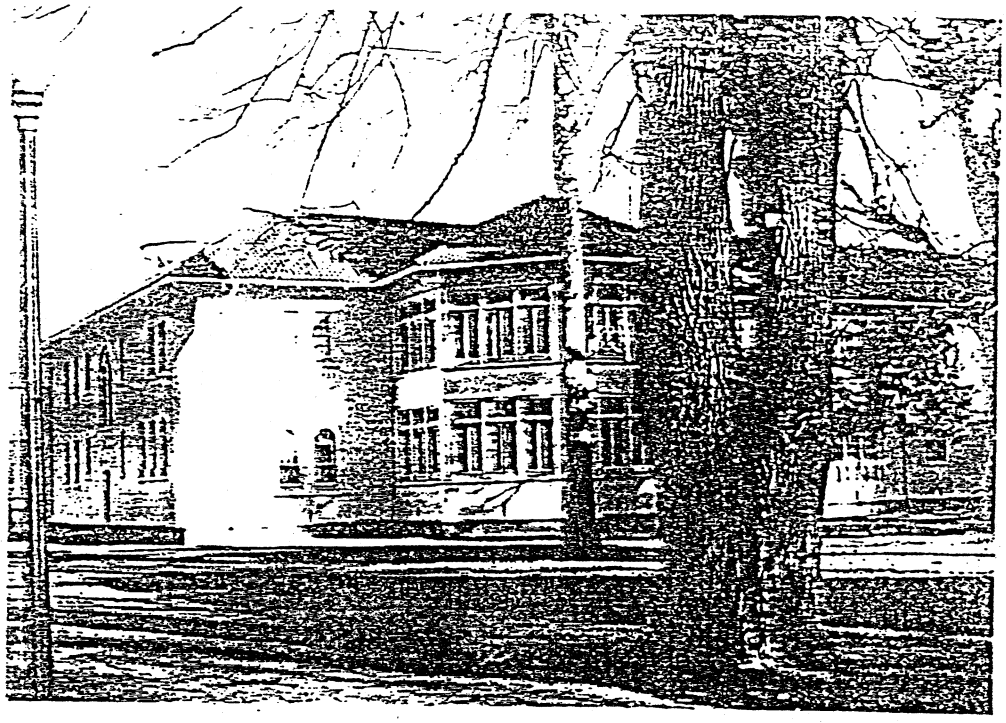


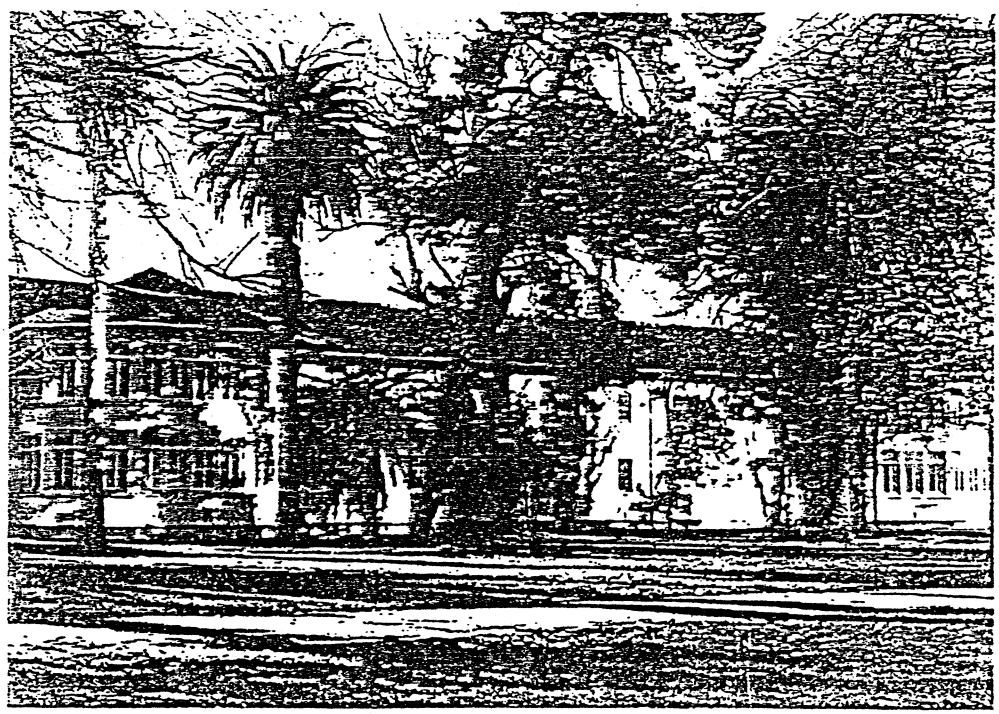
Building 1
Research and Education



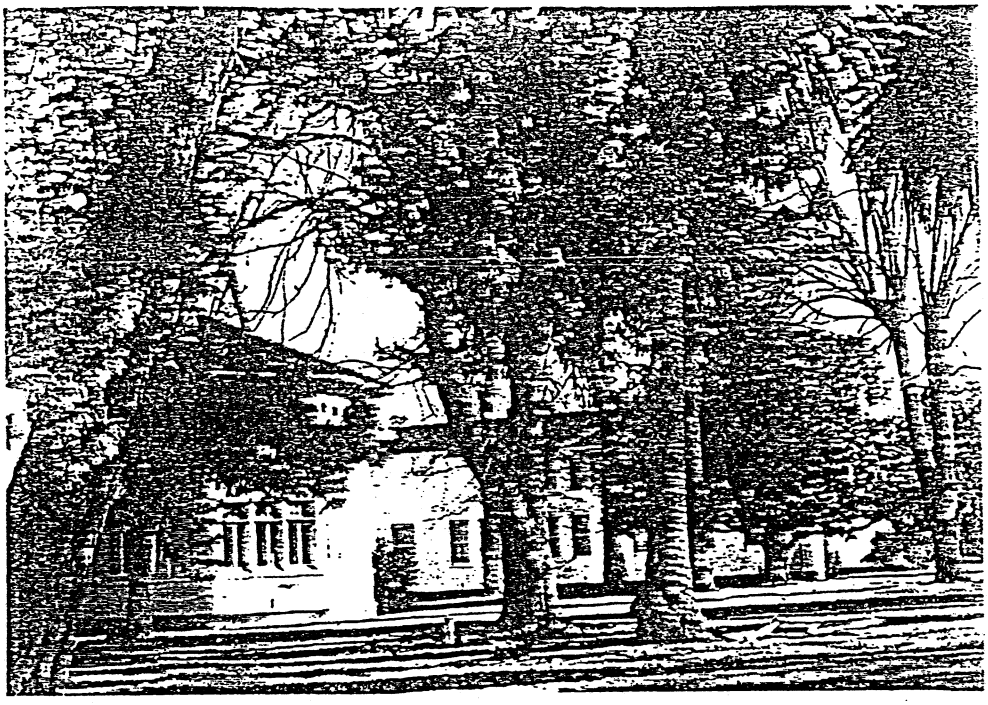


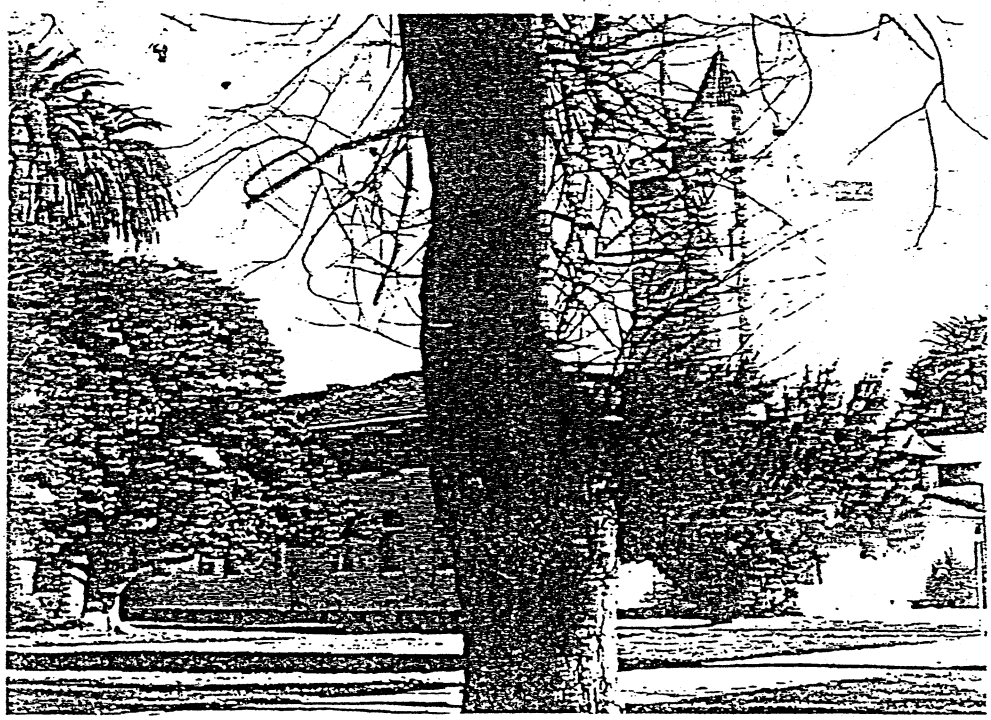
Building 2
Auditorium/Ballroom



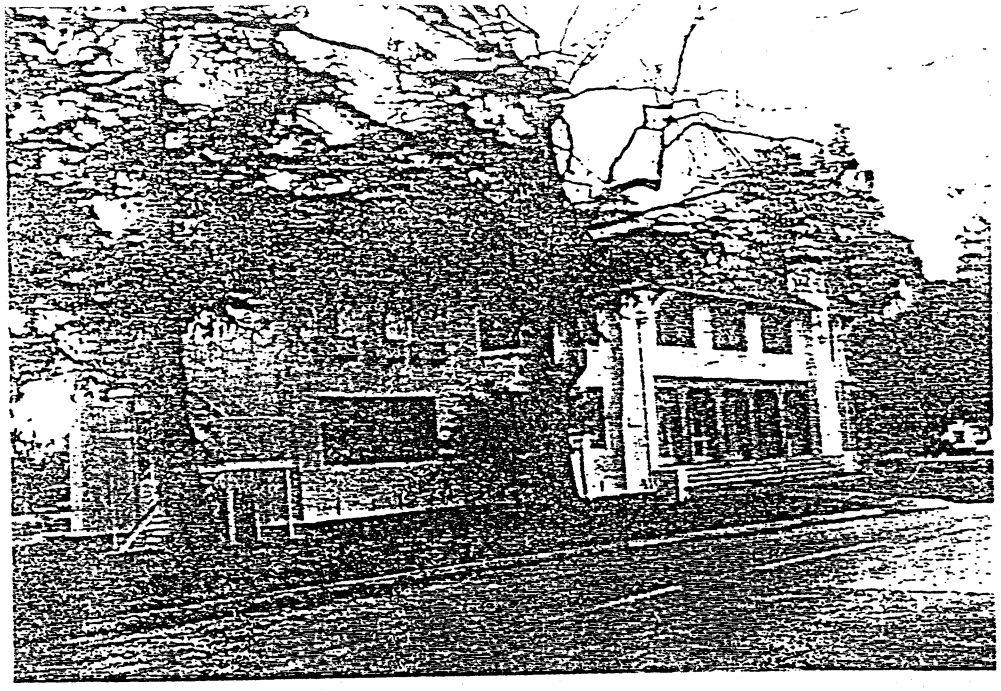


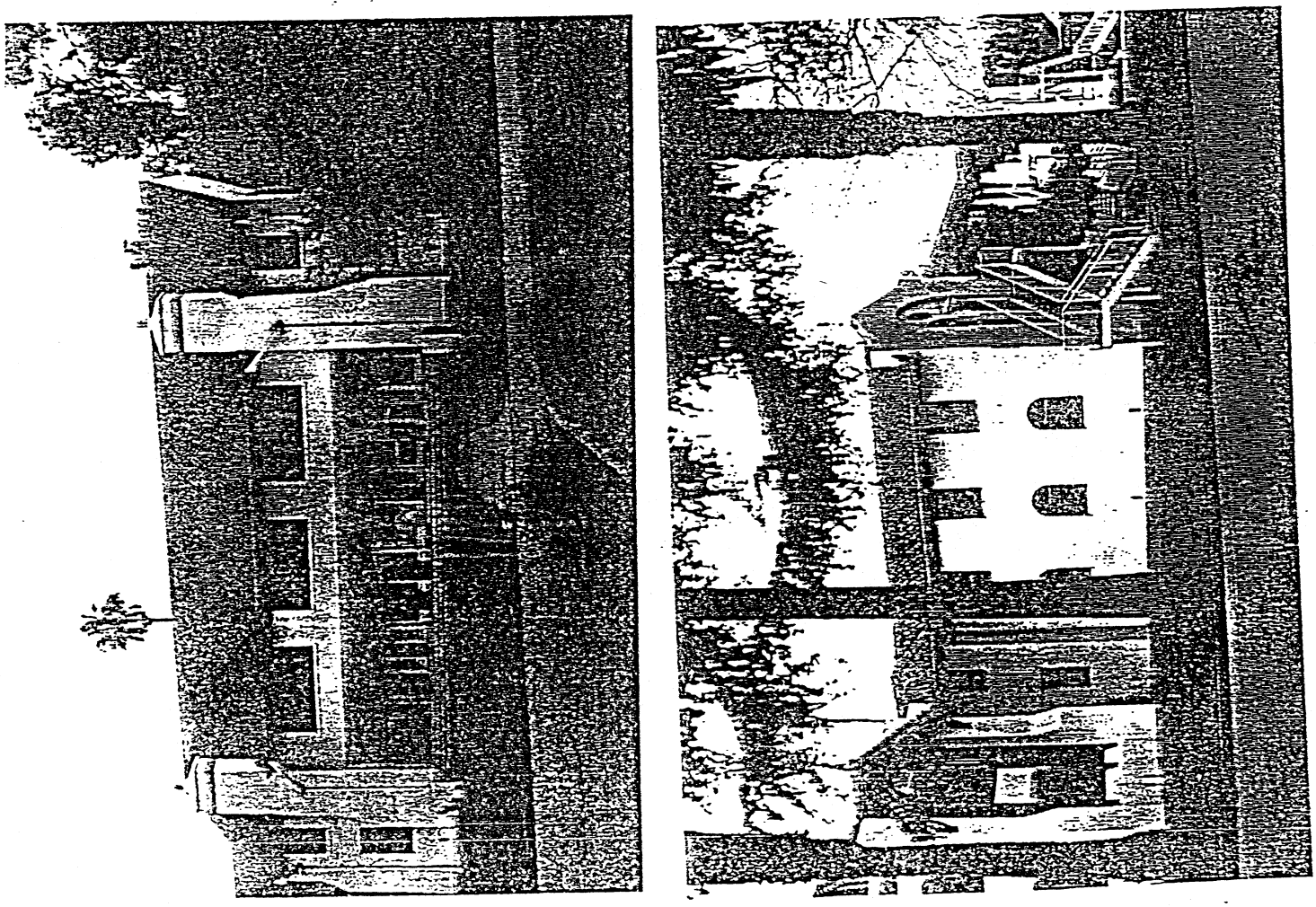
Building 3
Program 4 Education
Clock Tower Building



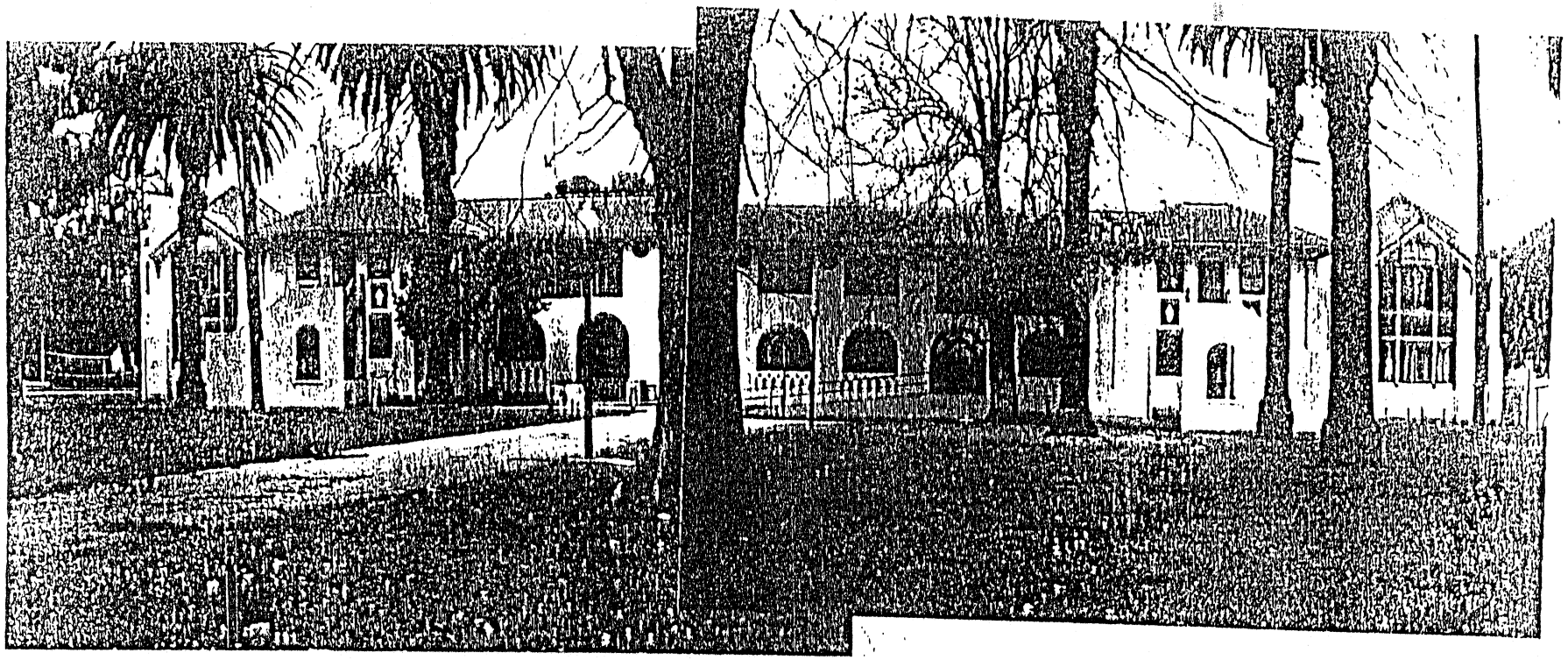


Building 4
El Walker Sr. Canter
Clock Tower Building

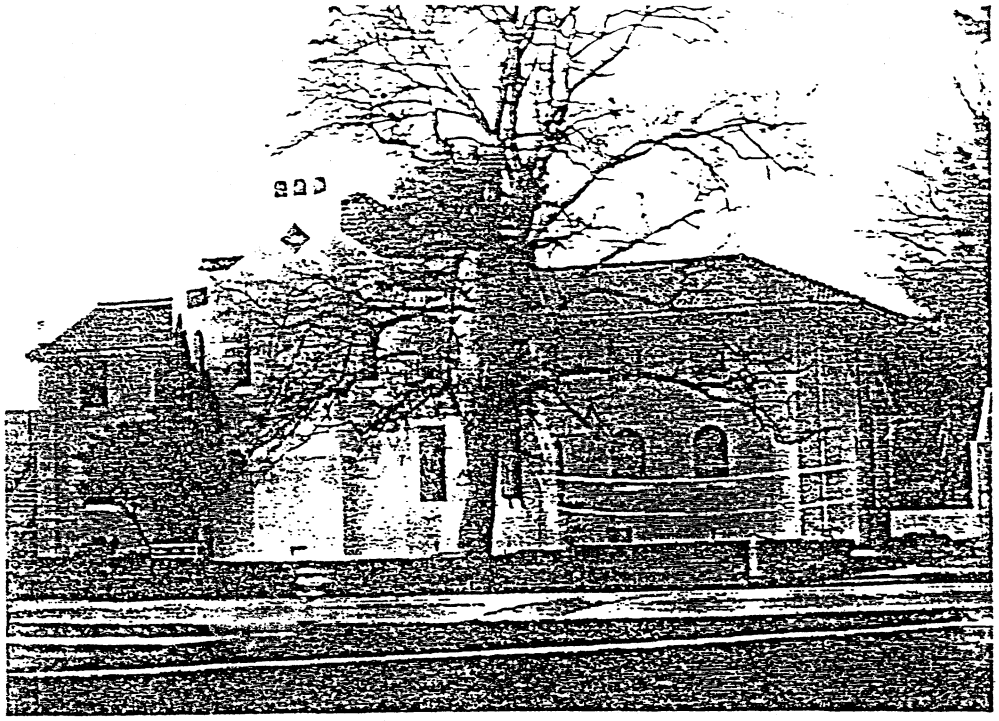


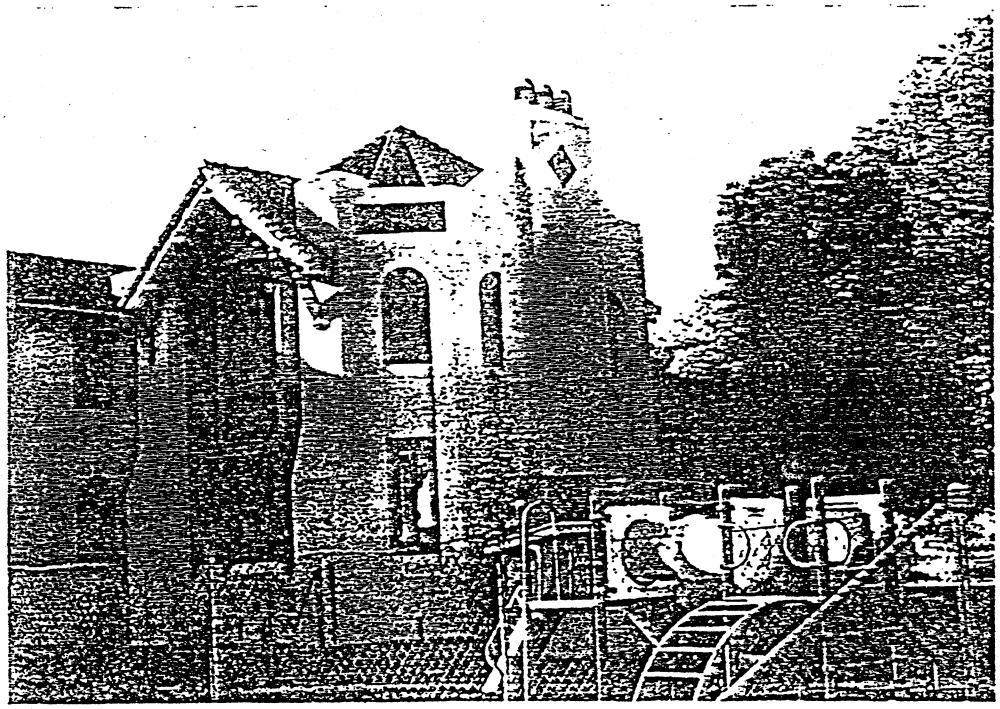


Building 6
Training Center

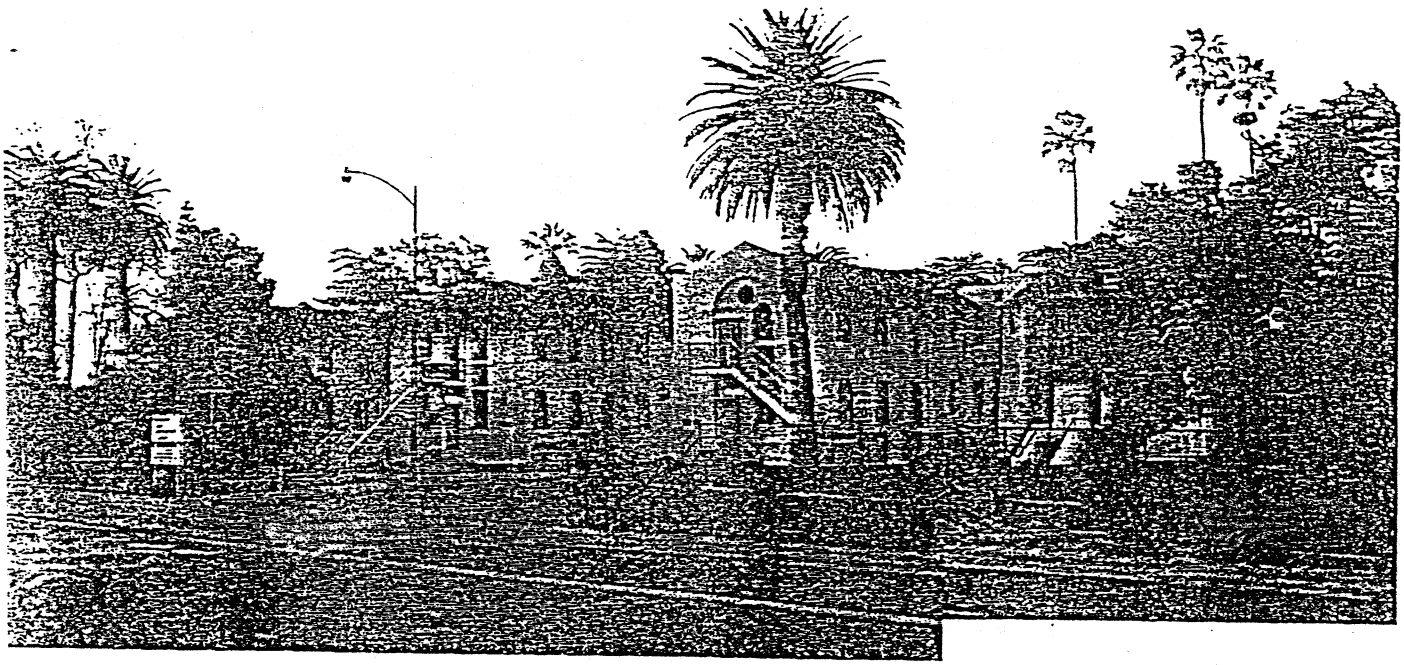


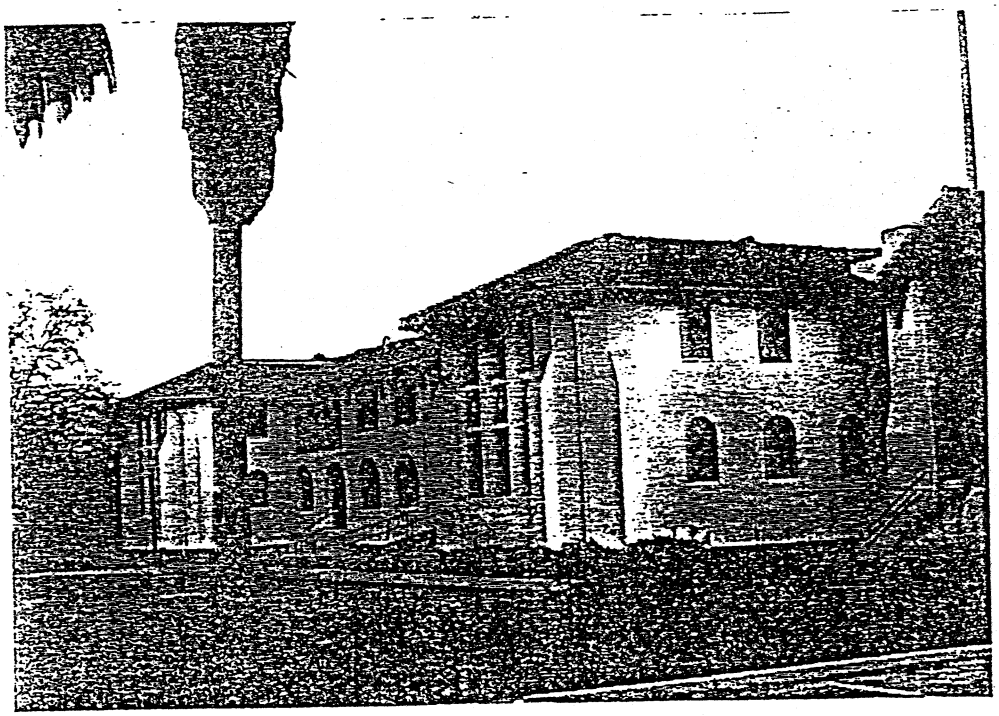
Building 7
Emergency Housing Consortium



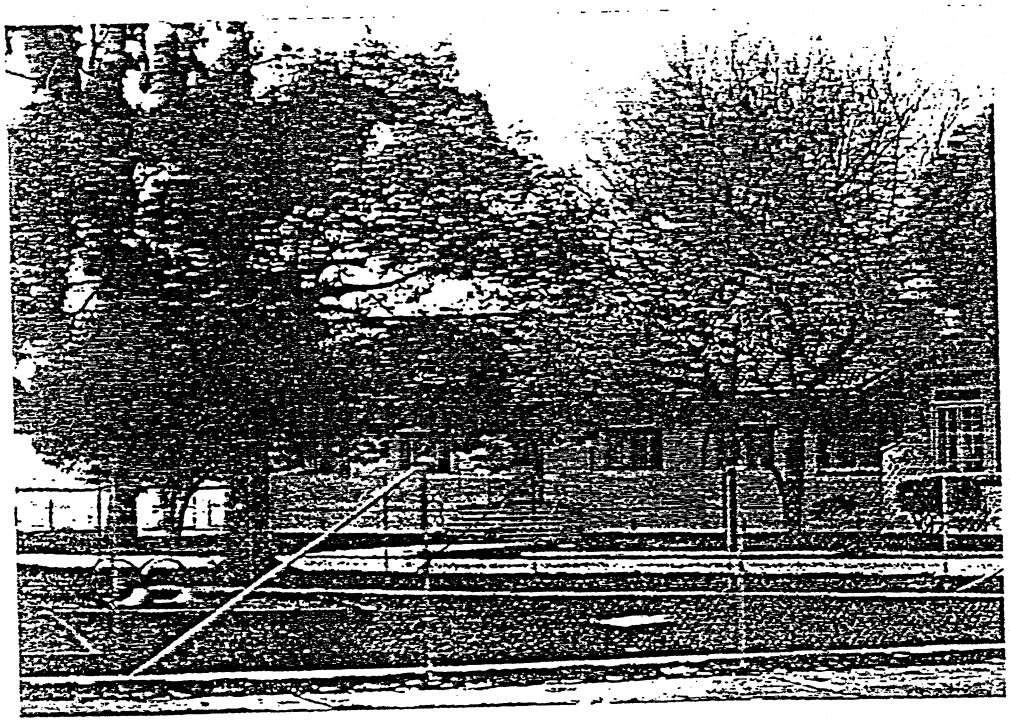


Building 7
Emergency Housing Consortium

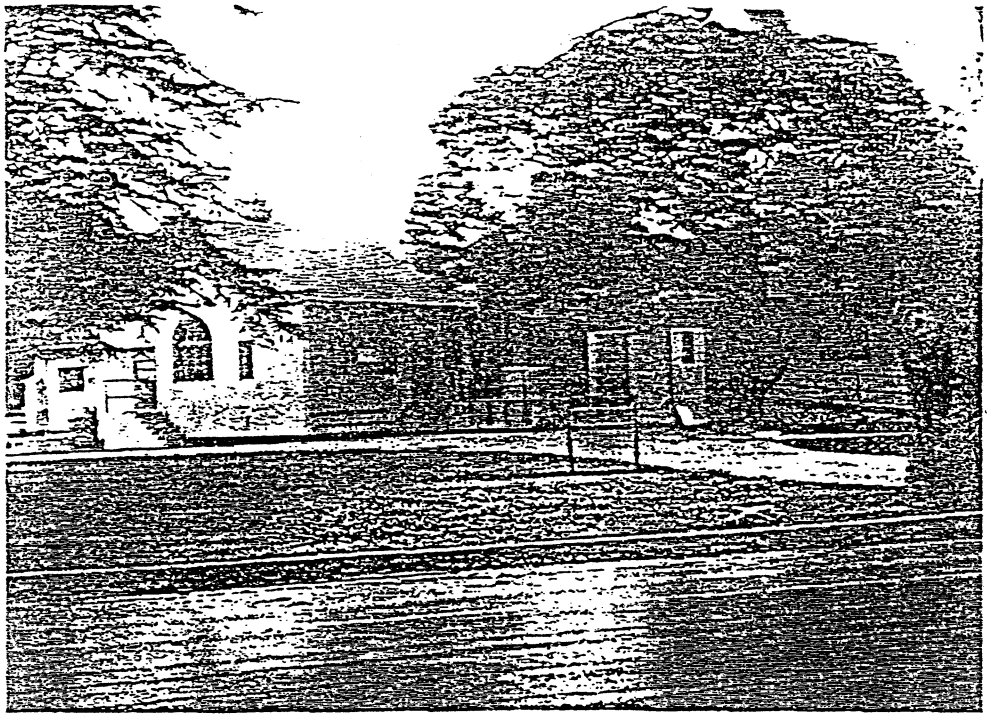


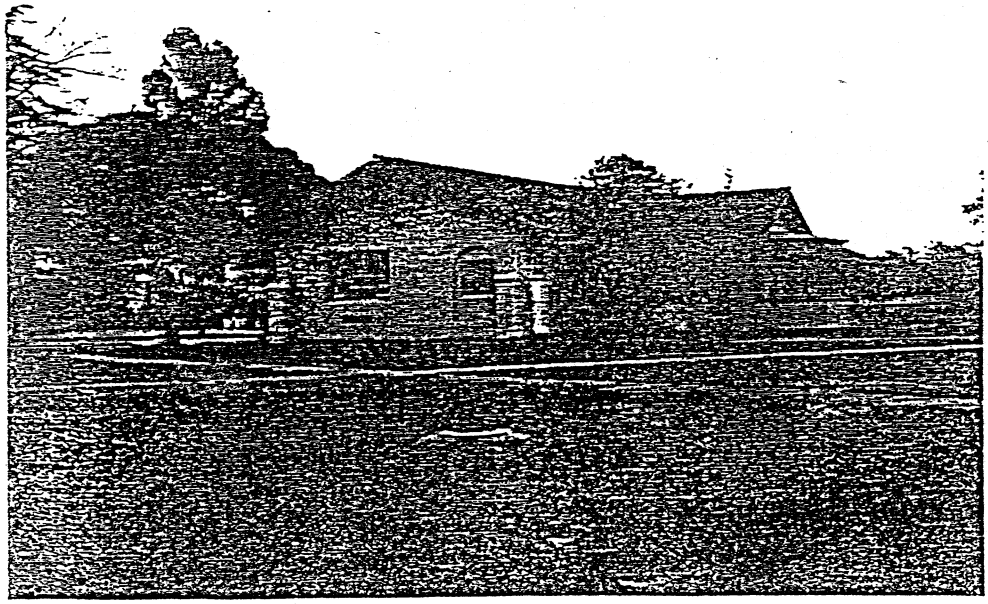


Building 8
Martinson Childcare Center

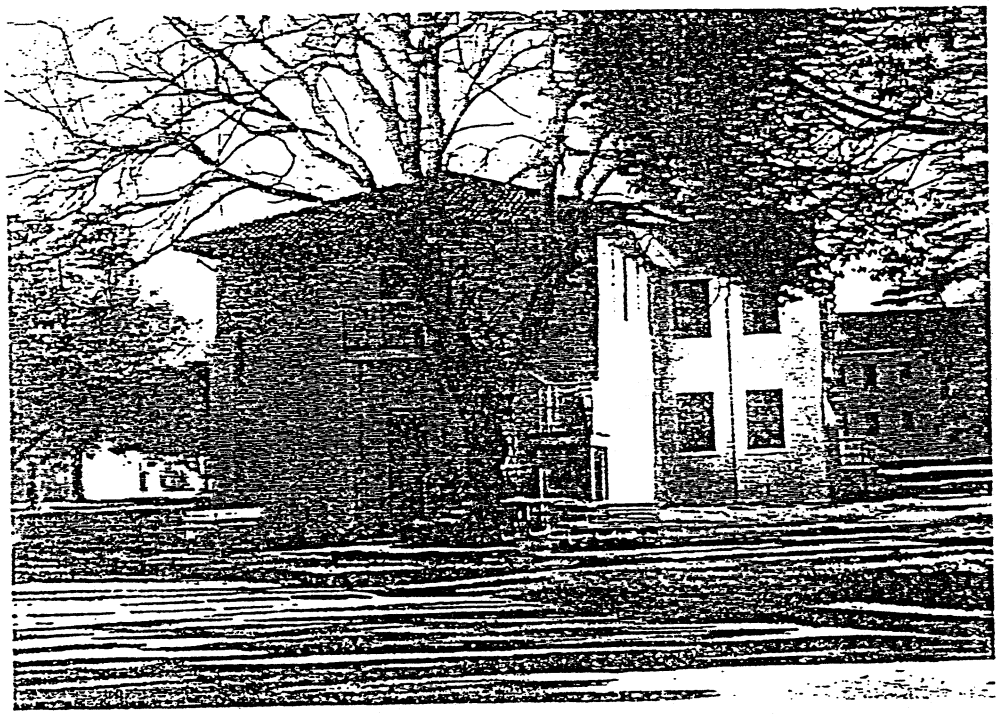


Building 9
Valley Learning Center

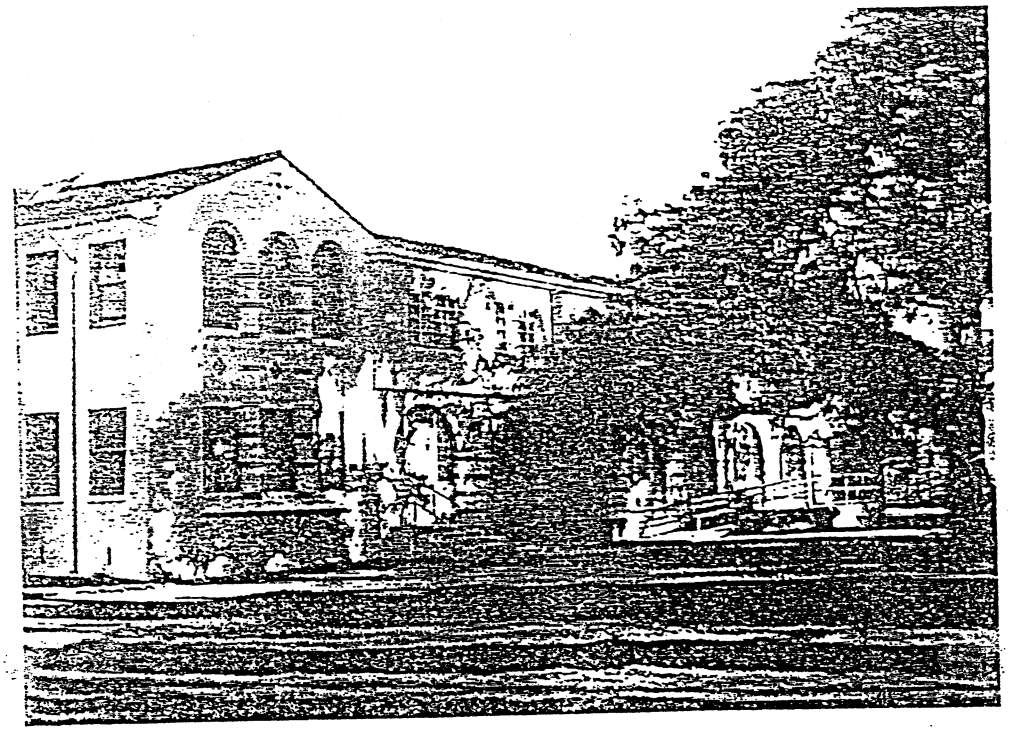




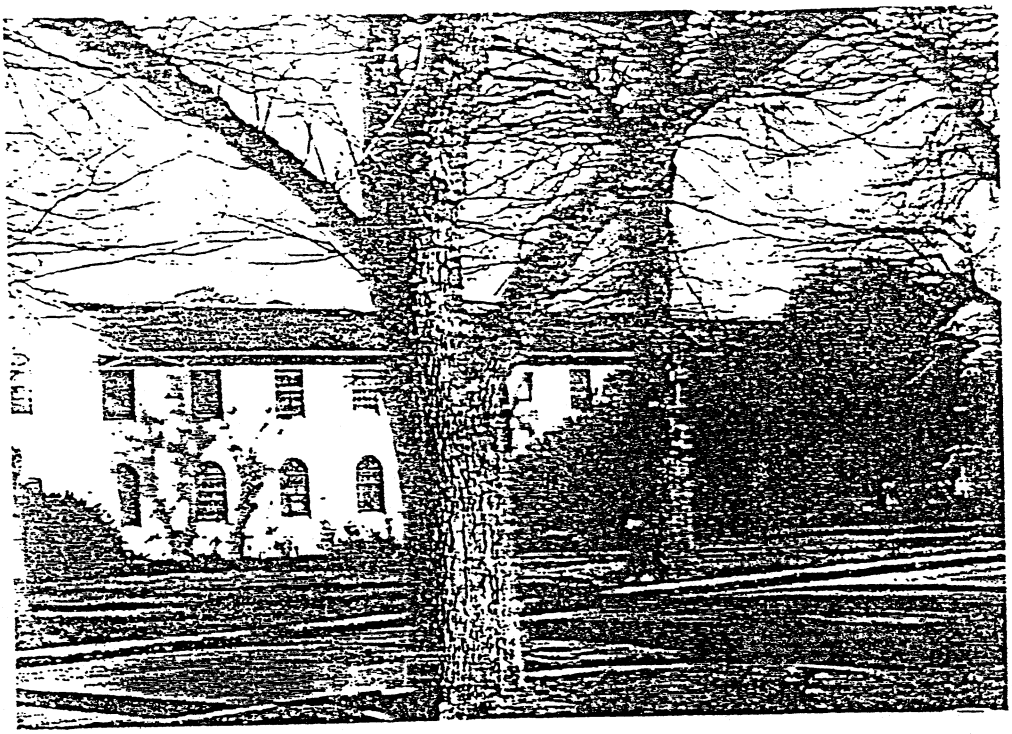
Building 10
Barbara Hunter Center



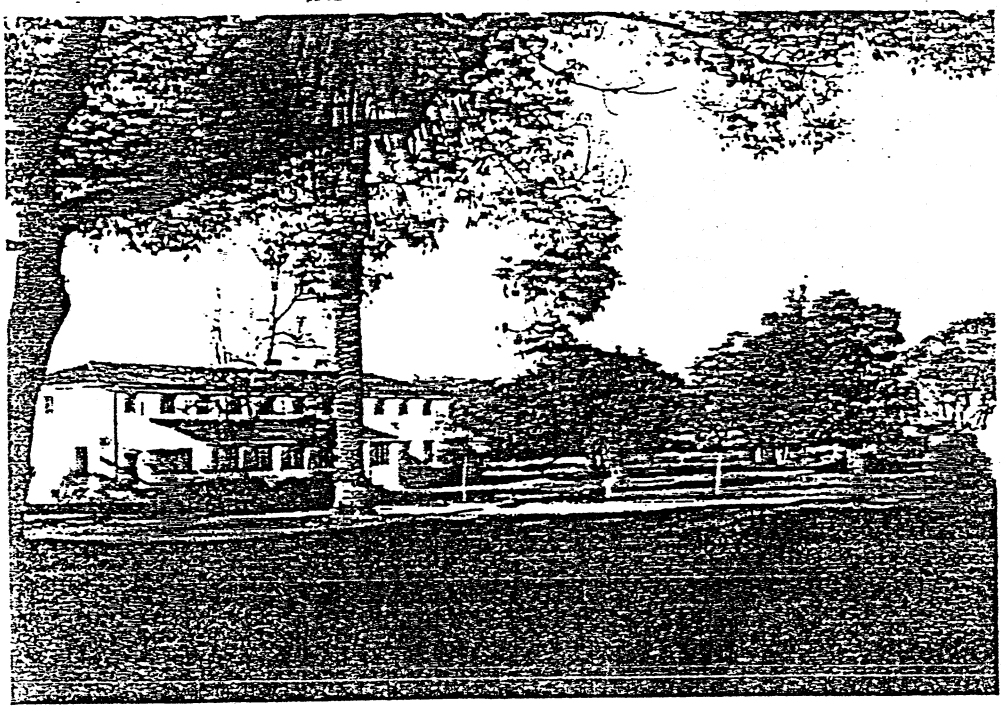
Building 11
Work Activity Center



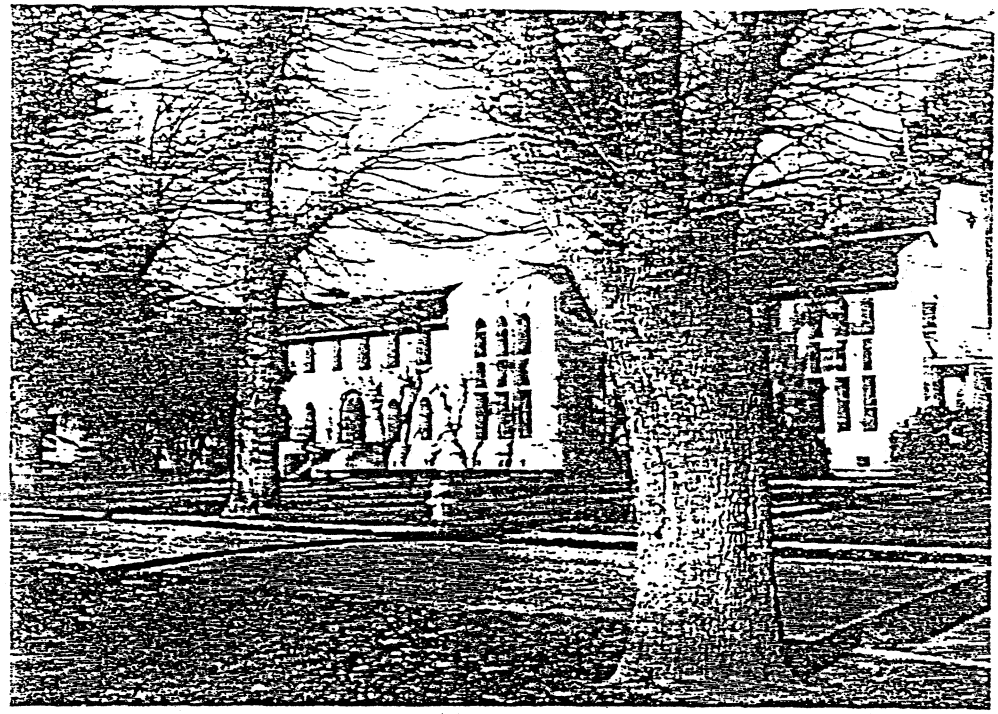
Building 12
Franklin School



Building 15
California Conservation Corps



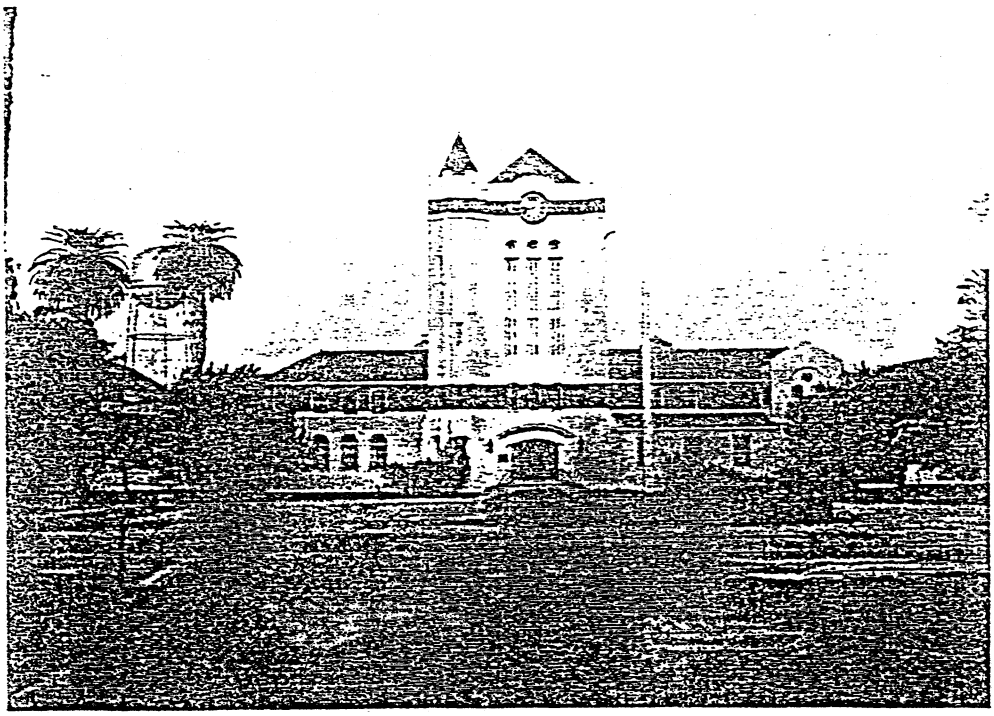
Building 17
Police Activity League

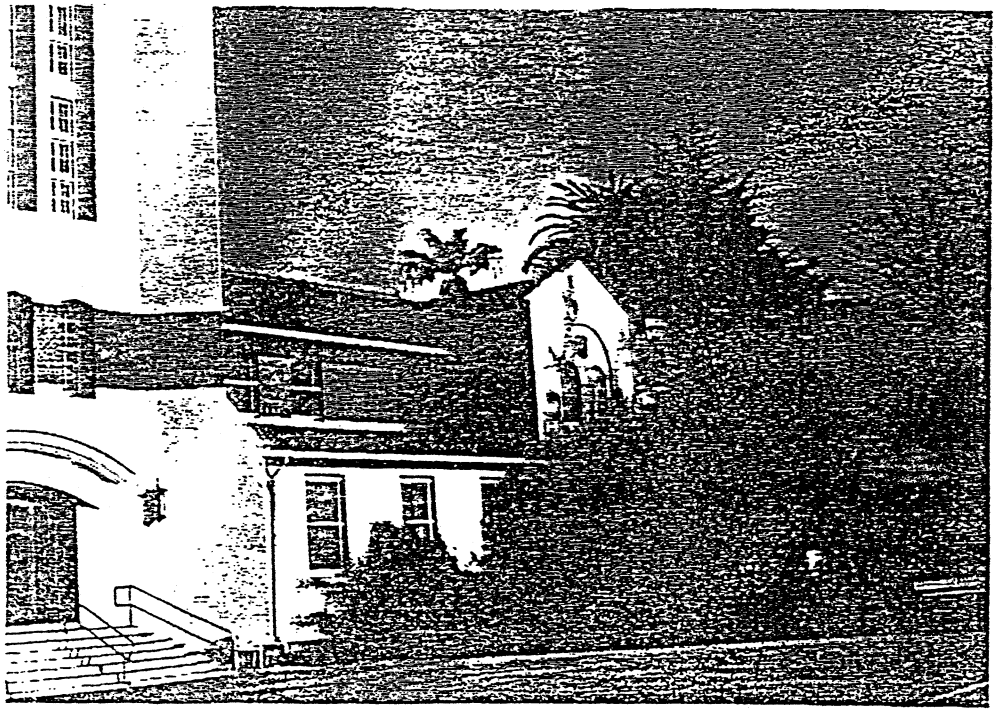


Building 19
California Conservation Corps

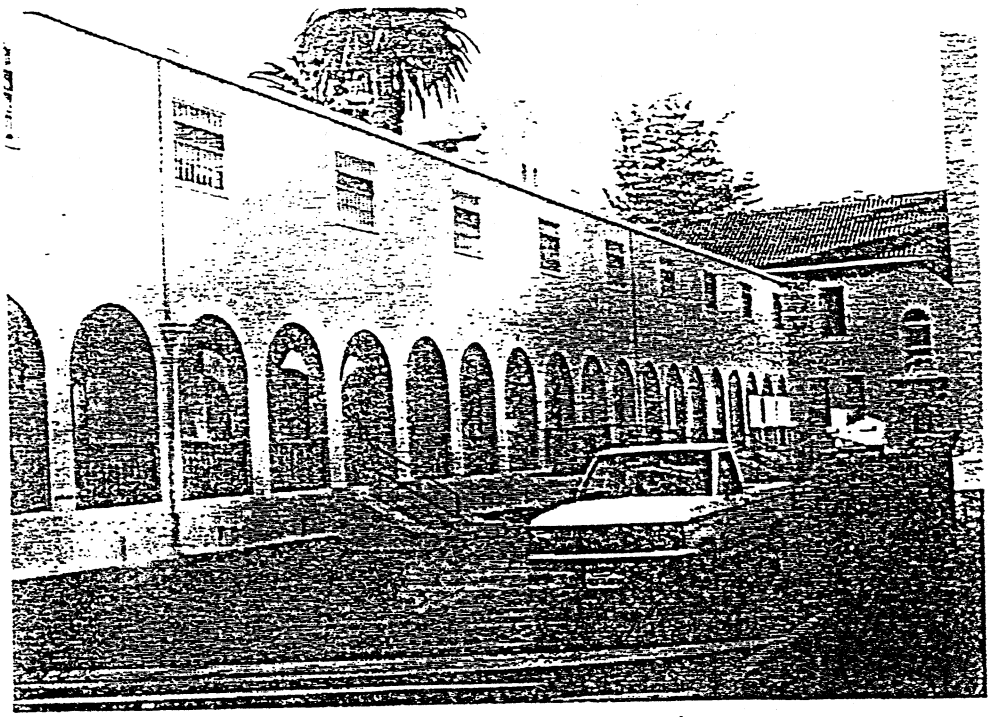
Buildings 22, 24, 25
included as transparencies

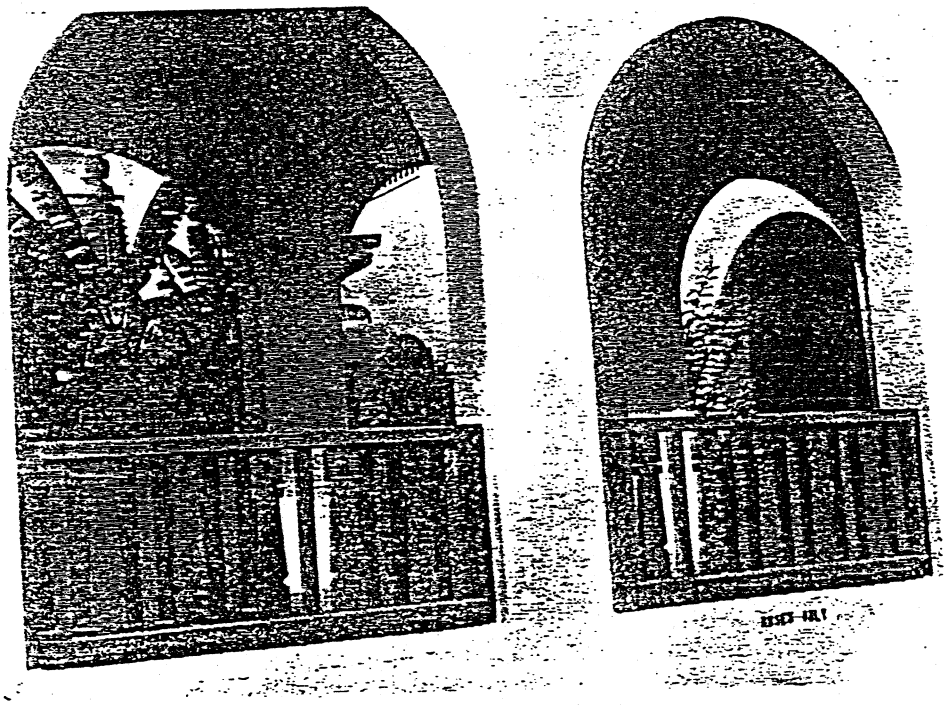
Buildings 3, 4, 30, 31, 32
constitute the Clock Tower Building.
This contiguous structure is numerically
subdivided for practical reasons.



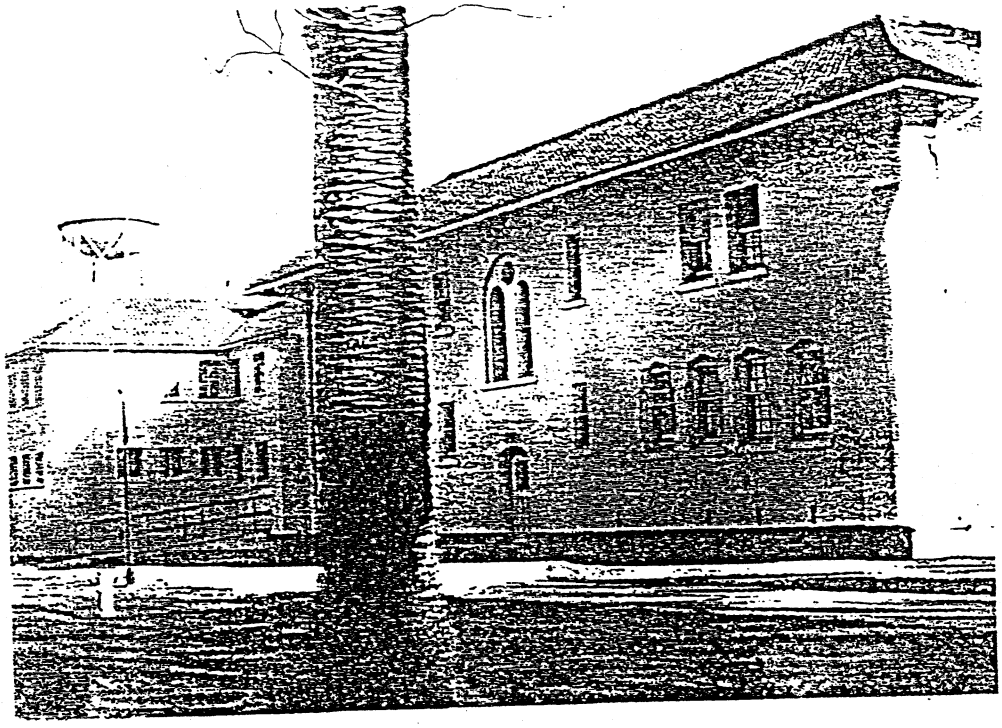


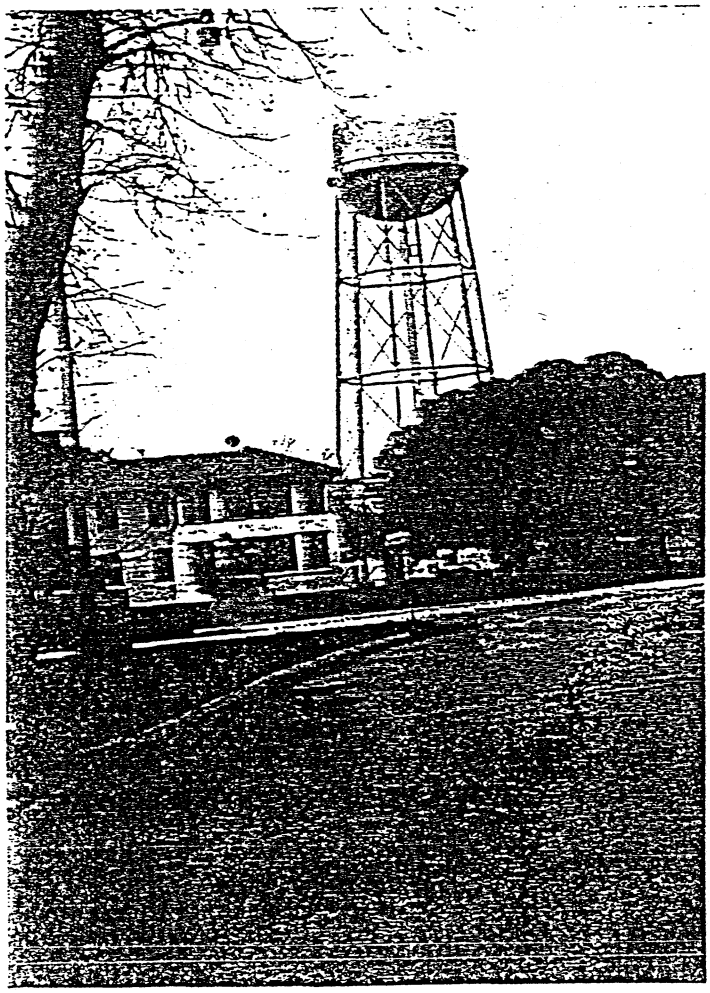
Building 30
Clock Tower



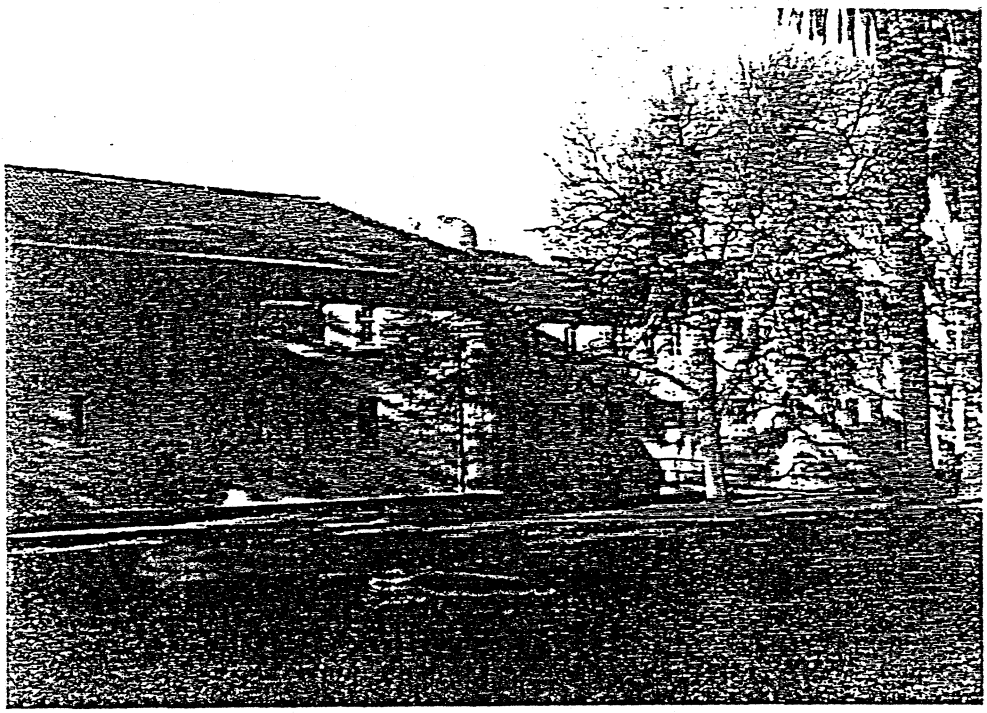


Building 30
Clock Tower with Tropical Garden

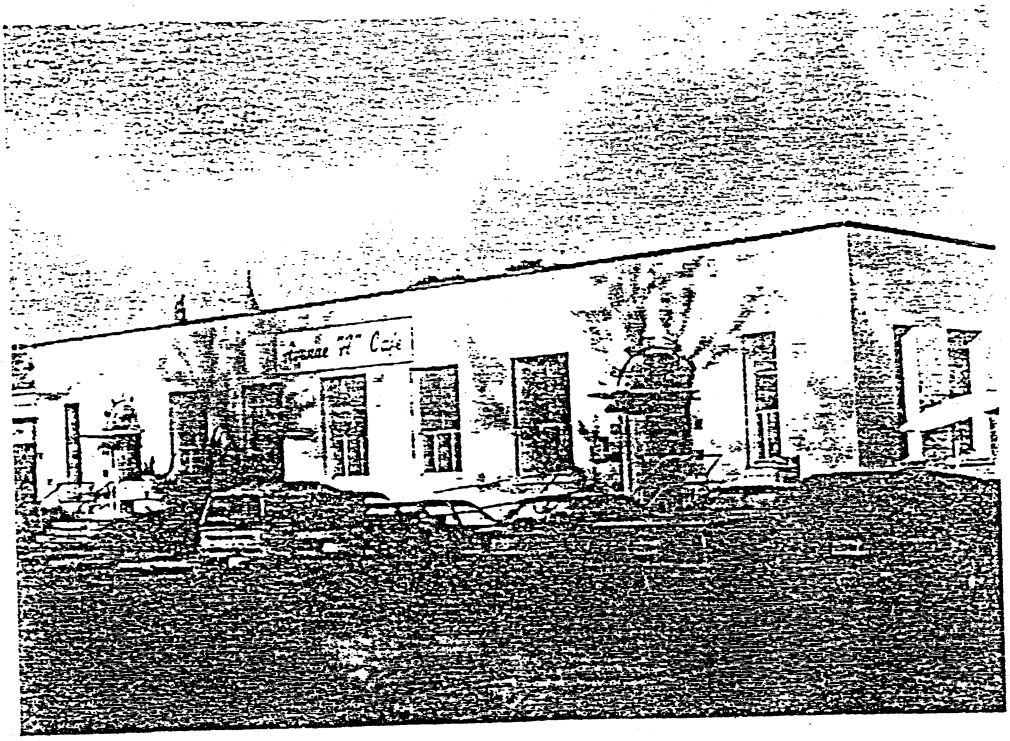




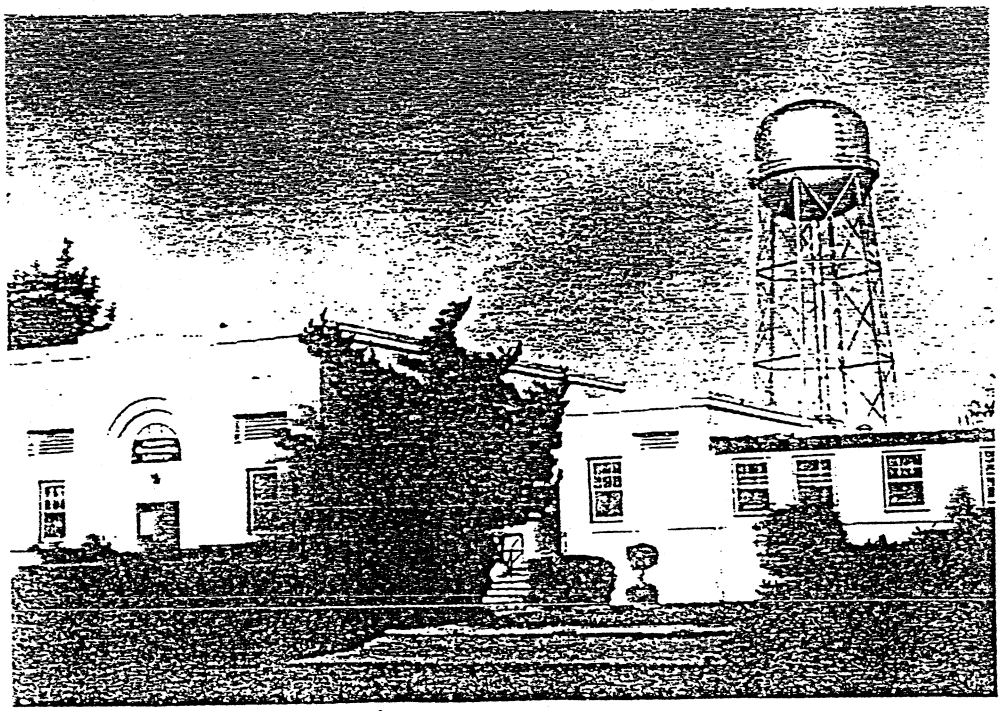
Building 31
Clock Tower Building
Employee Apartments



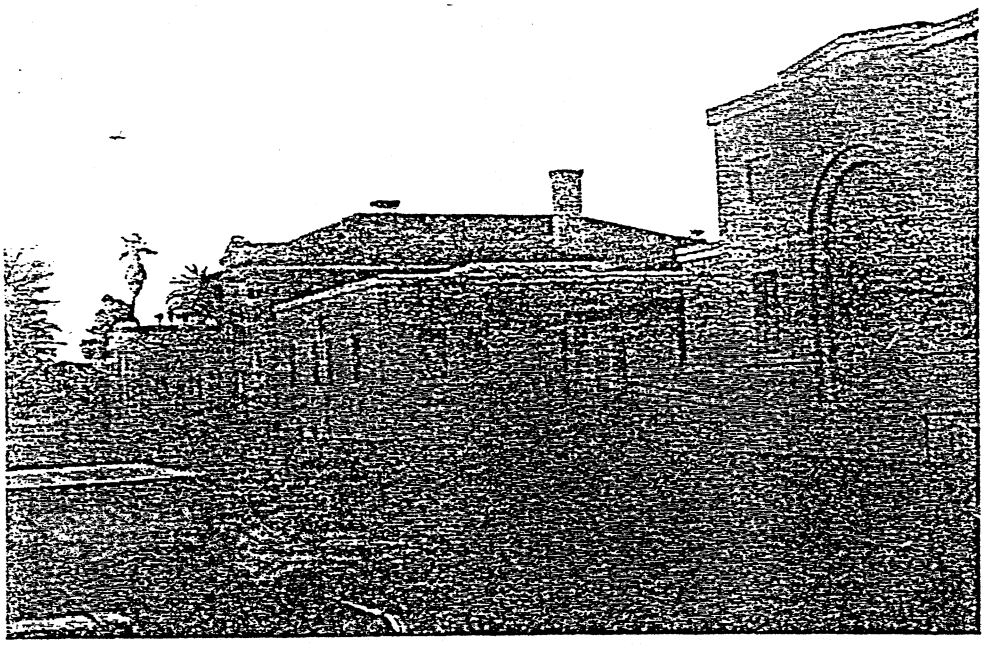
Building 32
Clock Tower Building
Employee Apartments



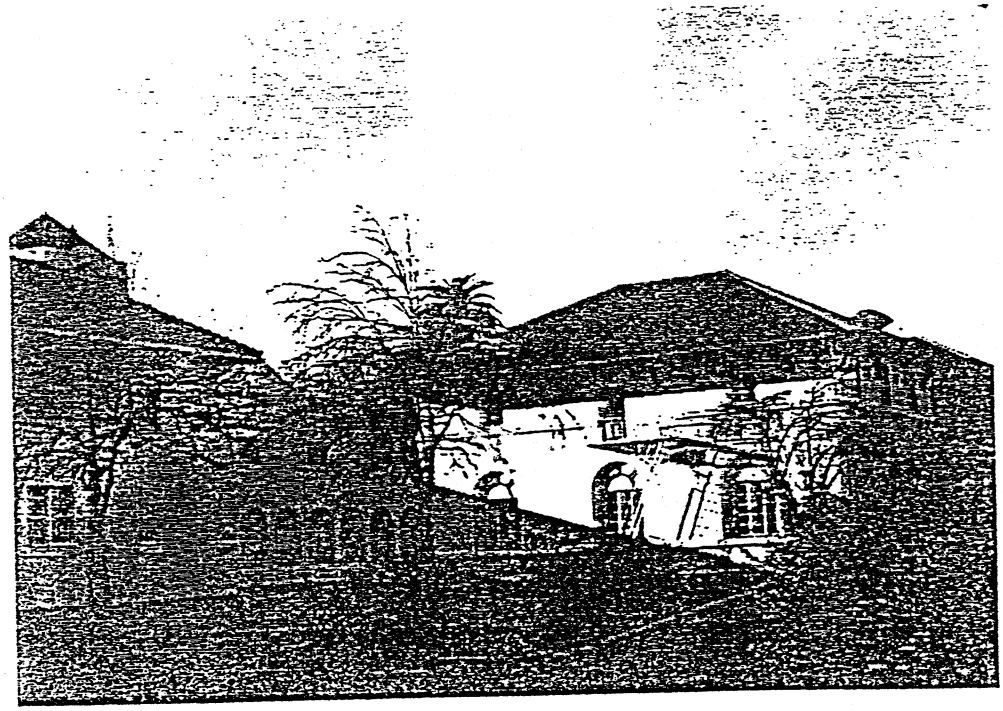
Building 34
West Side Café



Building 38
Rehab Building



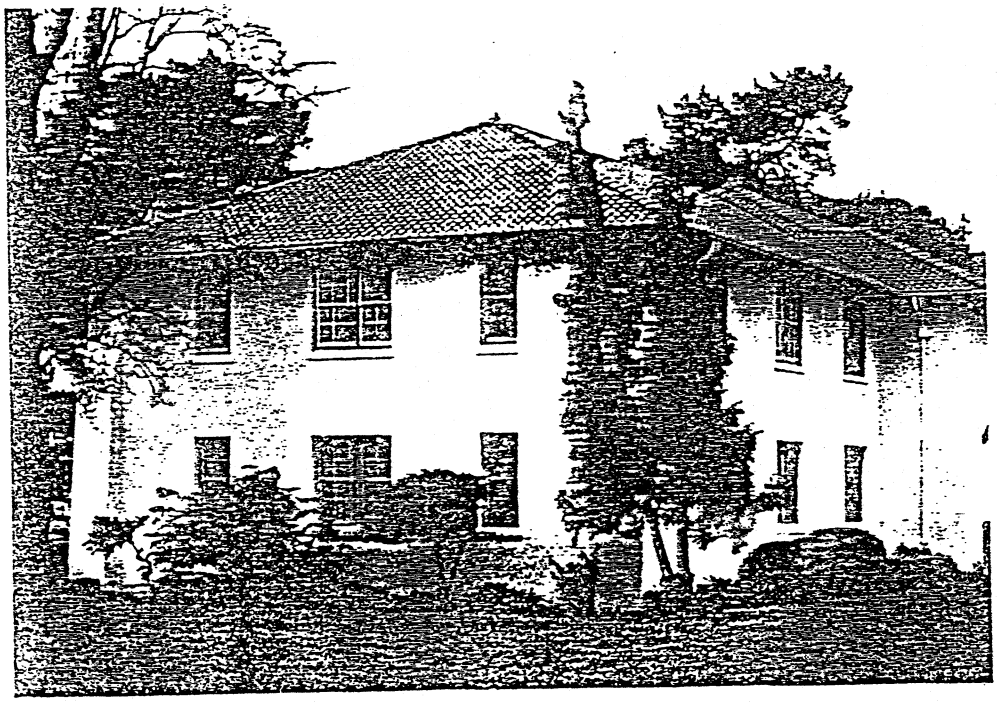
Building 38
Rehab Building



Building 39
Trust Office
Clock Tower in background

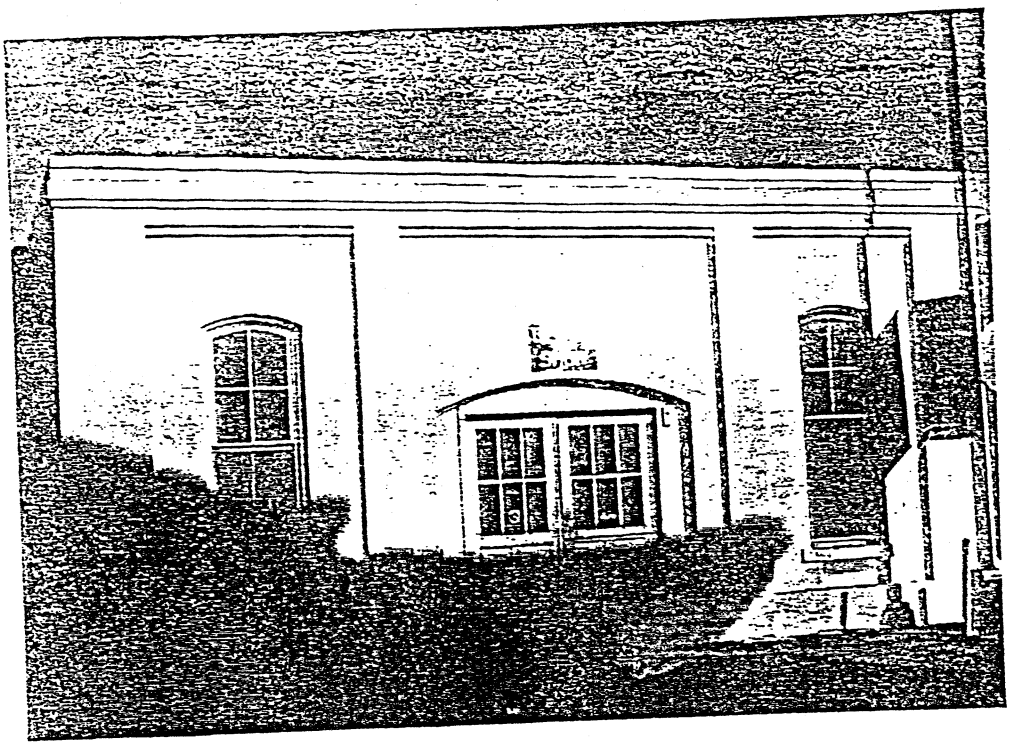
Building 100
Staff Residence
Governor's Mansion

Building 108
Area Board VII
Regional Project of Bay Area

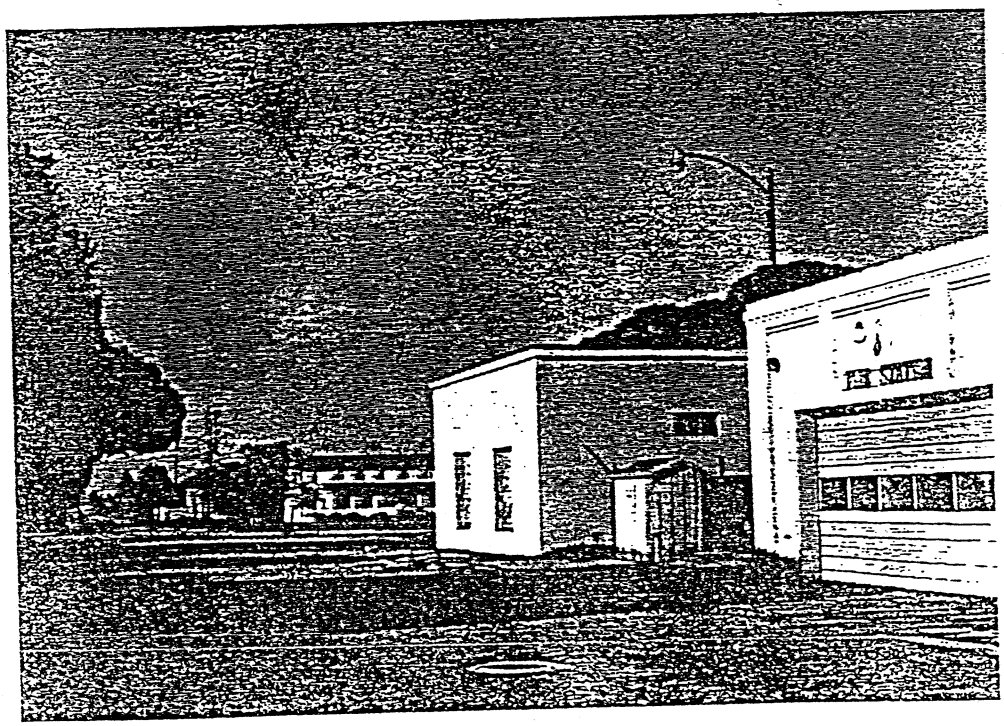


Building 109
Central Program Services

Building 110
Employee Apartments



Building 202
Glass Shop

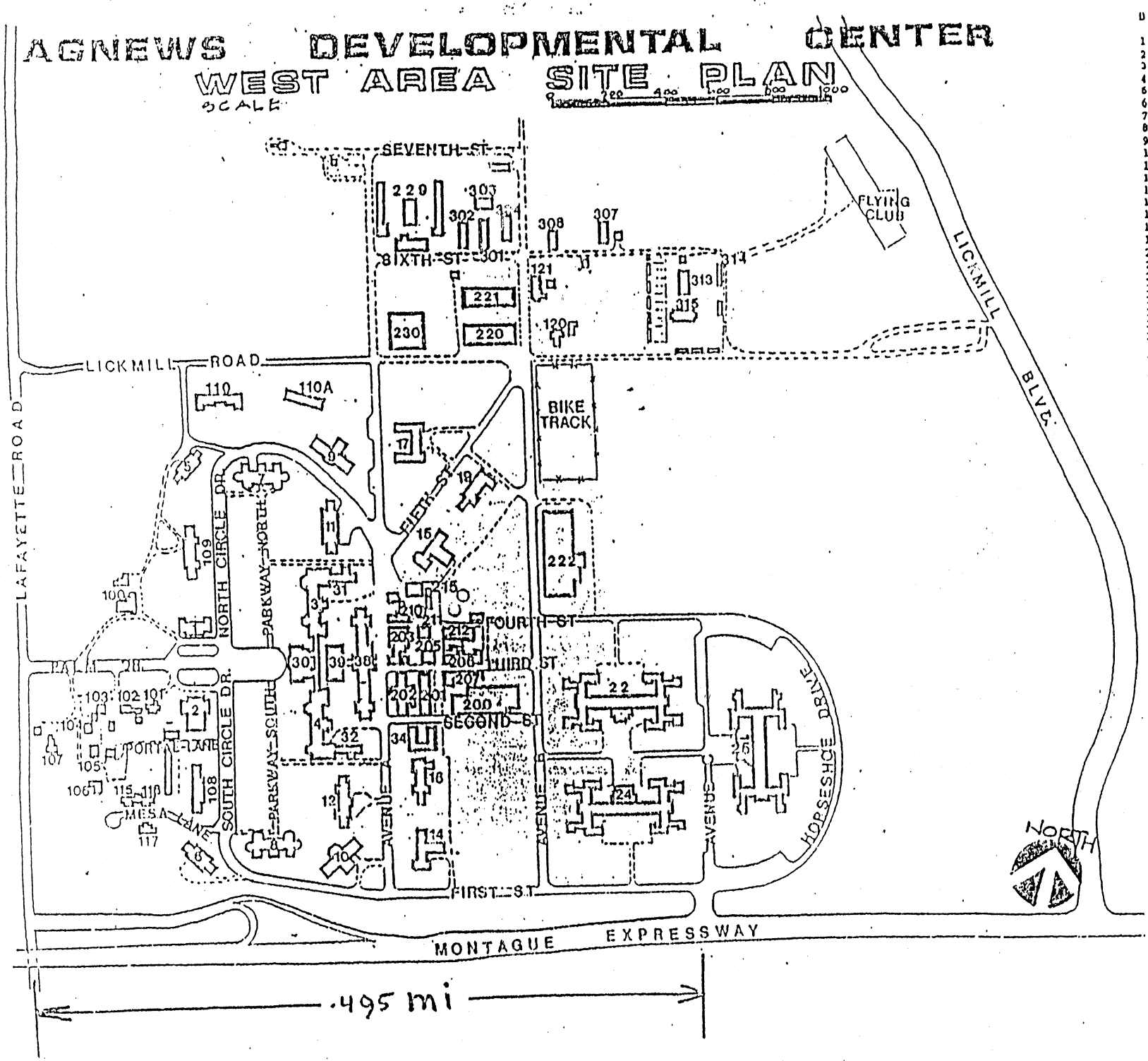


Building 203
Fire Station

AGNEWS DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER

WEST AREA SITE PLAN

SCALE



BUILDING LEGEND

1	RESEARCH and EDUCATION
2	AUDITORIUM
3	PROGRAM & EDUCATION (CTAS)
4	EL WALKER SR. CENTER(CTAS)
5	PLANT OPERATIONS (OFFICES)
6	TRAINING CENTER
7	EMERGENCY HOUSING CONSORTIUM
8	HARTINSON CHILDCARE CENTER
9	VALLEY LEARNING CENTER(CTAS)
10	BARBARA HUNTER CENTER (CTAS)
11	SOUTH BAY ENTERPRISES (CTAS)
12	FRANKLAND SCHOOL (CTAS)
14	STORAGE
15	CALIFORNIA CONSERVATION CORPS
16	STORAGE
17	POLICE ACTIVITY LEAGUE (PAL)
19	CALIFORNIA CONSERVATION CORPS
22	PROGRAM WEST(RES.32,34,36 & 38)
24	PROGRAM WEST(RES.40,42,44 & 46)
25	LOBERG CENTER (CTAS)
30	CLOCK TOWER BUILDING
31	EMPLOYEE APARTMENTS (MALE)
32	EMPLOYEE APARTMENTS (FEMALE)
34	WEST SIDE CAFE (CANTEEN)
38	REHAB BUILDING (HO STO SHOP, GYM & LIBRARY)
39	TRUST OFFICE
100	STAFF RESIDENCE
101	STAFF RESIDENCE
102	STAFF RESIDENCE
103	STAFF RESIDENCE
104	STAFF RESIDENCE
105	STAFF RESIDENCE
106	STAFF RESIDENCE
107	STAFF RESIDENCE
108	AREA BOARD VII, REGIONAL PROJECT OF BAY AREA & AMRA
109	CENTRAL PROGRAM SERVICES (CPS)
110	EMPLOYEE APARTMENTS
110A	EMPLOYEE APARTMENTS' GARAGE
115	STAFF RESIDENCE
116	STAFF RESIDENCE
117	STAFF RESIDENCE
120	STAFF RESIDENCE
121	STAFF RESIDENCE A,B & C
200	JERRY'S CLEANER (LAUNDRY)
201	FRAN'S FASHIONS (CLOTHING CENTER
202	STORAGE
203	BOILER PLANT and GLASS SHOP
205	ELECTRIC SHOP
206	CARPENTER SHOP
207	PAINT and UPHOLSTERY SHOP
210	FIRE HOUSE
211	FIRE FIGHTERS' QUARTER
212	SHEETMETAL and PLUMBING SHOP
215	REFRIGERATION SHOP
220	PROPERTY WAREHOUSE
221	PLANT OPERATIONS WAREHOUSE
222	CALIFORNIA CONSERVATION CORPS (CCC KITCHEN)
229	AUTO COMPOUND
230	COMMISSARY WAREHOUSE
301	FARM IMPLEMENT SHED
302	STORAGE
303	LANDSCAPE STORAGE
304	LANDSCAPE OFFICE
307	BARN (METAL STORAGE)
308	CCC STORAGE
313	HOG RANCH BUILDING
314	HOG RANCH BUILDING
315	STORAGE

REVISED 1/94

Liz Holmes
587 Trumbull Court
Sunnyvale, California
94087
408-738-2230

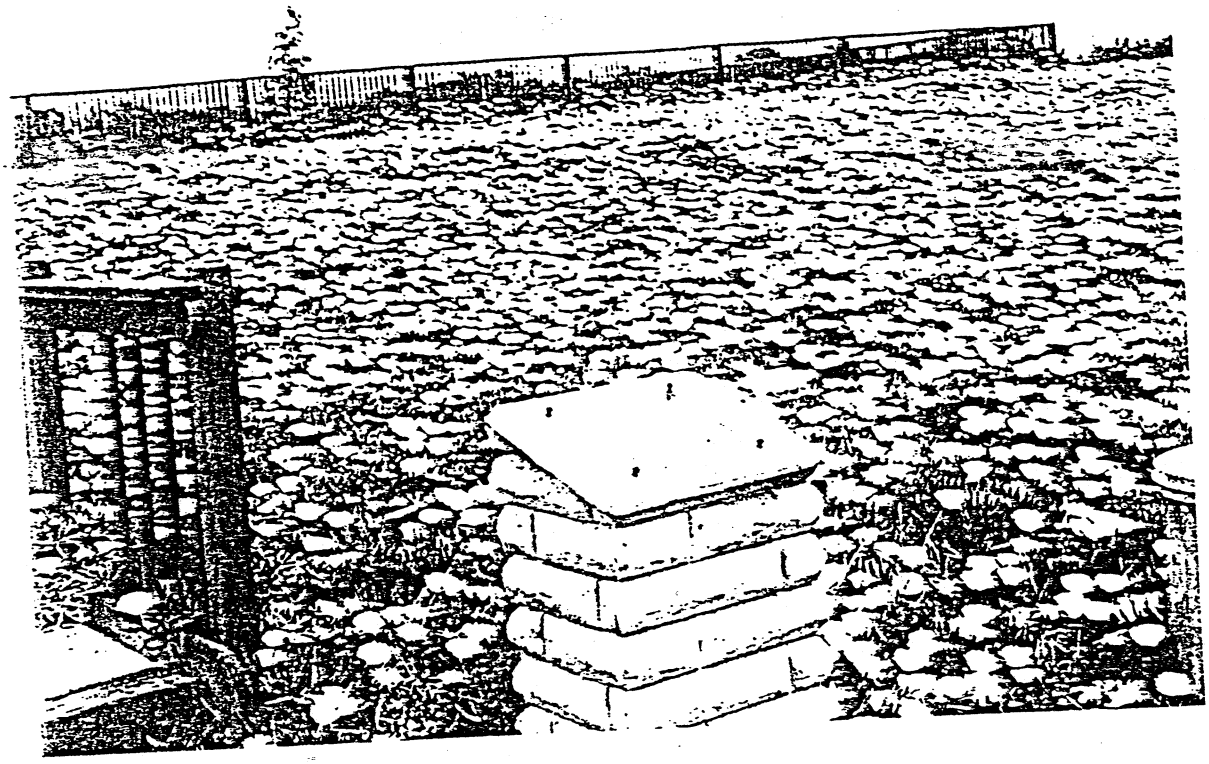
Jacob van Heeckeren
Box 620053
Woodside, California
94062-0053
415-851-3060

State Historical Preservation Office
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

Photographs:

All photographs were taken by Jacob van Heeckeren.

All negatives are in the possession of Liz Holmes at the above address.

The number on each photograph corresponds to the number of the building on the site map provided.

If any further photographs are needed we will gladly provide these.