
Appendix E2

Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE 123 INDEPENDENCE DRIVE PROJECT MENLO PARK, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

City of Menlo Park Department of Community Development

701 Laurel Street

Menlo Park, California 94025

Contact: Tom Smith, Senior Planner

Prepared by:

Sarah Corder, MFA, Laura Carias, MA, Nicole Frank, MSHP, and Samantha Murray, MA

DUDEK

1102 R Street

Sacramento, California 95811

MARCH 2021

Table of Contents

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1 INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 Project Location and Description	3
1.2 Project Personnel	9
1.3 Regulatory Setting	9
2 BACKGROUND RESEARCH	15
2.1 Built Environment Resource Directory	15
2.2 Building Development and Archival Research	15
3 CULTURAL SETTING	19
3.1 Historic Period Overview	19
3.2 History of the Project Study Area	21
3.3 Relevant Architectural Styles and Types	23
4 FIELD SURVEY	27
4.1 Methods	27
4.2 Results	27
5 SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS	29
5.1 Building 1 (119 Independence Drive)	29
5.2 Building 2 (123 Independence Drive)	32
5.3 Building 3 (127 Independence Drive)	35
5.4 Building 4 (130 Constitution Drive)	38
5.5 Building 5 (1205 Chrysler Drive)	41
5.6 Building 6 (150 Constitution Drive)	43
5.7 Summary of Evaluation Findings	46
6 FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS	47
6.1 Summary of Findings	47
6.2 Recommendations	47
7 BIBLIOGRAPHY	49
 APPENDICES	
A. Preparer's Qualifications	
B. DPR Forms	

FIGURES

Figure 1. Project Location.5

Figure 2. Detailed Project Location.7

Figure 3. Building 5: “Krebs Engineers” (The Time [San Mateo], October 22, 1968)..... 23

Figure 4. Building 1: South elevation, view looking northwest (IMG_6953)..... 29

Figure 5. Building 2: South and east elevation, view looking northwest (IMG_6894) 32

Figure 6. Building 3: South elevation, view looking northwest (IMG_6850)..... 35

Figure 7. Building 4: North elevation, view looking southeast (IMG_6974) 38

Figure 8. Building 5: East elevation, view looking northwest (IMG_6790) 41

Figure 9. Building 6: North elevation, view looking southwest (Google Street view 2021) 44

Executive Summary

Dudek was retained by the City of Menlo Park (City) to complete a historical resources technical report for the 123 Independence Drive Project (Project) in the City of Menlo Park, California. This report includes the results of a pedestrian survey of the Project site by a qualified architectural historian; building development and archival research; development of an appropriate historic context for the Project site; and recordation and evaluation of six office and light industrial properties over 45 years old for historical significance and integrity in consideration of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and City of Menlo Park designation criteria and integrity requirements. This report was prepared in conformance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15064.5 for historical resources and all applicable local guidelines and regulations.

The six office and light industrial properties located at 119 Independence Drive, 123 Independence Drive, 127 Independence Drive, 130 Constitution Drive, 1205 Chrysler Drive, and 150 Constitution Drive do not appear eligible under any NRHP, CRHR, or City of Menlo Park designation criteria due to a lack of significant historical associations and architectural merit. Therefore, these properties are not historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

As a result of Dudek's extensive archival research, field survey, and property significance evaluations, no historical resources were identified within the Project site. Nor were any adjacent resources identified that could be indirectly impacted by proposed project activities. Therefore, the Project would result in a less than significant impact to historical resources under CEQA.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

1 Introduction

Dudek was retained by the City of Menlo Park (City) to complete a historical resources technical report for the 123 Independence Drive Project (Project) in the City of Menlo Park, California. This report includes the results of a pedestrian survey of the Project site by a qualified architectural historian; building development and archival research; development of an appropriate historic context for the Project site; and recordation and evaluation of six office and light industrial properties over 45 years old for historical significance and integrity in consideration of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and City of Menlo Park designation criteria and integrity requirements. This report was prepared in conformance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15064.5 for historical resources.

1.1 Project Location and Description

Project Location

The Project site is located within the City of Menlo Park, California in an industrial park and is bound by Independence Drive to the south, Chrysler Drive to the east, Constitution Drive to the north, and Marsh Road to west (Figure 1). Building 6, 150 Constitution Drive (APN: 055-236-260), is not located within the Project site but is included in this study due to its connection to Building 4, 130 Constitution Drive (APN: 055-236-280), by a covered pedestrian walkway. Figure 2 shows the Project site boundary in relation to the built environment study area (study area), which includes the following six addresses and associated Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs):

Building 1: 119 Independence Drive (APN: 055-236-180)

Building 2: 123 Independence Drive (APN: 055-236-140)

Building 3: 127 Independence Drive (APN: 055-236-240)

Building 4: 130 Constitution Drive (APN: 055-236-280)

Building 5: 1205 Chrysler Drive (APN: 055-236-300)

Building 6: 150 Constitution Drive (APN: 055-236-260)

Project Description

The proposed Project involves the demolition of the five existing buildings (a total of approximately 103,983 square-feet), alter the existing parcel boundaries to create five new lots, including four building lots (A, B, C and D) and one open space lot (1), construct 67 for-sale townhomes, 316 rental apartments, and approximately 88,750 square feet of commercial office space, along with associated parking and landscaping; and provide a wide pedestrian walkway, from Constitution Drive to Independence Drive.

The project would construct the townhomes and the office building on the southern half of the project site, adjacent to Independence Drive, consisting of lots A, C, and D. Lots A and C would contain 67, 3-story townhomes with two-car garages that would be oriented to public streets or internal paseos. Lot D would contain a 3-story, approximately 88,750 square-foot office building with a 3rd floor terrace and associated surface and underground parking.

On Lot B, the project would construct a 5-story apartment building on the northern half of the project site, fronting Constitution Drive. This building would include approximately 298,800 gross square feet of residential uses. Parking for residents would be provided in the podium of the building.

Building heights would range between approximately 32 and 60 feet and the project would result in 52.62% lot coverage. There would be a total of approximately 774,473 square feet of building space, including below-grade parking. Of this total, 503,126 square feet would be counted towards the project's FAR, resulting in a FAR of 1.42 percent, with the office floor area comprising approximately 17.6 percent of the total building square footage. Due to heights greater than 40 feet and non-residential development comprising more than 15 percent of the total building square footage, the project requires the grant of bonus-level development.



SOURCE: ESRI Basemap (Accessed 2020), San Mateo County 2020

FIGURE 1
Project Location
 123 Independence Drive Mixed-Use Project

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



SOURCE: ESRI 2019, San Mateo County 2020

FIGURE 2

Detailed Project Location

123 Independence Drive Mixed-Use Project

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

1.2 Project Personnel

This report and associated property significance evaluations was prepared by Dudek Architectural Historians Laura Carias, MA, Sarah Corder, MFA and Nicole Frank, MSHP. This report was reviewed by for quality assurance/quality control by Dudek Principal Architectural Historian Samantha Murray, MA and Resumes for all key personnel are provided in Appendix D.

1.3 Regulatory Setting

Federal

National Register of Historic Places

While there is no federal nexus for this project, the subject property was evaluated in consideration of NRHP designation criteria. The NRHP is the United States' official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects worthy of preservation. Overseen by the National Park Service, under the U.S. Department of the Interior, the NRHP was authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. Its listings encompass all National Historic Landmarks, as well as historic areas administered by the National Park Service.

NRHP guidelines for the evaluation of historic significance were developed to be flexible and to recognize the accomplishments of all who have made significant contributions to the nation's history and heritage. Its criteria are designed to guide state and local governments, federal agencies, and others in evaluating potential entries in the NRHP. For a property to be listed in or determined eligible for listing, it must be demonstrated to possess integrity and to meet at least one of the following criteria:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Integrity is defined in NRHP guidance, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria," as "the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be listed in the NRHP, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the NRHP criteria, but it also must have integrity" (NPS 1990). NRHP guidance further asserts that properties be completed at least 50 years ago to be considered for eligibility. Properties completed fewer than 50 years before evaluation must be proven to be "exceptionally important" (criteria consideration to be considered for listing).

State

California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term “historical resource” includes but is not limited to “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the CRHR “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP, enumerated below. According to California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see 14 CCR 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) define “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource.” It also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of an historical resource.

- California Public Resources Code Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- California Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b).) If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(q)), it is a “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)(2) states the significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any “historical resources,” then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource’s historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (California Public Resources Code section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (California Public Resources Code Section 21074(c), 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

Local

City of Menlo Park Municipal Code

H Historic Site District (Chapter 16.54)

This study was completed in consideration of all sections of the Menlo Park Municipal Code H Historic Site District (Chapter 16.54). This chapter outlines the requirements for protecting, enhancing, and preserving the use of structures, sites and areas that are reminders of people, events or eras, or which provide significant examples of architectural styles and the physical surroundings in which past generations lived. Under Section 16.54.030, the City Council can designate a structure, feature, or natural landscape elements, identified as having a special character or historical, architectural, or aesthetic interest, as a landmark. The designating ordinance shall include a description and photos of the characteristics of the landmark which justify its designation and shall include the location and boundaries of the landmark site and a description of the features to be preserved. (Ord. 576 § 1 (part), 1975). H (Historic) Site District of the City of Menlo Park criteria are as follows:

1. Does the property have any known association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Does the property have any known association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

3. Does the property retain distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or construction method, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values.
4. Has the property yielded or does it have the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

16.54.040 Procedure for designation of landmarks.

The purpose of this section is to specify the procedure of landmark designation:

1. Initiation of designation proceedings shall be by resolution of the City Council or by written application of the owners of the property or their authorized agent, or by civic groups, public agencies or interested citizens. Application for designation shall be filed with the department of community development upon forms prescribed by the director of the department and shall be accompanied by a fee set by the City Council.
2. Upon receipt of an application, the secretary of the planning commission shall set a date for a public hearing on such application. Notice of such hearing shall be given as set forth in Chapter 16.84. If the planning commission approves the designation, it shall transmit the application to the City Council with the recommendation of the commission.
3. Upon receipt of the proposal for designation and the recommendation of the planning commission, the city clerk shall set a date for a public hearing thereon, following which the ordinance may be adopted.
4. Amendments or rescission of the designating ordinance may be initiated pursuant to a procedure similar to adoption of the designation ordinance.
5. In the event that the planning commission disapproves or modifies the application for designation, the applicant may appeal the decision to the City Council. The method, provisions for notice, report of facts and reasons, and council action shall be the same as those provided in Chapter 16.86. (Ord. 576 § 1 (part), 1975).

Buildings (Chapter 16.68)

This chapter of the City's Municipal Code outlines the requirements for attaining a building permit for the construction, alteration or remodeling of any building other than a single family dwelling, duplex and accessory building, or for any structure on land designated as a historic landmark site. Under Section 16.68.020, request for building permits to do work on a historic landmark site shall be granted by the planning commission if the proposed work is consistent with the historic landmark site district and if the proposed work will preserve, enhance or restore, and not damage the exterior and interior architectural features of the landmark.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

2 Background Research

2.1 Built Environment Resource Directory

The Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) files provide information, organized by county, regarding non-archaeological resources in the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) inventory. The OHP inventory contains information only for built environment resources that have been processed through the office. This includes resources reviewed for eligibility for the NRHP and the California Historical Landmarks programs through federal and state environmental compliance laws, and resources nominated under federal and state registration programs. The BERD replaces the former Historic Properties Directory (HPD) that previously provided evaluation status information for resources processed through the OHP.

Dudek accessed the San Mateo BERD from OHP on January 7, 2021. All properties within the study area were searched in the online BERD. As a result, none of the properties located within the study area are listed within BERD and therefore have not been previously evaluated.

2.2 Building Development and Archival Research

Building development and archival research were conducted for the study area in an effort to establish a thorough and accurate historic context for the significance evaluations, and to confirm the building development history of the study area and associated parcels.

City of Menlo Park Building Division

On January 7, 2021, Dudek visited the City of Menlo Park's Permit and Records Web Portal and obtained all available building permits for properties within the study area for new construction, demolition, alteration, and additions. A request was submitted on January 7, 2021 to receive any additional building permits that may potentially be located in a separate city database. On February 25, 2021 the City responded to the request and provided Dudek with all available permits for the properties located within the study area for new construction, demolition, alteration, and additions. These documents aided in establishing a history of alterations to the properties within the study area (see Section 5 Significance Evaluation). Several permits were available for 130 Constitution Drive, 1205 Chrysler Drive, and 127 Independence Drive while a list of permits was provided for 127 Independence Drive, 130 Constitution Drive, 123 Independence Drive, 1205 Chrysler Drive, and 1205 Chrysler Drive. A summary of permits for each address/APN is provided below:

119 Independence Drive, APN: 055-236-180

- 1963: Construction of an office and warehouse (Permit no. A-8439)
- 1966: Construction of new building access (Permit no. A-9933)
- 1986: Alter building's interior (Permit no. A-21786)

123 Independence Drive, APN: 055-236-140

- 1960: Construction of an office and warehouse (Permit no. A-7186)
- 1961: Alterations to the office (Permit no. A-7618)
- 1967: Alterations to the office (Permit no. A-10474)
- 1968: New gas tanks (Permit no. A-11152)
- 1976: Installation of a new sign (Permit no. A-15042)

127 Independence Drive, APN: 055-236-240

- 1963: Construction of an office and warehouse (Permit no. A-8658)
- 1964: Alter an office (Permit no. A-8980)
- 1976: Installation of a new sign (Permit no. A-14947)
- 1985: Commercial reroofing (Permit no. A-21306)
- 1997: Remove tar and gravel roof and replace with gapsheet (Permit no. A-032620)
- 2007: Exterior facelift (Permit no. 07-1499)

130 Constitution Drive, APN: 055-236-280

- 1962: Construction of an office and lab building (Permit no. A-8025)
- 1963: Alter the office (Permit no. A-8554)
- 1968: New awning (Permit no. A-10962)
- 1973: Install new sign (Permit no. A-13348)
- 1977: Construction of new fence (Permit no. A-15158)
- 1997: Commercial reroofing (Permit no. A-033540)
- 2010: Tear off 3 layers of tar and gravel and replace with foam (Permit no. 10-573)

1205 Chrysler Drive, APN: 055-236-300

- 1968: Construction of a new industrial building (Permit no. A-10854)
- 1968: Installation of a sign (Permit no. A-11084)
- 1973: Alterations to the office (Permit no. A-13215)
- 1979: Reroofing (Permit no. A-16508)
- 1980: Addition of a commercial canopy (Permit no. A-17177)
- 1988: Reroofing (Permit no. A-24022)
- 2004: Reroofing (Permit no. BLD2004-01198)
- 2011: Tear off old composition roof, replace dryrot, and apply new base (Permit no. 11-1454)

City of Menlo Park Assessor

On March 16, 2021, the City of Menlo Park Assessor's website was used to access San Mateo County Assessor information about the parcels located within the study area. Information accessed included all available property maps such as active parcels, subdivisions, and records of survey.

ParcelQuest

On January 7, 2021, ParcelQuest was used to access San Mateo County Assessor information about the parcels located within the study area. Information regarding dates of construction and current owner name(s), if noted, were used in preparation of the significance evaluations and historic context.

Historical Newspaper Search

Dudek reviewed historical newspapers covering the City of Menlo Park and overall County of San Mateo in an effort to understand the development of the study area. All information obtained from the historical newspaper search was incorporated into the historic context.

Historical Aerial Photographs

Historic aerial photographs of the study area were available from Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC (NETR) maps for the years 1948, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1968, 1980, 1982, 1987, 1991, 1993, 1998, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. and from the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB), FrameFinder Maps for the years 1930, 1941, 1943, 1956, 1963, 1965, 1980, and 2000. The earliest aerial photograph dates from 1930 but development on and around the study area does not occur until 1958 when Independence Drive and Chrysler Drive are visible, but the land is devoid of any buildings or structures. The 1960 aerial only shows Building 3 on site with the surrounding area undeveloped. By 1963, Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are in place and the city blocks north and south of the study area remain vacant and undeveloped; the city block to the east has been developed with several commercial buildings. By 1968, the city block on which the study area is located has been almost entirely developed with Buildings 1 through 6 now in place, and those to the north and south continue to be vacant. The next available aerial dates from 1980 with the only noticeable change being the development of the city block to the north. The 1982 aerial shows a new covered walkway that connects Buildings 2 and 4 and in 1987, a covered walkway is visible connecting Building 4 and 6. The study area remains largely unchanged in all aerials dating up to 2020 (NETR 2021; UCSB 2021).

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

A search of the study area on City of Menlo Park Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps revealed that the maps date from 1888 to 1944, roughly 19 years before the first building in the APE was constructed, and the map only goes as far north as El Camino Real, about two miles south of the project site.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

3 Cultural Setting

3.1 Historic Period Overview

Post-Contact history for the State of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1821), Mexican Period (1821–1848), and American Period (1846–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican–American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States.

Historical Overview of Menlo Park

The area now known as Menlo Park was inhabited by the Ohlone or Costanoan populations, who lived along the coast from the San Francisco Bay to the lower Salinas Valley. In the late 1700s, Alta California, which was part of Mexico remained a Spanish Colony as it had been for 150 years. However, Spain had never invested in the exploration of the northern portion of its North American territory. In 1769, the Portolá Expedition, led by Gaspar de Portolá of Spain was charged with marching from San Diego to the Monterey Bay to establish a settlement. A goal of King Carlos of Spain was to construct Missionary churches along the coast of Alta California to convert the local Indians into Catholics and thus subjects of the Spanish crown. The Portolá Expedition failed to recognize Monterey and continued marching north over San Pedro Mountain and Sweeney Ridge. On November 4, 1769, Portolá and his men encountered “...a large arm of the sea...some sort of harbor there within the mountains” becoming the first Europeans to see the San Francisco Bay (Treutlein 1968).

The area that would become Menlo Park was located between two missions, San Francisco del Asís founded in 1776 and Santa Clara de Asís founded in 1777. After first contact with Spanish explorers, aboriginal groups residing in the southern Bay Area were organized into a tribelet system, where villages were individual political units, numbering around 50. In 1795, the Spanish government granted the land that currently includes Menlo Park to Captain Don Dario Arguello, the ninth governor of Alto California. The land was named Rancho de las Pulgas and encompassed 35,240 acres stretching from San Mateo Creek to the north, San Francisquito Creek to the south, bay marshland to the east, and Cañada Road to the west. The property was passed to Don Dario’s son, Don Luis Arguello, and in 1830 to Don Luis’s widow, Doña Maria Soledad Ortega Arguello. By 1854, Doña Maria began selling off pieces of the rancho, dividing the 35,240 acres into smaller parcels (McGovern et al. 2015).

Two Irish immigrants, Dennis J. Oliver and Daniel C. McGlynn, purchased 1,700 acres (some sources say it was 640 acres) bordering County Road, now El Camino Real, and built two houses with a common entrance. In August 1854, the men erected an arched wooden gate with the name of their estate, “Menlo Park” in tribute to the village where they were born, Menlough, County Galway, Ireland. In 1863, the San Francisco & San Jose (SF & SJ) Railroad began their expansion south and constructed a train depot where the tracks ended. The station’s closet landmark was the gates to the Oliver and McGlynn ranch and therefore the depot was named Menlo Park. Three years later the depot was completed, and the town of Menlo Park developed around it as a popular retreat from San Francisco with summer homes for businessmen and their families. Train service from Menlo Park to San Francisco was only one

hour and 20 minutes and cost \$2.50 round trip, enabling the wealthy to commute, living in Menlo Park, and working in San Francisco (McGovern et al. 2015; CMP 2021).

Despite the easy access to San Francisco, Menlo Park was slow to develop with a population less than 200 in 1870. In 1874, the City of Menlo Park was incorporated only to have its incorporation renewal denied two years later and local government control passed back to the County. In 1891, Stanford University opened nearby, which brought an influx of students to the area. Large estates were constructed east of the SF & SJ railroad tracks and in the northern section of Menlo Park. Development was further advanced with the outbreak of World War I in April 1917. The U.S. Army acquired more than 7,200 acres of land west of El Camino Real in Menlo Park and Palo Alto for a training camp, named Camp Fremont after Major General John C. Fremont. The Army's presence in the area brought many infrastructure improvements including paved roads, streetlights, sewers, gas service, water service, and railroad spurs. In addition to civic improvements, the presence of the military paycheck brought new merchants to El Camino Real and Menlo Park continued to grow. Despite the closing of Camp Fremont in December 1918, the war brought enough service center activity to reincorporate Menlo Park as a City in 1927 (Wilcox 2016; McGovern et al. 2015).

During World War II, Menlo Park continued to be the site of military activity with the construction of the Dibble General Hospital built on the old Timothy Hopkins estate between the railroad tracks, Middlefield and Ravenswood Avenues, and San Francisquito Creek. The 2,700-bed hospital operated between 1943 and 1946 and was intended to care for soldiers injured in the South Pacific. The hospital specialized in plastic surgery, blind care, neuropsychiatry, and orthopedics and was the site of many pioneering plastic surgery techniques. Upon the hospital's decommissioning in 1946, parts of the property were sold to Stanford University to construct student housing known as the "Stanford Village" to handle the increased enrollment from the G.I. Bill. That same year, the Stanford trustees formed a think-tank known as Stanford Research Institute (now SRI International), which performed client-sponsored research and development. Stanford Research Institute and the U.S. Geological Survey occupied many of the buildings of the former hospital and in 1948 the City acquired 29-acres of the former hospital grounds to build a civic center including the main library and city hall (MPCSD 2021; McGovern et al. 2015; MPCOC 2021).

After the war, the population of Menlo Park boomed and the City was developing as a leader in urban planning with the presence of Stanford Research Institute, the U.S. Geological Survey, and Sunset Magazine. In the 1950s, pioneering steps were taken to establish zoning-control, off-street parking in the business district, and the establishment of the Administrative-Professional zoning leading to the City's first Master Plan in 1952. The presence of Stanford University continued to have a large influence on the City's development and drew a high number of technological innovators to the area leading to the development of Silicon Valley, located in multiple cities in the Santa Clara Valley. Menlo Park held one of the highest concentrations of venture capital firms in the United States. By the 2010s, more than 40 venture capital firms were located along a two-mile stretch of Sand Hill Road from Santa Cruz Avenue to Highway 280 and have funded many well-known businesses including Apple Computers, Facebook, and Google. Menlo Park's population in 2019 rose to approximately 34,698 with its economy continuing to revolve around the private equity and venture capitalist firms on Sand Hill Road (MPCSD 2021; McGovern et al. 2015; MPCOC 2021).

3.2 History of the Project Study Area

Development History of Independence Drive, Constitution Drive, and Chrysler Drive

The original town center of Menlo Park was roughly located at El Camino Real and Santa Cruz Avenue. The Project site and its immediate surroundings, sitting roughly two miles north of that intersection, was undeveloped and largely vacant until the 1960s. Aerial photographs detail the development of the area. The 1930 aerial photograph clearly shows the route that is that now Highway 101, located immediately south of the Project site. At that time, the area immediately surrounding the Project site is vast open land with no development. In 1941, Marsh Road and Highway 101 are clearly visible, while the area surrounding the Project site continues to be vastly undeveloped with a few structures sparsely located west of Marsh Road. It is not until 1953 that there is a substantial increase of fully developed residential tracts located west of Marsh Road and south of Union Pacific Railroad lines; what appears to be the outlines of Independence Drive and Chrysler Drive are visible at this time. The area around the Project site is undeveloped until 1963 when the Highway 101 Marsh Road on- and off-ramps, Independence Drive, Chrysler Drive, Constitution Drive, several industrial buildings, including Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are now in place on the city block that encompasses the project area. Building 5 is in place by 1968, although the land immediately north and south remains vacant. The city block is fully developed by 1980 as is the land to the north and south (NETR 2021; UCSB 2021).

Building 1: 119 Independence Drive (1963)

Historic aerial photographs indicate that throughout the course of its history, this building has retained its original scale and massing (NETR 2021; UCSB 2021). No original building permits were located, and the names of the architect and the contractor are unknown. Newspaper articles revealed J. Seibert Machine Corp. as the tenant from 1966 to 1973 (SFE 1966, 1973). No other information was found on J. Seibert Machine Corp. Currently the property is occupied by The Davey Tree Expert Company and Twill Technologies Inc. Davey Tree Expert Company was founded in 1880 offering horticulture and environmental services in North America (Davey website 2021). Twill Technologies is a privately funded research stage company developing an environmentally conscious two-wheel vehicle that drives like a car (Twill Tech Inc website 2021).

Building 2: 123 Independence Drive (1961)

Historic aerial photographs indicate that throughout the course of its history, this building has retained its original scale and massing (NETR 2021; UCSB 2021). No original building permits were located, and the names of the architect and the contractor are unknown. Newspaper articles revealed Cal-Air Conditioning as the tenant from 1962 to 1974 (SFE 1962; The Times 1974). No other information was found on Cal-Air Conditioning. Current owner is listed as SI 60 LLC; no information was found regarding the company.

Building 3: 127 Independence Drive (1963)

Historic aerial photographs indicate that throughout the course of its history, this building has retained its original scale and massing (NETR 2021; UCSB 2021). No original building permits were located, and the names of the architect and the contractor are unknown. Newspaper articles revealed Lytton Dental as the tenant in 1968 (SFE 1968). Internet research lists several companies including Neodyne Biosciences, Transcend Medical, Arrinex Inc., Cabochon Aesthetics Inc., and Peninsula Control Panel Inc. as lessees of the building. Building permits list the building's owner in 2007 as Independence Ventures LLC. Google Street view from March 2020 shows the name

Arrinex listed on the marquee outside the building. Bloomberg lists the company as a medical device company that develops cryoablation technology for the treatment of chronic rhinitis. No other information is known regarding Arrinex Inc. (Bloomberg 2021).

Building 4: 130 Constitution Drive (1962)

Historic aerial photographs indicate that throughout the course of its history, this building has retained its original scale and massing (NETR 2021; UCSB 2021). No original building permits were located, and the names of the architect and the contractor are unknown. Newspaper classified ads and city directories revealed TRG West as the first tenant from 1962 to 1967. Building permits list the building's owner in 1997 as L3 Communications. Randtron is the next known tenant from 1978 to 1997 (SFE 1962; Menlo Park City Directories 1978; SFE 1998). Randtron was a designer and producer of microwave antenna systems and associated microwave components in the aerospace and Department of Defense environment (SFE 1998). Randtron was recently acquired by L3 Harris, a firm that specializes in military and defense systems (L3 Harris website 2021). Building permits list the building's owner in 1997 and 2010 as L3 Communications. The building is currently owned by SI 30 LLC.

Building 5: 1205 Chrysler Drive (1968)

Historic aerial photographs indicate that throughout the course of its history, this building has retained its original scale and massing (NETR 2021; UCSB 2021). No original building permits were located, and the names of the architect and the contractor are unknown. The building's first occupant was Krebs Engineering and it appears they remained at 1205 Chrysler from 1968 until 1996 when they moved to Arizona (The Times 1968; SB 1996). Krebs Engineering was known as a "specialist in the design and manufacturing of liquid cyclones for the metallurgical chemical processing and pulp and paper fields" (TSB 1968). Roto Rooter is listed as tenant in 1997 (SFE 1997). Google Street view imagery dating from March 2020 indicates that Pan-Pacific Mechanical was located at 1205 Chrysler, but a "For Lease" sign was located out front indicating it was vacant as of then (Google Street View 2020).

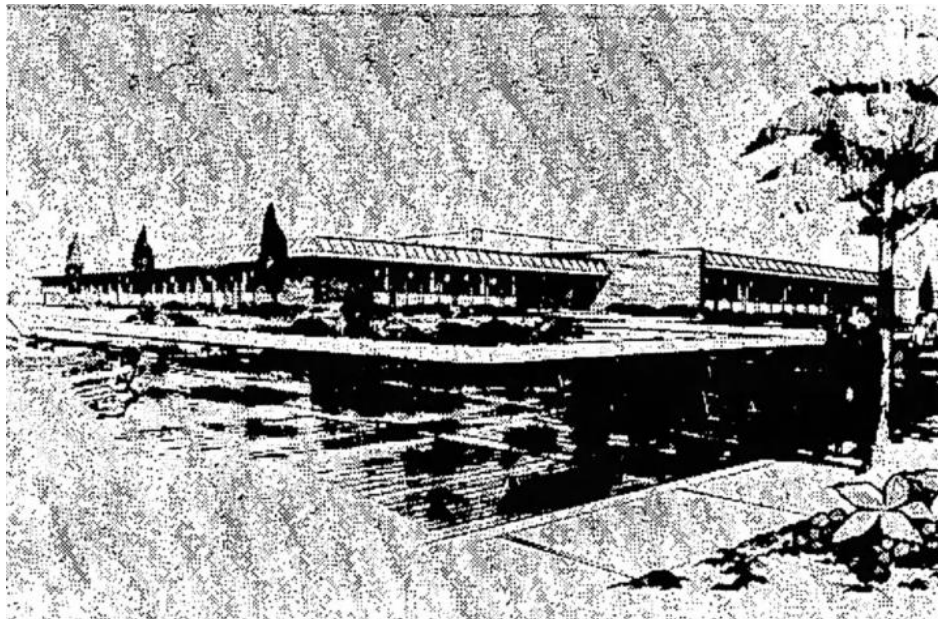


Figure 3. Building 5: “Krebs Engineers” (The Time [San Mateo], October 22, 1968)

Building 6: 150 Constitution Drive (c.1960-1963)

Historic aerial photographs indicate that throughout the course of its history, this building has retained its original scale and massing (NETR 2021; UCSB 2021). No original building permits were located, and the names of the architect and the contractor are unknown. The building’s first occupant was Electrogas Inc. and it appears they remained at 150 Constitution Drive from 1965 until 1966 (PE 1965; BG 1968). Electrogas makes automatic wafer probes, mask alignment systems and diffusion furnaces used in the production and testing of semiconductor devices (TMC 1966). The next known tenant was Randtronics who lists a want ad in the paper noting 150 Constitution Drive as their address in 1981 (LAT 1981). The building is currently owned by Woerz Eric Eberhard Dooman Kristina W. Trust (ParcelQuest 2021).

3.3 Relevant Architectural Styles and Types

Corporate Modern (1945-1970)

The Corporate Modern Style is stylistically related to the International Style, as such the two style’s history is intricately linked. Corporate Modernism came to the United States in the 1930s after gaining popularity in Germany, Holland and France through architects such as Walter Gropius and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. The style soon spread to the United States in the 1930s, due in part to Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson’s 1932 book titled *The International Style: Architecture Since 1922* for the New York Museum of Modern Art’s exhibition. In their book, Hitchcock and Johnson introduced the term International and identified the three principles of architecture as volume, regularity, and avoiding the application of ornament. These three principals have been the baseline for American International Style architects such as Richard Neutra and Philip Johnson. The style became very popular in the mid-20th century in almost all forms of architecture, using precise and universal materials and techniques that allowed the style to be used anywhere in the world. The most common application was as the corporate office, creating walls of glass with sharp angles located in the downtowns of many cities (Sapphos 2009).

The main difference between Corporate Modern buildings and their predecessors was a lack of exterior support of solid masonry. They often depended on a metal interior skeleton and utilized glass curtain walls. This dependency on the metal frame resulted in windows hung in repeating patterns and brought another level of order to these already stripped-down buildings. Mies’s designs specifically focused on perfection through mathematics, generating rectangular curtail wall designs displaying strong roots in the philosophy of the Bauhaus. This movement incorporated simple and precise designs and incorporated mass-produced materials such as concrete, steel, and glass paired with functionality in design (SFPD 2010; McAlester 2015; HRG 2007).

Key character-defining features of the Corporate Modern style include:

- Use of concrete, steel and glass
- Rectilinear forms
- Large vertical expanses of concrete
- Lack of exterior ornamentation

- Glass curtain walls
- Use of steel mullions
- First floor has a slight setback under a canopy
- Decorative entry points with a variety of materials such as marble or tiles
- Design dictated by steel framing system

Mid-Century Modern (1933-1965)

Mid-century Modern is an architectural movement reflective of International and Bauhaus styles popular in Europe in the early 20th century. This style and its living designers (e.g., Mies Van der Rohe and Gropius) were disrupted by World War II and moved to the United States. During the war, the United States established itself as a burgeoning manufacturing and industrial leader, with incredible demand for modern buildings to reflect modern products in the mid-20th century. As a result, many industrial buildings are often “decorated boxes”—plain buildings with applied ornament to suit the era and appear more modern without detracting from the importance of the activity inside the building. Following World War II, the United States had a focus on forward-thinking, which sparked architectural movements like Mid-Century Modern. Practitioners of the style were focused on the most cutting-edge materials and techniques. Architects throughout Southern California implemented the design aesthetics made famous by early Modernists like Richard Neutra and Frank Lloyd Wright, who created a variety of modern architectural forms throughout Southern California. Like other buildings of this era, Mid-century Modern buildings had to be quickly assembled, and use modern materials that could be mass-produced (McAlester 2013; Morgan 2004; SFPD 2010).

Key character-defining features of the Mid-Century Modern style include:

- Cantilevered overhangs
- Flat, shed or low-pitched gable roof forms
- Vaulted roofs and overhangs
- Articulated primary facades
- Stucco, wood (often vertical), or corrugated siding
- Stacked Roman brick or stone often used as accent material
- Expressed post and beam construction
- Strong right angles and simple cubic forms
- Projecting vertical elements
- Large steel- or wood-framed windows
- Canted windows
- Painted finish is often stained, earth tone, or brightly colored
- Projecting boxes that en-frame the upper stories

- Atrium or courtyard entryways
- Overhanging trellises, sunshades, and pergolas

Office-Production Buildings (1940s-Present)

This type of building features a showroom or office building that is easily accessed by the public from the street and is attached to a warehouse or production facility. The building was usually constructed with a tenant in mind but would easily be used by any company in the same industry.

Character defining features include (IS Architecture 2019):

- Single-story
- Publicly accessible front office or showroom
- Minimal ornamentation, but elements that do exist are Modern
- Production/warehouse connected to front office/showroom
- Roll-up doors at secondary elevations
- Parking lots
- Landscape features only along street frontage
- Prominent signage at façade or freestanding

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

4 Field Survey

4.1 Methods

Dudek Architectural Historian Fallin Steffen, MPS, conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project study area for historic built environment resources on December 16, 2020. The survey entailed walking the exteriors of six commercial and industrial properties within the built environment study area, documenting each building with notes and photographs, specifically noting character-defining features, spatial relationships, observed alterations, and examining any historic landscape features. The Project site is entirely developed and contains no exposed sediment, therefore, an archaeological survey was not completed. Dudek documented the fieldwork using field notes, digital photography, close-scale field maps, and aerial photographs. Photographs of the study area were taken with a digital camera. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at Dudek's Sacramento, California, office.

4.2 Results

During the course of the pedestrian survey, Dudek identified six buildings over 45 years old within the study area requiring recordation and evaluation for historical significance, including the following addresses: 119 Independence Drive, 123 Independence Drive, 127 Independence Drive, 130 Constitution Drive, 1205 Chrysler Drive, and 150 Constitution Drive. Section 5 (Significance Evaluations) provides a detailed physical description of each of these properties and the associated significance evaluations under all applicable national, state, and local designation criteria and integrity requirements.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

5 Significance Evaluations

In order to determine if the proposed Project will impact historical resources under CEQA, all six previously unevaluated properties within the study area were evaluated for historical significance and integrity in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and City of Menlo Park designation criteria and integrity requirements. A detailed physical description of each property is also provided.

5.1 Building 1 (119 Independence Drive)

Property Description

Building 1 (119 Independence Drive) was constructed in 1963 as a one-story Office Production type of building featuring Corporate Modern elements with a steel framed structural system with exterior walls of painted, smooth, poured-in-place concrete, and a flat roof. It has a squared floor plan and the façade is asymmetrical with the main entrance offset to the east. The main entrance consists of seven bays of floor-to-ceiling, metal framed, fixed windows, and a single metal framed glazed door. The windows and door are surrounded by marblecrete aggregate panels. Windows throughout the building consist of tripartite, metal sash windows. Roll-up garage doors are located on the north and east elevations. Scuppers and downspouts are located intermittently on the west, east, and north elevations. Two sheds made of corrugated metal are located against the north wall. The south (main) elevation is landscaped with grass and mature trees. There is an asphalt driveway to the east and west with a parking lot to the north (rear).



Figure 4. Building 1: South elevation, view looking northwest (IMG_6953)

Identified Alterations

Dudek staff was able to pull a limited number of permits from the City of Menlo Park Building Division website pertaining to the subject property (APN 055-236-180) and on February 25, 2021 the City provided Dudek with all available permits for the property for new construction, demolition, alteration, and additions.

- 1966. Construction of new building access (Permit no. A-9933)
- 2007. Permit to replace 40-gallon water heater in same location in attic (#BLD2007-01409)
- Date Unknown: Observed addition of lean-to sheds at north elevation

NRHP/CRHR Statement of Significance

The property located at 119 Independence Drive does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, either individually or as part of an existing historic district.

Criterion A/1: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The subject property was completed in 1963, during the period of commercial and institutional growth in the northern portion of the City of Menlo Park. The property was constructed as an office building with three known tenants including J. Seibert Machine Corp., Davey Tree Expert Company, and Twill Technologies Inc. Although the property is broadly representative of the city's mid-century growth, it has no direct association with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of the City of Menlo Park, the State of California, or the Nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2: That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Archival research did not indicate that any previous property owners or people who have worked at this property are known to be historically significant figures at the national, state, or local level. As such, this property is not known to have any historical associations with people important to the nation's or state's past. Furthermore, to be found eligible under B/2 the property must be directly tied to an important person and the place where that individual conducted or produced the work for which he or she is known. This property does not appear to be associated with any individual's important historic work and does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Building 1 does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, and it does not possess high artistic values. Constructed in 1963, Building 1 is an example of the Office Production building typology with elements of the Corporate Modern architectural style. It displays several character defining features associated with the Office Production building typology including a single-story, front office accessible to the public, minimal Modernistic design elements, a warehouse connected to an office, roll-up

doors at secondary elevations, parking lot, and landscaping along the street. Buildings of this type were originally constructed with a specific tenant in mind but could easily be used by other companies in similar industries. Despite the building's ability to convey the most basic elements of this building type, Building 1 does not stand as a distinctive or important example of the type.

The building possesses several character-defining features of the Corporate Modern architectural style including rectilinear forms, expanses of concrete, and a lack of exterior ornamentation. Despite displaying multiple characteristics of the style there is no indication that this building is distinctive, rather it lacks distinction from the many buildings constructed in the 1960s in the Corporate Modern style. It does not possess several key character-defining features that would separate it amongst other Menlo Park examples of an office and warehouse with Corporate Modern style elements. These key features include glass curtain walls, use of steel mullions, and design dictated by steel framing. The main difference between Corporate Modern buildings and their predecessors was a lack of exterior support of solid masonry. They often depended on a metal interior skeleton and utilized the curtain wall to clad walls in glass. Building 1 does not display the key element of a glass curtain wall making it less than distinctive example of the style. Additionally, due to the ubiquitous style for the period of construction, it is unlikely to be the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value. For these reasons, Building 1, 119 Independence Drive, does not appear eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The property is not significant under Criterion D of the NRHP or Criterion 4 of the CRHR as a source, or likely source, of important historical information nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials or technologies.

City of Menlo Park Statement of Significance

For all of the reasons described above Building 1 is recommended not eligible under any of the H (Historic) Site District of the City of Menlo Park Designation Criteria, due to a lack of associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; lack of association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; lack of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or construction method, lack of association with a master or possess high artistic values; and cannot be identified as having the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Integrity Discussion

Building 1 maintains integrity of location, as it remains in its original location. The building retains integrity of design as it has not undergone any large-scale exterior alterations since its construction and maintains the essential features of form, plan, space, structure, and style. The building retains integrity of setting: upon its construction in 1963, the majority of buildings on this city block had already been developed with commercial properties. The city block to the south, however, was completely void of development. Available historic aerial photographs with a gap from 1968 and 1980 show that the area fully developed sometime in that 12-year span of time. The building maintains integrity of materials and workmanship due to the retention of the physical elements that date from its construction. The majority of the building's original materials are extant. The building also retains integrity of feeling, where the property retains the ability to express itself as a commercial building constructed in the 1960s. The building no longer retains integrity of association with any previous owners, occupants, or important events. In

summary, while the building retains the requisite integrity for designation, it does not rise to the level of significance required for designation at the national, state, or local levels.

5.2 Building 2 (123 Independence Drive)

Property Description

Building 2 (123 Independence Drive) was constructed in 1961 as a one-story Office Production type of commercial building featuring Mid-Century Modern elements with a squared floor plan and flat roof and set back from the street. The building has a steel framed structural system and poured-in-place concrete walls that are divided into bays. The south-facing façade is symmetrical with center bay recessed and clad with marblecrete aggregate cladding. There is a cantilevered flat awning at the center and zigzag cantilevered awnings over windows to the east and west. The main entrance is located beneath the flat awning with two single leaf door entrances to the east and west. Windows beneath the zigzag awnings consists of two-light, metal framed, fixed windows with an alternating pattern of the placement of the center mullion. Windows on the east and north elevations include metal sash fixed windows with iron security bars; windows on the west elevation have been removed and openings enclosed. A covered walkway extends from the north elevation to the property to the north, Building 4 (130 Constitution Drive). Additional entrances are located on the east, west, and north elevations. There is a strip of landscaping on the south (main) elevation and an asphalt paved parking lot. Driveways are located to the east and west and a parking lot to the north (rear) of the building.



Figure 5. Building 2: South and east elevation, view looking northwest (IMG_6894)

Identified Alterations

Dudek staff was able to pull a limited number of permits from the City of Menlo Park Building Division website pertaining to the subject property (APN 055-236-140) and on February 25, 2021 the City provided Dudek with all available permits for the property for new construction, demolition, alteration, and additions.

- 1961. Alterations to the office (Permit no. A-7618)
- 1967. Alterations to the office (Permit no. A-10474)
- 1968. New gas tanks (Permit no. A-11152)
- 1976. Installation of a new sign (Permit no. A-15042)
- 2012. Permit to reroof (#BLD2012-01142)
- Date Unknown: Observed addition of window security bars
- Date Unknown: Observed removal and enclosure of window openings on west elevation

NRHP/CRHR Statement of Significance

The property located at 123 Independence Drive does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, either individually or as part of an existing historic district.

Criterion A/1: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The subject property was completed in 1961, during the period of commercial and institutional growth in the northern portion of the City of Menlo Park. The property was constructed as an office building, with only two known tenants throughout its history beginning with Cal-Air Conditioning and current owner, SI 60 LLC. Although the property is broadly representative of the City's mid-century growth, it has no direct association with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of the City of Menlo Park, the State of California, or the Nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2: That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Archival research did not indicate that any previous property owners or people who have worked at this property are known to be historically significant figures at the national, state, or local level. As such, this property is not known to have any historical associations with people important to the nation's or state's past. Furthermore, to be found eligible under B/2 the property has to be directly tied to an important person and the place where that individual conducted or produced the work for which he or she is known. This property does not appear to be associated with any individual's important historic work and does not appear eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Building 2 does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, and it does not possess high artistic values. Building 2 is an example of the Office Production building typology with elements of the Mid-Century Modern architectural style constructed in 1961. It displays several character-defining features associated with the Office Production building typology including a single-story, front office accessible to the public, minimal design elements, a warehouse connected to office, roll-up doors at secondary elevations, a parking lot, and landscaping along the street. Buildings of this type were originally constructed with a specific tenant in mind but could easily be used by other companies in similar industries. Despite the building's ability to convey the most basic elements of this building type, Building 2 does not stand as a distinctive or important example of the type.

The building possesses elements of the Mid-Century Modern architectural style including zigzag cantilevered awnings along the main elevation. The building as a whole does not represent a distinctive example of the style, rather it displays one key design feature applied to a minimalistic building. Most of the building does not display the style's primary character-defining features, rather they are concentrated along the main elevation. Additionally, due to the ubiquitous style for the period of construction, it is unlikely to be the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value. For these reasons, Building 2, 123 Independence Drive, does not appear eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The property is not significant under Criterion D of the NRHP or Criterion 4 of the CRHR as a source, or likely source, of important historical information nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials or technologies.

City of Menlo Park Statement of Significance

For all of the reasons described above Building 2 is recommended not eligible under any of the H (Historic) Site District of the City of Menlo Park Designation Criteria, due to a lack of associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; lack of association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; lack of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or construction method, lack of association with a master; it does not possess high artistic values; and cannot be identified as having the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Integrity Discussion

Building 2 maintains integrity of location, as it remains in its original location. The building retains integrity of design as it has not undergone any large-scale exterior alterations since its construction, particularly to its façade, and maintains the essential features of form, plan, space, structure, and style. The building retains integrity of setting: upon its construction in 1961, the majority of buildings on this city block had already been developed with commercial properties. The city block to the south, however, was completely devoid of development. Available historic aerial photographs with a gap from 1968 and 1980 show that the area fully developed sometime in that 12-year span of time. The building maintains integrity of materials and workmanship due to the retention of the

physical elements that date from its construction. The majority of the building's original materials are extant. The building also retains integrity of feeling, where the property retains the ability to express itself as a commercial building constructed in the 1960s. The building no longer retains integrity of association with any previous owners, occupants, or important events. In summary, while the building retains the requisite integrity for designation, it does not rise to the level of significance required for designation at the national or state levels.

5.3 Building 3 (127 Independence Drive)

Property Description

Building 3 (127 Independence Drive) was constructed in 1963 as a one-story Office Production type of building featuring Corporate Modern elements with a squared floor plan and flat roof set back from the street. It has a steel framed structural system with poured-in-place concrete walls. The south facing façade is symmetrical and divided into five bays with the center bay consisting of two sets of metal framed glazed doors flanked by full-length fixed windows. The center bay is enhanced with metal panels above the main entrance. The lower half of the bays to the east and west are clad with painted corrugated metal panels. Painted marblecrete aggregate panels are located on the south ends of the east and west elevations, which were likely the original materials used on the façade before the 2007 remodel. Windows on the east, west, and north elevations consist of tripartite, metal sash fixed windows and full-length metal sash fixed windows. Roll-up garage doors and additional entrances are located on the north elevation beneath contemporary shed roofs and on the east and west elevations. The south (main) elevation has an asphalt paved parking lot and is landscaped with shrubs and trees. There is a driveway to the east and west of the building and a parking lot to the north (rear).



Figure 6. Building 3: South elevation, view looking northwest (IMG_6850)

Identified Alterations

Dudek staff was able to pull a limited number of permits from the City of Menlo Park Building Division website pertaining to the subject property (APN 055-236-240) and on February 25, 2021 the City provided Dudek with all available permits for the property for new construction, demolition, alteration, and additions.

- 1976. Installation of a new sign (Permit no. A-14947)
- 1985. Commercial reroofing (Permit no. A-21306)
- 1997. Remove tar and gravel roof and replace with gapsheet (Permit no. A-032620)
- 2007. Tenant improvements – exterior facelift (#BLD2007-01499)

NRHP/CRHR Statement of Significance

The property located at 127 Independence Drive does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, either individually or as part of an existing historic district.

Criterion A/1: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The subject property was completed in 1963, during the period of commercial and institutional growth in the northern portion of the city of Menlo Park. The property was constructed as an office building which hosted multiple tenants throughout its history beginning with the Lytton Dental, Neodyne Biosciences, Transcend Medical, Arrinex Inc., Cabochon Aesthetics Inc., and Peninsula Control Panel Inc. Although the property is broadly representative of the city's mid-century growth, it has no direct association with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of the City of Menlo Park, the State of California, or the Nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2: That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Archival research did not indicate that any previous property owners or people who have worked at this property are known to be historically significant figures at the national, state, or local level. As such, this property is not known to have any historical associations with people important to the nation's or state's past. Furthermore, to be found eligible under B/2 the property has to be directly tied to an important person and the place where that individual conducted or produced the work for which he or she is known. This property does not appear to be associated with any individual's important historic work and does not appear eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Building 3 does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, and it does not possess high artistic values. Building 3 is an example of the Office Production building typology with elements of the Corporate Modern architectural style constructed in 1963. It displays several

character-defining features associated with the Office Production building typology including a single-story, front office accessible to the public, minimal design elements, a warehouse connected to office, roll-up doors at secondary elevations, a parking lot, and landscaping along street. Buildings of this type were originally constructed with a specific tenant in mind but could easily be used by other companies in similar industries. Despite the building's ability to convey the most basic elements of this building type, Building 3 does not stand as a distinctive or important example of the type.

The building possesses several character-defining features of the Corporate Modern architectural style including rectilinear forms, expanses of concrete, and a lack of exterior ornamentation. Despite displaying multiple characteristics of the style there is no indication that this building is distinctive, rather it lacks distinction from the many buildings constructed in the 1960s in the Corporate Modern style. It does not possess several key character-defining features that would separate it amongst other Menlo Park examples of an office and warehouse with Corporate Modern style elements. These key features include glass curtain walls, use of steel mullions, and design dictated by steel framing. The main difference between Corporate Modern buildings and their predecessors was a lack of exterior support of solid masonry. They often depended on a metal interior skeleton and utilized glass curtain walls. Building 3 does not display the key element of a glass curtain wall, making it less than distinctive example of the style. Additionally, due to the ubiquitous style for the period of construction, it is unlikely to be the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value. For these reasons, 127 Independence Drive does not appear eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The property is not significant under Criterion D of the NRHP or Criterion 4 of the CRHR as a source, or likely source, of important historical information nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials or technologies.

City of Menlo Park Statement of Significance

For all of the reasons described above Building 3 is recommended not eligible under any of the H (Historic) Site District of the City of Menlo Park Designation Criteria, due to a lack of associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; lack of association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; lack of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or construction method, lack of association with a master or possess high artistic values; and cannot be identified as having the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Integrity Discussion

Building 3 maintains integrity of location, as it remains in its original location. The building does not retain integrity of design as it went underwent large-scale exterior alterations in 2007 altering its façade and original style. The building retains integrity of setting: upon its construction in 1963, the majority of buildings on the same city block had already been developed with commercial properties. The city block to the south, however, was completely devoid of development. Available historic aerial photographs with a gap from 1968 and 1980 show that the area fully developed sometime in that 12-year span of time. The building does not maintain integrity of materials and workmanship due to the replacement of the façade as well as several windows and doors. The building retains integrity of feeling, where the property retains the ability to express itself as an office building constructed in the

1960s. The building no longer retains integrity of association, since its construction the property has changed tenants multiple times, disassociating it with the original tenants, owners, or important events. In summary, while the building retains the requisite integrity for designation, it does not rise to the level of significance required for designation at the national, state, or local levels.

5.4 Building 4 (130 Constitution Drive)

Property Description

Building 4 (130 Constitution Drive) was constructed in 1962 as a two-story Office Production type of building featuring Corporate Moderne architectural elements with a rectangular floor plan and a flat roof. It has a steel framed structural system with painted, poured-in-place concrete walls. Windows on the north facing façade are located on the first and second floor consisting of metal sash, two-light, fixed and casement windows divided by narrow bays. The main entrance is located on the west elevation beneath a flat roof and consists of double metal, glazed doors flanked by full-length, metal sash, windows. The driveway to the east has an attached double-height portico. The portico is directly adjacent to a covered walkway that extends to the east, seemingly connecting to the property to the east, 150 Constitution Drive. There is a second covered pedestrian walkway that connects from the southwest corner of the building and extends south, connecting to 123 Independence Drive.



Figure 7. Building 4: North elevation, view looking southeast (IMG_6974)

Identified Alterations

Dudek staff was able to pull a limited number of permits from the City of Menlo Park Building Division website pertaining to the subject property (APN 055-236-280) and on February 25, 2021 the City provided Dudek with all available permits for the property for new construction, demolition, alteration, and additions.

- 1968. New awning (Permit no. A-10962)
- 1973. Install new sign (Permit no. A-13348)

- 1977. Construction of new fence (Permit no. A-15158)
- 1997. Commercial reroofing (Permit no. A-033540)
- 2010. Permit to reroof building (#BLD2010-00573)
- Unknown date: Addition of covered walkways to the south in 1982 and to the east in 1987 as seen in aerial photographs

NRHP/CRHR Statement of Significance

The property located at 130 Constitution Drive does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, either individually or as part of an existing historic district.

Criterion A/1: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The subject property was constructed in 1962, during the period of commercial and institutional growth in the northern portion of the city of Menlo Park. The subject property was constructed as an office building which hosted two known tenants, TRG West and Randtron. Although the property is broadly representative of the city's mid-century growth, it has no direct association with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of the City of Menlo Park, the State of California, or the Nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2: That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Archival research did not indicate that any previous property owners or people who have worked at this property are known to be historically significant figures at the national, state, or local level. As such, this property is not known to have any historical associations with people important to the nation's or state's past. Furthermore, to be found eligible under B/2 the property has to be directly tied to an important person and the place where that individual conducted or produced the work for which he or she is known. This property does not appear to be associated with any individual's important historic work and does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Building 4 does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, and it does not possess high artistic values. Building 4 was constructed in 1962 and is an example of the Office Production building typology with elements of the Corporate Modern architectural style. It displays several character-defining features associated with the Office Production building typology including minimal design elements, a front office accessible to the public, a parking lot, and landscaping along the street. Buildings of this type were originally constructed with a specific tenant in mind but could easily be used by other companies in similar industries. Despite the building's ability to convey the most basic elements of this building type, Building 4 does not stand as a distinctive or important example of the type.

The building possesses several character-defining features of the Corporate Modern architectural style including use of concrete and glass, rectilinear forms, lack of exterior ornamentation, large vertical expanses of concrete, and design dictated by steel framing systems. Despite displaying multiple characteristics of the style there is no indication that this building is distinctive, rather it lacks distinction from the many buildings constructed in the 1960s in the Corporate Modern style. It does not possess several key character-defining features that would separate it amongst other Menlo Park examples of an office and warehouse with Corporate Modern style elements. These key features include glass curtain walls, use of steel mullions, and design dictated by steel framing. The main difference between Corporate Modern buildings and their predecessors was a lack of exterior support of solid masonry. They often depended on a metal interior skeleton and utilized glass curtain walls. Building 4 does not display the key element of a glass curtain wall making it less than distinctive example of the style. Additionally, due to the ubiquitous style for the period of construction, it is unlikely to be the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value. Alterations to the building include addition of a covered walkway connecting Building 4 to Building 2 and 6. For these reasons, Building 4, 130 Constitution Drive does not appear eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The property is not significant under Criterion D of the NRHP or Criterion 4 of the CRHR as a source, or likely source, of important historical information nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials or technologies.

City of Menlo Park Statement of Significance

For all of the reasons described above Building 4 is recommended not eligible under any of the H (Historic) Site District of the City of Menlo Park Designation Criteria, due to a lack of associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; lack of association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; lack of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or construction method, lack of association with a master or possess high artistic values; and cannot be identified as having the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Integrity Discussion

Building 4 maintains integrity of location, as it remains in its original location. The building retains integrity of design as it has not undergone any large-scale exterior alterations since its construction and maintains the essential features of form, plan, space, structure, and style. The building retains integrity of setting: upon its construction in 1962, the majority of buildings on the block had already been developed with commercial properties. The city block to the north, however, was completely devoid of development. Available historic aerial photographs with a gap from 1968 and 1980 show that area fully developed sometime in that 12-year span of time. The building retains integrity of materials and workmanship due to the retention of the physical elements that date from its construction. The building also retains integrity of feeling, where the property retains the ability to express itself as an office building constructed in the 1960s. The building no longer retains integrity of association with any previous owners, occupants, or important events. In summary, while the building retains the requisite integrity for designation, it does not rise to the level of significance required for designation at the national, state, or local levels.

5.5 Building 5 (1205 Chrysler Drive)

Property Description

Building 5 (1205 Chrysler Drive) was constructed in 1968 as a one-story Office Production type of building with a nearly-rectangular floor plan constructed with Corporate Modern style architectural elements. The building is covered by a metal sheet mansard roof on the south and a flat roof to the north. The exterior walls on the south section of the building are clad with blond brick veneer and full-length windows; the north section features poured-in-place concrete walls. The asymmetrical façade faces east, and the main entrance features metal sash, double-glazed doors. Additional entrances are located on the south and west elevations that include single doors and roll-up doors. A parking lot is located to the west and north of the building. The site is landscaped with mature shrubs and trees.



Figure 8. Building 5: East elevation, view looking northwest (IMG_6790)

Identified Alterations

Dudek staff was able to pull a limited number of permits from the City of Menlo Park Building Division website pertaining to the subject property (APN 055-236-300) and on February 25, 2021 the City provided Dudek with all available permits for the property for new construction, demolition, alteration, and additions.

- 1968. Installation of a sign (Permit no. A-11084)
- 1973. Alterations to the office (Permit no. A-13215)
- 1979. Reroofing (Permit no. A-16508)
- 1980. Addition of a commercial canopy (Permit no. A-17177)
- 1988. Reroofing (Permit no. A-24022)
- 2004. Permit to reroof (#BLD2004-01198)

- 2011. Permit to reroof (#BLD2011-01454)

NRHP/CRHR Statement of Significance

The property located at 1205 Chrysler Drive does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, either individually or as part of an existing historic district.

Criterion A/1: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The subject property was constructed in 1968, during the period of commercial and institutional growth in the northern portion of the city of Menlo Park. The subject property was constructed for Krebs Engineers. Although the property served as the company's headquarters, there is no indication that the construction of the building or its use had a broad effect on the history of city of Menlo Park or the company. Although the property is broadly representative of the City's mid-century growth, it has no direct association with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of the City of Menlo Park, the State of California, or the Nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2: That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Archival research did not indicate that any previous property owners or people who have worked at this property are known to be historically significant figures at the national, state, or local level. As such, this property is not known to have any historical associations with people important to the nation's or state's past. Furthermore, to be found eligible under B/2 the property has to be directly tied to an important person and the place where that individual conducted or produced the work for which he or she is known. This property does not appear to be associated with any individual's important historic work and does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Building 5 does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, and it does not possess high artistic values. Building 5 was constructed in 1968 and is an example of the Office Production building typology with elements of the Corporate Modern architectural style. It displays several character-defining features associated with the Office Production building typology including single-story, a front office accessible to the public, minimal design elements, a warehouse connected to office, roll-up doors at secondary elevations, a parking lot, and landscaping along the street. Buildings of this type were originally constructed with a specific tenant in mind but could easily be used by other companies in similar industries. Despite the building's ability to convey the most basic elements of this building type, Building 5 does not stand as a distinctive or important example of the type.

The building possesses several character-defining features of the Corporate Modern architectural style including use of concrete, steel, and glass, rectilinear forms, large vertical expanses of concrete, lack of exterior ornamentation, glass curtain walls, use of steel mullions, decorative entry points with use of stone, and design dictated by steel framing system. Despite the building's ability to convey the most basic elements of the Corporate

Modern style of architecture, Building 5 does not stand as distinctive or important example of the style and does not represent the work of a master architect.

Despite displaying multiple characteristics of the style there is no indication that this building is distinctive, rather it lacks distinction from the many buildings constructed in the 1960s in the Corporate Modern style. It does not possess key character-defining features that would separate it amongst other examples of an office and warehouse with Corporate Modern style elements. For these reasons, Building 5 does not appear eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The property is not significant under Criterion D of the NRHP or Criterion 4 of the CRHR as a source, or likely source, of important historical information nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials or technologies.

City of Menlo Park Statement of Significance

For all of the reasons described above Building 5 is recommended not eligible under any of the H (Historic) Site District of the City of Menlo Park Designation Criteria, due to a lack of associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; lack of association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; lack of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or construction method, lack of association with a master or possess high artistic values; and cannot be identified as having the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Integrity Discussion

Building 5 maintains integrity of location, as it remains in its original location. The building maintains integrity of design as it has not undergone any large-scale exterior alterations since its construction and maintains the essential features of form, plan, space, structure, and style. The building retains integrity of setting: upon its construction in 1968, most buildings on the city block and to the east had already been developed with commercial properties. The building maintains integrity of materials and workmanship due to the retention of the physical elements that date from its construction. The building also maintains integrity of feeling, where the property retains the ability to express itself as an office building constructed in the 1960s. The building no longer retains integrity of association with any previous owners, occupants, or important events. In summary, while the building retains the requisite integrity for designation, it does not rise to the level of significance required for designation at the national, state or local levels.

5.6 Building 6 (150 Constitution Drive)

Property Description

Building 6 (150 Constitution Drive) was constructed between 1960 and 1963 as a one- and two-story Office Production type of building with a rectangular floor plan constructed in the Corporate Modern style of architecture. The building is covered by a flat roof. The exterior walls are made up of painted, poured-in-place concrete walls divided into bays with alternating bays clad in lava rock stone wall panels on the one-story building and marblecrete

panels on the two-story building. The one-story portion fronts Constitution Drive and runs along the main, north elevation and has an asymmetrical facade. The main entrance, consisting of double metal, glazed doors, is located to the east beneath a secondary flat roof supported by trapezoidal posts. Windows on the façade consists of metal framed, floor-to-ceiling fixed windows; metal sash windows are present on the second floor of secondary elevations. The site is landscaped with mature shrubs and trees. A covered walkway extends from a door on the west elevation and connects to the east elevation of Building 4.



Figure 9. Building 6: North elevation, view looking southwest (Google Street view 2021)

Identified Alterations

Dudek staff was able to pull a limited number of permits from the City of Menlo Park Building Division website pertaining to the subject property (APN 055-236-260).

- 2020. Permit to install permanent sign (#BLD2020-00465)
- Unknown date: Addition of covered walkways to the west in 1987 as seen in aerial photographs

NRHP/CRHR Statement of Significance

The property located at 150 Constitution Drive does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, either individually or as part of an existing historic district.

Criterion A/1: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The subject property was constructed between 1960 and 1963, during the period of commercial and institutional growth in the northern portion of the city of Menlo Park. The property was constructed as an office building which hosted several tenants throughout its history beginning with the Electroglas Inc. and Randtron. Although the property is broadly representative of the City's mid-century growth, it has no direct

association with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of the City of Menlo Park, the State of California, or the Nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2: That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Archival research did not indicate that any previous property owners or people who have worked at this property are known to be historically significant figures at the national, state, or local level. As such, this property is not known to have any historical associations with people important to the nation's or state's past. Furthermore, to be found eligible under B/2 the property has to be directly tied to an important person and the place where that individual conducted or produced the work for which he or she is known. This property does not appear to be associated with any individual's important historic work and does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Building 6 does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, and it does not possess high artistic values. Building 6 is an example of the Office Production building typology with elements of the Corporate Modern architectural style constructed between 1960 and 1963. It displays several character defining features associated with the Office Production building typology including a front office accessible to the public, minimal design elements, a warehouse connected to office, a parking lot, and landscaping along the street. Buildings of this type were originally constructed with a specific tenant in mind but could easily be used by other companies in similar industries. Despite the building's ability to convey the most basic elements of this building type, Building 6 does not stand as a distinctive or important example of the type.

The building is a modest example of a Corporate Modern office building. It displays several design elements associated with the Corporate Modern architectural style, which is linked stylistically to the International Style. The Corporate Modern style became popular in the mid-20th century in almost all forms of architecture, using precise and universal materials and techniques that allowed the style to be used anywhere in the world. This building includes the following characteristics of the Corporate Modern style: use of concrete, steel and glass, rectilinear forms, large expanses of concrete, lack of exterior ornamentation, glass curtain walls, steel mullions, design dictated by steel framing systems. Despite the building's ability to convey the most basic elements of the Corporate Modern style of architecture, Building 6 does not stand as distinctive or important example of the style and does not represent the work of a master architect. Alterations to the building include the addition of a covered walkway connecting Building 6 to Building 4 (likely in the late 1980s). For these reasons, Building 6, 160 Constitution Drive does not appear eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The property is not significant under Criterion D of the NRHP or Criterion 4 of the CRHR as a source, or likely source, of important historical information nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials or technologies.

City of Menlo Park Statement of Significance

For all of the reasons described above Building 6 is recommended not eligible under any of the H (Historic) Site District of the City of Menlo Park Designation Criteria, due to a lack of associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; lack of association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; lack of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or construction method, lack of association with a master or possess high artistic values; and cannot be identified as having the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Integrity Discussion

Building 6 maintains integrity of location, as it remains in its original location. The building retains integrity of design as it has not undergone any large-scale exterior alterations since its construction and maintains the essential features of form, plan, space, structure, and style. The building retains integrity of setting: upon its construction between 1960 and 1963, the majority of buildings on the city block have already been developed with commercial properties. The city block to the north, however, was completely devoid of development. Available historic aerial photographs with a gap from 1968 and 1980 show that the area fully developed sometime in that 12-year span of time. Despite the addition of a covered walkway connecting the east elevation to Building 4, Building 6 maintains integrity of materials and workmanship due to the retention of the physical elements that date from its construction. The majority of the building's original materials are extant. The building also retains integrity of feeling, where the property retains the ability to express itself as a commercial building constructed in the 1960s. The building no longer retains integrity of association with any previous owners, occupants, or important events. In summary, while the building retains the requisite integrity for designation, it does not rise to the level of significance required for designation at the national or state levels.

5.7 Summary of Evaluation Findings

The six commercial properties within the built environment study area, 119 Independence Drive, 123 Independence Drive, 127 Independence Drive, 130 Constitution Drive, 1205 Chrysler Drive, and 150 Constitution Drive do not appear eligible for NRHP, CRHR, or City designation. All six properties lack important historical associations and architectural significance and do not appear eligible as contributors to an historic district. As such, these properties are not considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

6 Findings and Conclusions

6.1 Summary of Findings

No historical resources were identified within or adjacent to the Project site as a result of the BERD search, extensive archival research, field survey, and property significance evaluations. The properties located at 119 Independence Drive, 123 Independence Drive, 127 Independence Drive, 130 Constitution Drive, 1205 Chrysler Drive, and 150 Constitution Drive do not appear eligible for NRHP, CRHR, or City of Menlo Park designation due to a lack of significant historical associations and architectural merit. Therefore, these properties are not considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. Further, no potential indirect impacts to historical resources were identified.

6.2 Recommendations

In consideration of the historical resources investigation, impacts to historical resources would be less-than-significant. No previous or new historical resources were identified within the Project site as a result of the current study; therefore, no further management recommendations are necessary.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

7 Bibliography

- Ancestry.com. 2021. "TRG West." Menlo Park City Directory. Accessed January 7, 2021.
- Andrus, Patrick W. and Rebecca H. Shrimpton. 2002. "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." *National Register Bulletin* 15. Accessed April 1, 2019.
<https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/nrb15.pdf>.
- Bloomberg. Arrinex Inc. Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://www.bloomberg.com/profile/company/1699753D:US>.
- Boston Globe. 1968. "Sales Engineer.: Newspapers.com: *The Boston Globe* (Boston, Massachusetts). August 28, 1968, pg. 47.
- City of Menlo Park. 2021. "Menlo Park History." Accessed January 7, 2021.
<https://www.menlopark.org/888/Menlo-Park-history>.
- Davey Tree Expert Company. Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://www.davey.com/>.
- HRG (Historic Resources Group). 2007. *Cultural Resources of the Recent Past Historic Context Report*. The City of Pasadena, California.
- IS Architecture. 2019. "Kearny Mesa Community Planning Area Historic Context Statement" Prepared for City of San Diego Planning Department. San Diego, California.
- L3 Harris. Accessed January 8, 2021. <https://www.l3harris.com/>
- Los Angeles Times. 1981. "Sales Application Engineer." Newspapers.com: *The Los Angeles Times*. April 25, 1981, pg. 73.
- McAlester, V.S. 2015. *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York City, New York: Alfred A Knopf.
- McGovern, Janet, Reg McGovern, Betty S. Veronico, and Nicholas A. Veronico. 2015. *Images of America: Menlo Park*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing.
- Menlo Park Chamber of Commerce. 2021. Accessed January 7, 2021. "History of Menlo Park."
<http://menloparkchamber.com/life-in-menlo-park/history/>.
- Menlo Park City School District. 2021. "Thurlow Estate Becomes Dibble General Hospital Becomes SRI International." Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://district.mpcsd.org/Page/143>.
- Morgan, W. 2004. *The Abrams Guide to American House Styles*. New York City, New York: Harry N Abrams Inc.
- Morning Call. 1966. "Briefly." Newspapers.com: *The Morning Call* (Allentown, Pennsylvania). November 7, 1966, pg. 32.

- NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC). 2021. Historic Aerial Photographs of Independence Drive, Constitution Drive, and Chrysler Drive, Menlo Park, CA dating from 1948, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1968, 1980, 1982, 1987, 1991, 1993, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. Accessed January 6, 2021. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.
- Philadelphia Inquirer. 1965. "Regional Sales Mgr." Newspapers.com: *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania). December 5, 1965, pg. 181.
- Sacramento Bee. 1996. "A Cloudy Climate." Newspapers.com: *Sacramento Bee* (Sacramento, California). July 1, 1996, pg. 41.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. 1888-1944. "Menlo Park." Edition 1888-1944. Accessed January 7, 2021.
- San Francisco Examiner (SFE). 1962. "Detailer." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). April 22, 1962, pg. 42.
- SFE. 1962. "Machinist." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). March 4, 1962, pg. 61.
- SFE. 1962. "Structural Project Manager." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). October 14, 1962, pg. 69.
- SFE. 1968. "Dental Equip. Service Men." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). December 20, 1968, pg. 47.
- SFE. 1973. "Machinist, Journeymen." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). December 22, 1973, pg. 27.
- SFE. 1997 "Plumbing." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). June 18, 1997, pg. 39.
- SFE. 1998 "Systems Anaylst." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). February 23, 1998, pg. 37.
- San Francisco Planning Department. 2010. *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design: 1935-1970 Historic Context Statement*. The City of San Francisco Planning Department. San Francisco, California.
- Sapphos (Sapphos Environmental). 2009. *City of Long Beach Historic Context Statement*. Prepared for the City of Long Beach. July 2009.
- The Times. 1968. "Krebs Engineers." Newspapers.com: *The Times* (San Mateo, California). October 22, 1968, pg. 23.
- The Times. 1974. "Salesman." Newspapers.com: *The Times* (San Mateo, California). May 18, 1974, pg. 23.
- Treutlein, Theodore E. 1968. "The Portolá Expedition of 1769-1770." *California Historical Society Quarterly*. December 1968. Vol. 47 (4): 291-313.

Twill Tech Inc. 2021. "Home." Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://twilltech.com/>.

UCSB (University of California, Santa Barbra). 2021. Historic Aerial Photographs of Independence Drive, Constitution Drive, and Chrysler Drive, Menlo Park, CA dating from 1930, 1941, 1943, 1956, 1963, 1965, 1980, 2000. Map & Imagery Laboratory (MIL) UCSB Library, Electronic Resource, http://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder. Accessed January 6, 2021.

Wilcox, Barbra. 2016. *World War I Army Training by San Francisco Bay: The Story of Camp Fremont*. Charleston, SC: The History Press.

Appendix A

Preparer's Qualifications

Sarah Corder, MFA

Senior Architectural Historian

Sarah Corder (*SARE-uh COR-der; she/her*) is an architectural historian with more than 15 years' experience throughout the United States in all elements of cultural resources management, including project management, intensive-level field investigations, architectural history studies, and historical significance evaluations in consideration of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and local-level evaluation criteria. Prior to joining Dudek, Ms. Corder worked as an architectural historian for SWCA from 2009-2014. Prior to SWCA, Ms. Corder owned and operated a historic preservation consulting business from 2004-2009, where she prepared numerous NRHP nominations, feasibility studies, and worked on numerous tax credit projects involving historic buildings. During her career, Since joining Dudek in 2017, Ms. Corder has conducted hundreds of historical resource evaluations and developed detailed historic context statements for a multitude of property types and architectural styles, including private residential, commercial, industrial, educational, and agricultural properties. She has also provided expertise on numerous projects requiring conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Education

*Savannah College of Art and Design
MFA, Historic Preservation, 2004*

*Bridgewater College
BA, History, 2002*

Professional Affiliations

*National Trust for Historic Preservation
Los Angeles Conservancy
California Preservation Foundation
Society for Architectural Historians*

Ms. Corder meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for both Architectural History and History. She has experience preparing environmental compliance documentation in support of projects that fall under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)/National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Project Experience

Gilroy Citywide Historic Resources Inventory and Historic Context Statement, City of Gilroy, California. Dudek worked with the City of Gilroy to prepare a citywide historic context statement and update its 1986 historic resource inventory. For the purposes of this project, Dudek developed highly detailed and efficient iPad field forms that allow surveyors to record a property in less than 5 minutes and provide the city with real-time survey data. As survey lead, completed reconnaissance-level survey of over 3,400 properties on time and within budget. Also served as a senior architectural historian for the project and co-authored the historic context statement, attended the public kick-off meeting, prepared DPR forms, developed registration requirements, performed QA/QC on DPR forms, and worked closely with the geographic information system (GIS) team to facilitate the final digital mapping components for the project. (2018–2020)

San Francisco State University Master Plan EIR, San Francisco State University, City of San Francisco, California. Dudek was retained to evaluate all buildings and structures on campus over 45 years old that were proposed for demolition or substantial alteration as part of the proposed Master Plan Program. The study entailed conducting archival and building development research, a records search, detailed impacts assessment, and development of mitigation measures for project conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Responsibilities included field survey leadership, archival research, evaluation of built environment resources, co-authorship of the technical report, and preparation of DPR forms. (2019)

Castilleja School Project, City of Palo Alto, California. Dudek was retained by the City of Palo Alto to conduct a cultural resources study for the Castilleja Master Plan and Conditional Use Permit project. The study included a historical significance evaluation of the campus and related buildings and structures. Responsibilities included field survey, background research, preparation of DPR forms for the evaluation of built resources, and co-authorship of the cultural resources report. (2017)

Eldredge Property (Farmstead) Project, City of Vacaville, California. The proposed project consists of development of 130 residential lots on 15.82 acres along with 4.75 acres dedicated for a park and trail uses and project access roads and sidewalks. The City of Vacaville retained Dudek to complete a cultural resources study that involved completion of a CHRIS records search, archival research, a pedestrian survey of the project area, and documentation/evaluation of a large block of farmland, including numerous buildings and structures located at 369 North Orchard Avenue in consideration of the NRHP, CRHR, and city designation criteria. Responsibilities included archival research, significance evaluations, and co-authorship of the report. (2018)

Historical Resources Assessment for the San Francisco International Airport Residential Sound Insulation Program, Cities of San Bruno and Millbrae, California. Dudek was retained by San Francisco International Airport to evaluate 28 residential properties constructed 50 years ago or more within the Cities of San Bruno and Millbrae in San Mateo County, California. These properties are proposed to receive installation of sound insulation materials as part of San Francisco International Airport's Residential Sound Insulation Program. All 28 properties were recorded and evaluated on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Series 523 Forms for historical significance in consideration of NRHP designation criteria and integrity requirements. Responsibilities included architectural history field survey, archival research, significance evaluations, preparation of DPR forms, and co-authorship the cultural resources report. (2017)

1431 El Camino Real Project, City of Burlingame, San Mateo County, California. The City of Burlingame proposes to demolish an existing four-unit (two-story) apartment building at 1431-1433 El Camino Real along with the detached five-car garage structure at the rear and construct a new six-unit (three-story) townhouse complex. The property was constructed in 1947 and required evaluation for historical significance. Because the property required a California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) encroachment permit, a Caltrans-compliant Historical Resources Compliance Report was prepared. Dudek also had to address impacts to an NRHP-listed tree row within the project area. Responsibilities included background research, building permit research, co-authorship of the report, and preparation of DPR forms. (2017)

Yosemite Avenue-Gardner Avenue to Hatch Road Annexation Project, City of Merced, Merced County, California. Dudek was retained to prepare a historic resource significance evaluation of a single-family residence/agricultural property within the proposed project site. The project proposes to annex 70 acres from Merced County to the City of Merced and to construct and operate the University Village Merced Student Housing and Commercial component on an approximately 30-acre portion of the project site. No development is proposed on the remaining 40 acres. The evaluation found the property not eligible under all NRHP and CRHR designation criteria. Responsibilities for the project included archival research. Responsibilities included archival research, significance evaluations of built environment resources, preparation of DPR forms, and co-authorship of the report (2017)

References

Laura G. Carias, MA

Architectural Historian

Laura Carias has over fifteen years of experience in the field of historic and cultural resources evaluation, identification, documentation, and preservation. Ms. Carias specializes in historic resources assessments including historic significance evaluations in consideration of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Register, and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and local-level evaluation criteria. She also has experience in intensive-level field surveys, historic structure reports, design consultation, Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record documentation, local Mills Act contracts, and local, state and nation landmark designations.

Ms. Carias meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History. She has experience preparing environmental compliance documentation in support of projects that fall under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)/National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Sections 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Education

*California State University,
Sacramento
MA, Public History, 2004
California State University,
Dominguez Hills
BA, History and Chicano Studies,
2003*

Professional Affiliations

*National Trust for Historic
Preservation
Los Angeles Conservancy
California Preservation Foundation
Society for Architectural Historians*

Dudek Project Experience (2020-Present)

123 Independence Drive Mixed-Use Project, Menlo Park, California. (2020 – ongoing). Served as architectural historian and co-author of the Historical Resources Evaluation Report (report). The Sobrato Organization retained Dudek to prepare a cultural resources study in support of the 123 Independence Drive Mixed-Use Project located in the City of Menlo Park. The study included a pedestrian survey of the subject properties for buildings and structures over 45 years of age; building development and archival research for the identified properties located within the project site; recordation and evaluation of cultural resources identified within the study area for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and local eligibility criteria and integrity requirements; and an assessment of potential impacts to historical resources in conformance with CEQA and all applicable local municipal code and planning documents. Responsibilities included site specific background research, co-authoring the historic context covering the development of the site over time and preparation of significance evaluation.

Historic Built Environment Evaluation Report for the Sycuan Fee to Trust Project, Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation Reservation, San Diego County, California (2020). Dudek was retained by the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation Reservation (Sycuan) to complete a Historic Properties Inventory and Evaluation Report for the proposed Sycuan Fee to Trust Project (Project), located on the within the vicinity of El Cajon, California in unincorporated San Diego County. The Project proposes a fee-to-trust transfer of five (5) parcels that cumulatively total approximately 40 acres. The transfer of land from Sycuan to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the federal lead agency. Responsibilities for the project included: background research and authoring the cultural resources report.

Additional Work Experience (2004-2009)

Historic Resource Assessment, 9958-9962 Durant Drive Beverly Hills, California

Authored Historic Resource Assessment for multi-family residence that no longer retained integrity due to insensitive alterations. Property had been previously surveyed as part of a potential historic district and found potentially evaluated. Prior to DUDEK, Chattel, Inc.

Department of Veterans Affairs West Los Angeles, Building 500 Building Replacement Project Los Angeles, California

Authored Finding of Effects report to satisfy Section 106 compliance for the West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Historic District. The proposed project includes the addition of a new hospital and associated support buildings as well as the demolition of several non-contributing buildings. Prior to DUDEK, Chattel, Inc.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Historic Structure Report Long Beach, California

Completed a Historic Structure Report to assist current owner in obtaining much needed funds for rehabilitation of 1914 church with extensive water damage. Prior to DUDEK, Chattel, Inc.

Sears Boyle Heights, Los Angeles, Federal Investment Tax Credit Los Angeles, California

Submitted and received conditional approvals on Part II Federal Investment Tax Credit application for former Sears, Roebuck and Company retail store and warehouse in Boyle Heights. Participated in design collaboration on rehabilitation of subject property as a mixed-use property with retail, creative office, and residential space. Prior to DUDEK, Chattel, Inc.

1311-1317 North Hayworth Avenue West Hollywood, California

Successfully designated a multi-family residence as a Cultural Resource and entered the property owner into a Mills Act historical property contract. Prior to DUDEK, Chattel, Inc.

Los Angeles Unified School District, Lincoln High School Small Learning Community Improvements Los Angeles, California

Historic resources assessment for Lincoln High School as part of the environmental compliance work performed for proposed landscaping and American Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance. Work was completed to confirm historic significance of school and character-defining features and document project conformance with the Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation in support of Work compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Prior to DUDEK, Sapphos Environmental, Inc.

Rancho Los Amigos Pre-Construction Mitigation Compliance Downey, California

Managed a nearly half a million-dollar project to comply with mitigation measures for the Rancho Los Amigos Data Center Environmental Impact Report. Project consisted of successful submittal for over 45 buildings to the Library of Congress for Historic American Buildings Survey documentation, oral histories, and conceptual commemorative kiosks and exhibits submissions. Prior to DUDEK, Sapphos Environmental, Inc.

Relevant Training

- *UCLA Extension, Law 866: Successful CEQA Compliance: A Step-By-Step Approach, November 2019*
- *Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Section 106 Essentials Training Course, August 2011*
- *Architectural Paint Analysis, Campbell Center for Historic Preservation, August 2009*

Nicole Frank, MSHP

Architectural Historian

Nicole Frank is an architectural historian with 3 years' professional experience as an architectural historian conducting historic research, writing landmark designations, performing conditions assessments and working hands-on in building restoration projects throughout the United States. Ms. Frank also has governmental experience with the City of San Francisco's Planning Department and the City of Chicago's Landmark Designations Department. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History.

Dudek Project Experience

Education

Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Riverside City College Life Science/Physical Science Reconstruction Project, Riverside, California (2020) Dudek was retained by Riverside Community College District to complete a cultural resources technical report for the Life Science/Physical Science Reconstruction Project (Project) in the City of Riverside, California. The proposed Life Science/Physical Science Reconstruction Project (Project) proposes to modernize the currently-vacant Life Science and Physical Science connected buildings on the Riverside City College campus to allow for growth in the Business and Information Systems programs. Ms. Frank acting as architectural historian conducted research on the buildings associated with the Project.

California State University, San Francisco Master Plan Update EIR, San Francisco, California (2019). Dudek was retained by San Francisco State University (SFSU) Capital Planning, Design, and Construction to conduct a historic built environment study for the proposed SFSU Master Plan Update (project) environmental impact report (EIR). Only buildings more than 45 years of age and proposed for renovation or demolition were included in this historic built environment study for the proposed project. Acting as architectural historian, Ms. Frank participated in a survey of CSU San Francisco's Psychology and Ethnic Studies Building and conducted archival research in order to prepare an appropriate historic context for San Francisco, CSU San Francisco and the Psychology and Ethnic Studies Building. Ms. Frank conducted research on 18 buildings located on the SFSU campus, and wrote historic contexts, descriptions, and lists of alterations for each.

California State University, Fresno, New Student Union, Fresno, California (2018). As architectural historian, Ms. Frank authored the description of the Amphitheatre on the CSU Fresno campus for the historic resource evaluation report. Ms. Frank also prepared DPRs for the two buildings.

California State University, Chico, Cultural Resources Report for the College Park Demolition Project, Chico, California (2018). Dudek was retained by California State University (CSU), Chico to complete a cultural resources study for a project that proposes demolition of 10 single-family residences near the CSU Chico campus in the City of Chico, Butte County, California. As architectural historian, Ms. Frank co-authored cultural resources report for the California State University, Chico, writing ten building feature descriptions. The project proposed to demolish ten-detached single-family residences on land owned by the University.

Education

The School of the Art Institute of Chicago, MS

Historic Preservation, 2018

The College of Charleston, BA, Historic Preservation and Art History, 2016

Professional Affiliations

California Preservation Foundation Association for

Preservation Technology (APT)

Encinitas Preservation Association

Water/Wastewater

City of San Diego Public Utility Department, Historical Context Report for the Dulzura Conduit, Upper Otay Dam, Murray Dam, Sutherland Dam, and Miramar Dam. City of San Diego, San Diego County, California (In Progress). Ms. Frank served as architectural historian and author of the cultural resources report for the City of San Diego Public Utility Department. Preparation of the historical context statement involved archival research, historic context development, engineering feature development descriptions, and historical significance evaluations. Ms. Frank evaluated five resources including the Dulzura Conduit, Upper Otay Dam, Murray Dam, Sutherland Dam, and Miramar Dam.

Municipal

As Needed Historic Research Consulting Services, City of Coronado, Coronado, California (2019-present). Dudek was retained by the City of Coronado to provide as-needed historic consulting services for projects in Coronado. Each evaluation involved the creation of an occupancy timeline, supplemental research on occupants, architect/builder, and property, building development research, a pedestrian survey of the project area, a description of the surveyed resource, and completion of a historical significance evaluation report in consideration of designation criteria and integrity requirements. Acting as architectural historian, Ms. Frank authored historical resource evaluation reports for the following properties:

- 936 J Avenue
- 310 2nd Street
- 718 B Avenue
- 1027-1029 Orange Avenue
- 735 Margarita Avenue
- 519 Ocean Boulevard
- 1901 Monterey Avenue
- 269 Palm Avenue
- 1113 Adella Avenue
- 1519 4th Street
- 745 A Avenue
- 451-55 Alameda Boulevard
- 503 10th Street
- 121 G Avenue

Gilroy Citywide Historic Resource Inventory, City of Gilroy, Santa Clara County, California (In Progress). Dudek is currently bringing to completion a citywide historic context statement and historic resources inventory update of its outdated 1986 historic resource inventory. While the final approval hearings are pending for Summer 2020, Dudek has already hosted a public kickoff meeting/outreach session that was well received by the community, successfully completed reconnaissance-level survey of over 3,000 properties on time and within budget, and completed a draft citywide historic context statement. Dudek is also preparing a Public Guide to Preservation that provides an overview of the City of Gilroy's existing policies; what it means to live in a designated property/a district-contributor; answers to commonly asked questions concerning restrictions on alterations, and clarification of common misconceptions about property owner requirements. Ms. Frank, acting as surveyor, utilized Dudek's architectural survey application on an iPad and recorded the features, alterations, and photographs of historic-era buildings throughout the city. Additionally Ms. Frank also assisted in the data management and cleanup of the majority of the DPR forms produced for each of the surveyed buildings. This process included assigning status codes, editing descriptions, choosing an accurate photograph, and adding the proper significance narrative.

Healthcare

Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the St. Joseph's Hospital Master Plan Project, Stockton, California (2020). Dudek was retained by the Devenney Group Ltd. to prepare a historical resources inventory and evaluation report in support of the St. Joseph's Master Plan Project for the applicant, Dignity Health. The proposed Project site, also included the following four properties: 1638 North California Street (Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 127-190-32), 1800 North California Street & 542 McCloud Avenue (APN: 127-180-44), 534 East Maple Street (APN: 127-190-30), 425 East Harding Way (APN: 127-150-39), and 445 East Harding Way (APN: 127-150-51) in the City of Stockton, California. Ms. Frank served as architectural historian and co-author of the cultural resources report conducting research on Properties 2 through 4 of the historic-age built environment resources primarily located within the St. Joseph's Medical Center Complex or on parcels adjacent to the complex that may be acquired.

Development

Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the 740-790 East Green Street Mixed-Use Project, Pasadena, California (2019). Dudek was retained by the City of Pasadena to complete a historical significance evaluation report for five commercial buildings located in the City of Pasadena, California (AINs 5734-025-014, 024, 026, 029, 027). The study included a pedestrian survey of the proposed project area, building development and archival research, development of an appropriate historic context for the property, and recordation and evaluation of the property for historical significance and integrity in consideration of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and local eligibility requirements. Ms. Frank acting as architectural historian updated the Pasadena historic context, conducted archival research, and wrote the significance evaluations for the five buildings over 45 years old.

Cultural Resources Report for the Palmetto Avenue Warehouse Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California (2019). Dudek was retained by Patriot Development Partners to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the proposed Palmetto Avenue Warehouse Project. The Project proposed to demolish buildings on six (6) parcels in the City of Rialto, and construct an industrial/warehouse building on an approximately 4.24-acre property located at the northeast corner of Palmetto Avenue and Baseline Road. Ms. Frank acted as evaluator for three of the six properties, which were 45 years or older for historical significance.

Historical Resources Evaluation Report for 14545 Lanark Street Project, Panorama City, California (2019). Dudek was retained by Clifford Beers Housing, Inc. to complete a historical significance evaluation report for a property located at 14545 Lanark Street in the City of Los Angeles, California (APN: 2210-011-900). Ms. Frank served as architectural historian and authored the historical resources evaluation report for the subject property, a Public Social Services Department building constructed in 1967.

1605 Industrial Avenue Warehouse Project. Cultural Resources Technical Report. San José, California (2018). Acting as architectural historian, Ms. Frank co-authored the cultural resources technical report for the 1605 Industrial Avenue Warehouse project for the construction of an approximately 186,000-square foot industrial/warehouse building on an approximately 10.96-gross-acre property located in the northern part of the City of San José. Preparation of the historical context statement involved archival research, building descriptions, historic context development, and historical significance evaluations.

Transportation

Caltrans, Keller Road/I-215 Interchange Project, Murrieta and Menifee California (2018). Ms. Frank acted as architectural historian, co-authoring historic resource report for the Keller Road/I-215 Interchange project for Caltrans. Preparation of the historic resource report included a site visit, archival research, historic context development of Murrieta and Menifee, building feature descriptions of six historic-era resources, and historical significance evaluations. The project proposed to construct a new full interchange and auxiliary lanes at I-215 and Keller Road in Riverside County, California.

Samantha Murray, MA

Historic Built Environment Lead / Senior Architectural Historian

Samantha Murray is a senior architectural historian with 13 years' professional experience in all elements of cultural resources management, including project management, intensive-level field investigations, architectural history studies, and historical significance evaluations in consideration of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and local-level evaluation criteria. Ms. Murray has conducted hundreds of historical resource evaluations and developed detailed historic context statements for a multitude of property types and architectural styles, including private residential, commercial, industrial, educational, medical, ranching, mining, airport, and cemetery properties, as well as a variety of engineering structures and objects. She has also provided expertise on numerous projects requiring conformance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

Education

California State University, Los Angeles

MA, Anthropology, 2013

California State University, Northridge

BA, Anthropology, 2003

Professional Affiliations

California Preservation Foundation

Society of Architectural Historians

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Registered Professional Archaeologist

Ms. Murray meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for both Architectural History and Archaeology. She is experienced managing multidisciplinary projects in the lines of transportation, transmission and generation, federal land management, land development, state and local government, and the private sector. She has experience preparing environmental compliance documentation in support of projects that fall under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)/National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). She also prepared numerous Historic Resources Evaluation Reports (HREs) and Historic Property Survey Reports (HPSRs) for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

Dudek Project Experience (2014-2019)

Development

Yosemite Avenue-Gardner Avenue to Hatch Road Annexation Project, City of Merced, Merced County, California (2017). Ms. Murray managed and reviewed the historic resource significance evaluation of a single-family residence/agricultural property within the proposed project site. The evaluation found the property not eligible under all NRHP and CRHR designation criteria. The project proposes to annex 70 acres from Merced County to the City of Merced and to construct and operate the University Village Merced Student Housing and Commercial component on an approximately 30-acre portion of the project site. No development is proposed on the remaining 40 acres.

Historical Evaluation of 3877 El Camino Real, City of Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, California (2017). Ms. Murray served as architectural historian, originally providing a peer review of another consultant's evaluation. The City then asked Dudek to re-do the original evaluation report. As part of this work Ms. Murray conducted additional archival

research on the property and evaluated the building for historical significance in consideration of local, state, and national designation criteria and integrity requirements. The project proposes to demolish the existing building and develop new housing.

Land Park Commercial Center EIR, City of Sacramento, Sacramento County, California (2016). Dudek was retained by Mo Capital to prepare a cultural resources study for the Land Park Commercial Center Project. Three resources over 45 years old within the project area required evaluation for historical significance. All properties were found ineligible for designation. Ms. Murray co-authored the cultural resources report.

Education

Castilleja School Project, City of Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, California (in progress). Dudek was retained by the City of Palo Alto to conduct a cultural resources study for the Castilleja Master Plan and Conditional Use Permit project. The study included a historical significance evaluation of the campus and related buildings and structures. Ms. Murray co-authored the cultural resources report and provided QA/QC.

CSU Chico Siskiyou Hall Project, Chico, Butte County, California (2017). Dudek was retained by CSU Chico for a project that would involve demolition of the existing Siskiyou Hall building to make room for the development of a new science building on the site, located at 400 West 1st Street in Chico, California. A cultural resources technical report was prepared to evaluate the built environment resources located on the parcel for the NRHP, CRHR, and California Historical Landmarks (CHL) to satisfy requirements of CEQA and California Public Resources Code 5024 and 5024.5 for state-owned properties. The building was ultimately found to be ineligible under all designation criteria.

CSU Chico College Park Demolition Project, Chico, Butte County, California (2017). Dudek was retained by California State University (CSU), Chico to complete a cultural resources study for a project that proposes demolition of 10 single-family residences near the CSU Chico campus in the City of Chico, Butte County, California. The study involved completion of a California Historical Information System (CHRIS) records search, outreach with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local tribes/groups, a pedestrian survey of the project area for built-environment resources, and recordation and evaluation of 10 properties for historical significance. The significance evaluations included conducting archival and building development research for each property; outreach with local libraries, historical societies, and advocacy groups; and completion of a historic context. This study was conducted in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, and the project site was evaluated in consideration of CRHR and City of Chico Historic Resources Inventory eligibility and integrity requirements. Furthermore, as required under California Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 5024 and 5024.5, CSU Chico is required to provide notification and submit documentation to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for any project having the potential to affect state-owned historical resources on or eligible for inclusion in the Master List. In accordance with PRC Section 5024(a), all properties were also evaluated in consideration of the NRHP and California Historical Landmark (CHL) criteria and integrity requirements. All 10 properties evaluated for historical significance appear to be not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, CHL, or local register (6Z) due to a lack of significant historical associations and compromised integrity.

Kings Beach Elementary School Modernization Project, Tahoe Truckee Unified School District, Tahoe City, Placer County, California (2016). Ms. Murray served as architectural historian and co-author of the cultural resources study. The study involved evaluation of the existing school for NRHP, CRHR and local eligibility, conducting archival and building development research, a records search, and Native American coordination.

Truckee High School Trach and Field Improvements Project, Tahoe Truckee Unified School District, Town of Truckee, Nevada County, California (2016). Dudek was retained by the Tahoe Truckee Unified School District (the District) to

prepare a cultural resources study for the Truckee High School Track and Field Improvements. Ms. Murray provided QA/QC of the evaluation of several buildings within the high school and co-authored the cultural resources report.

Schouten House Property Evaluation, California State University, Chico Research Foundation, Butte County, California (2016). Ms. Murray prepared a historic resource evaluation report and DPR form for a former single-family residence located at 2979 Hegan Lane in Butte County, California, in consideration of CRHR and local level eligibility criteria and integrity requirements. The University Research Foundation was proposing demolition of the property.

Tahoe Lake Elementary School Facilities Master Plan Project, Tahoe Truckee Unified School District, Tahoe City, Placer County, California (2015). Ms. Murray served as architectural historian and lead author of the cultural resources study. She recorded and evaluated the Tahoe Lake Elementary School Building for NRHP, CRHR, and local level criteria and integrity considerations. The study also entailed conducting archival and building development research, a records search, and Native American coordination.

Healthcare

Hamilton Hospital Residential Care Facility Project, City of Novato, Marin County, California (2015). Ms. Murray served as architectural historian, prepared a cultural resources study, and assessed the proposed project's design plans for conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. The project proposed to construct an addition and make alterations to an NRHP-listed district contributing property. With review from Ms. Murray, the project was able to demonstrate conformance with the Standards for Rehabilitation.

Municipal Peer Review

Peer Review of 1106 North Branciforte Avenue, City of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California (2017). Dudek was retained by the City of Santa Cruz to peer review the revised Department of Parks and Recreation Series 523 forms (DPR forms) for the property located at 1106 North Branciforte Avenue in the City of Santa Cruz. Ms. Murray conducted two rounds of peer review on the original and revised evaluation.

Peer Review of Avenidas Expansion Project, City of Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, California (2016). Ms. Murray peer reviewed a historical resource evaluation report for the property at 450 Bryant Street. The peer review assessed the report's adequacy as an evaluation in consideration of state and local eligibility criteria and assessed the project's conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Transportation

California Boulevard Roundabout Project, OmniMeans, Caltrans District 4, City of Napa, California (2016). The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and the City of Napa worked together to deliver a cooperative project encompassing three intersections: First Street/California Boulevard, Second Street/California Boulevard, and State Route 29 (SR-29) northbound off-ramp/First Street. The City of Napa (City) proposed improvements at the First Street/California Boulevard and Second Street/California Boulevard intersections within the County of Napa. It was proposed to reconfigure these two intersections to improve traffic operations and accommodate the reversal in travel direction on First and Second Streets between California Boulevard and Jefferson Street. The project also proposes to modify the SR-29 northbound off-ramp and First Street intersection with a modern roundabout. Ms. Murray served as Principal Architectural Historian and archaeologist, preparing of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) map and subsequent preparation of Caltrans documentation, including an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR), Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER), Finding of No Adverse Effect Report (FNAE), and Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR). This included an evaluation of seven previously unevaluated properties for the NRHP and CRHR, and consideration of impacts to the West Napa Historic District.

Appendix B

DPR forms

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 12 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 119 Independence Drive

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County San Mateo and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1997 T 5S; R 3W; of Sec 22; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address 119 Independence Drive City Menlo Park Zip 94025

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 572693 mE/ 4148860 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN: 055-236-180

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

Building 1 (119 Independence Drive) was constructed in 1963 as a one-story Office Production type of building featuring Corporate Modern elements with a steel framed structural system with exterior walls of painted, smooth, poured-in-place concrete, and a flat roof. It has a squared floor plan and the façade is asymmetrical with the main entrance offset to the east. The main entrance consists of seven bays of floor-to-ceiling, metal framed, fixed windows, and a single metal framed glazed door. **See Continuation Sheet.**

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) South elevation, view looking northwest, Dudek

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1963 (Historic Aerials)

*P7. Owner and Address:

SI 60 LLC
599 Castro St. Ste. 400
Mountain View, CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Fallin Steffen,
Dudek, 38 N Marengo Ave.,
Pasadena, CA 91101

*P9. Date Recorded:

12/21/2020

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Pedestrian

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

Historical Resources Report for the 123 Independent Drive Project, Menlo Park, San Mateo County, California. 2021. Dudek.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

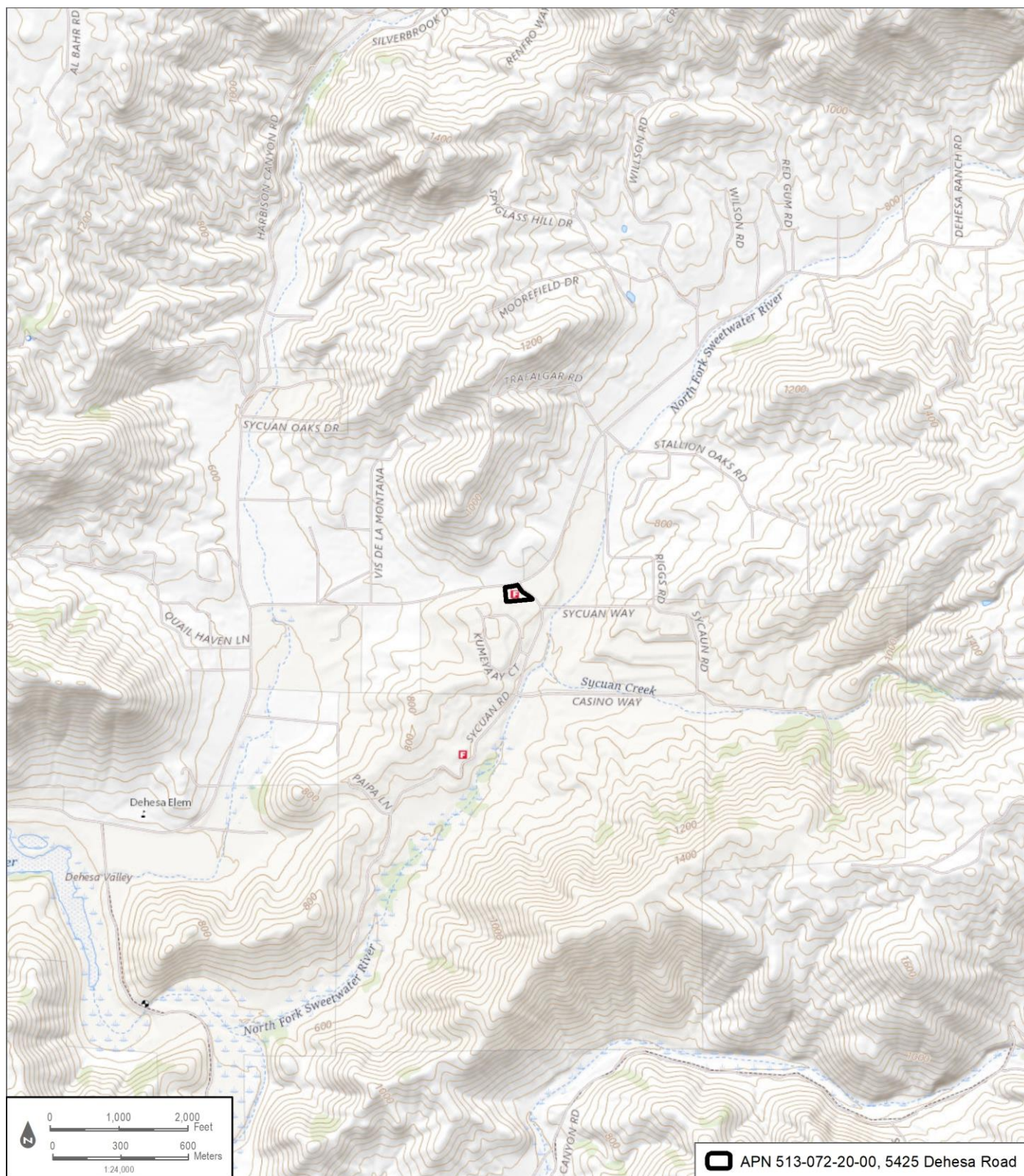
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

State of California & Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 of 12 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 119 Independence Drive
*Map Name: Alpine, California *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of map: 1997 (2000 ed.)



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 119 Independence Drive *NRHP Status Code 6Z
Page 3 of 12

B1. Historic Name: 119 Independence Drive
B2. Common Name: 119 Independence Drive
B3. Original Use: Office Building B4. Present Use: Office Building
*B5. Architectural Style: Corporate Modern

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
The subject property was constructed circa 1963 (Historic aerials). One building permit was located for this property. It was issued in 2007 to replace a 40-gallon water heater in the same location in the attic. Observed alterations include an addition of a lean-to shed at the north elevation. Exact dates could not be ascertained for these alterations.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____ *B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area N/A

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

Historical Overview

Post-Contact history for the State of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769-1821), Mexican Period (1821-1848), and American Period (1846-present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States. **See Continuation Sheet.**

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

*B12. References:

See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Sarah Corder, MFA
*Date of Evaluation: March 25, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 119 Independence Drive

Page 4 of 12

*P3a. Description (continued):

The windows and door are surrounded by marblecrete aggregate panels. Windows throughout the building consist of tripartite, metal sash windows. Roll-up garage doors are located on the north and east elevations. Scuppers and downspouts are located intermittently on the west, east, and north elevations. Two sheds made of corrugated metal are located against the north wall. The south (main) elevation is landscaped with grass and mature trees. There is an asphalt driveway to the east and west with a parking lot to the north (rear).

*B10. Significance (continued):

Historical Overview of Menlo Park

The area now known as Menlo Park was inhabited by the Ohlone or Costanoan populations, who lived along the coast from the San Francisco Bay to the lower Salinas Valley. In the late 1700s, Alta California, which was part of Mexico remained a Spanish Colony as it had been for 150 years. However, Spain had never invested in the exploration of the northern portion of its North American territory. In 1769, the Portolá Expedition, led by Gaspar de Portolá of Spain was charged with marching from San Diego to the Monterey Bay to establish a settlement. A goal of King Carlos of Spain was to construct Missionary churches along the coast of Alta California to convert the local Indians into Catholics and thus subjects of the Spanish crown. The Portolá Expedition failed to recognize Monterey and continued marching north over San Pedro Mountain and Sweeney Ridge. On November 4, 1769, Portolá and his men encountered "...a large arm of the sea...some sort of harbor there within the mountains" becoming the first Europeans to see the San Francisco Bay (Treutlein 1968).

The area that would become Menlo Park was located between two missions, San Francisco del Asís founded in 1776 and Santa Clara de Asís founded in 1777. After first contact with Spanish explorers, aboriginal groups residing in the southern Bay Area were organized into a tribalet system, where villages were individual political units, numbering around 50. In 1795, the Spanish government granted the land that currently includes Menlo Park to Captain Don Dario Arguello, the ninth governor of Alto California. The land was named Rancho de las Pulgas and encompassed 35,240 acres stretching from San Mateo Creek to the north, San Francisquito Creek to the south, bay marshland to the east, and Cañada Road to the west. The property was passed to Don Dario's son, Don Luis Arguello, and in 1830 to Don Luis's widow, Doña Maria Soledad Ortega Arguello. By 1854, Doña Maria began selling off pieces of the rancho, dividing the 35,240 acres into smaller parcels (McGovern et al. 2015).

Two Irish immigrants, Dennis J. Oliver and Daniel C. McGlynn, purchased 1,700 acres (some sources say it was 640 acres) bordering County Road, now El Camino Real, and built two houses with a common entrance. In August 1854, the men erected an arched wooden gate with the name of their estate, "Menlo Park" in tribute to the village where they were born, Menlough, County Galway, Ireland. In 1863, the San Francisco & San Jose (SF & SJ) Railroad began their expansion south and constructed a train depot where the tracks ended. The station's closet landmark was the gates to the Oliver and McGlynn ranch and therefore the depot was named Menlo Park. Three years later the depot was completed, and the town of Menlo Park developed around it as a popular retreat from San Francisco with summer homes for businessmen and their families. Train service from Menlo Park to San Francisco was only one hour and 20 minutes and cost \$2.50 round trip, enabling the wealthy to commute, living in Menlo Park, and working in San Francisco (McGovern et al. 2015; CMP 2021).

Despite the easy access to San Francisco, Menlo Park was slow to develop with a population less than 200 in 1870. In 1874, the City of Menlo Park was incorporated only to have its

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 119 Independence Drive

Page 5 of 12

incorporation renewal denied two years later and local government control passed back to the County. In 1891, Stanford University opened nearby, which brought an influx of students to the area. Large estates were constructed east of the SF & SJ railroad tracks and in the northern section of Menlo Park. Development was further advanced with the outbreak of World War I in April 1917. The U.S. Army acquired more than 7,200 acres of land west of El Camino Real in Menlo Park and Palo Alto for a training camp, named Camp Fremont after Major General John C. Fremont. The Army's presence in the area brought many infrastructure improvements including paved roads, streetlights, sewers, gas service, water service, and railroad spurs. In addition to civic improvements, the presence of the military paycheck brought new merchants to El Camino Real and Menlo Park continued to grow. Despite the closing of Camp Fremont in December 1918, the war brought enough service center activity to reincorporate Menlo Park as a City in 1927 (Wilcox 2016; McGovern et al. 2015).

During World War II, Menlo Park continued to be the site of military activity with the construction of the Dibble General Hospital built on the old Timothy Hopkins estate between the railroad tracks, Middlefield and Ravenswood Avenues, and San Francisquito Creek. The 2,700-bed hospital operated between 1943 and 1946 and was intended to care for soldiers injured in the South Pacific. The hospital specialized in plastic surgery, blind care, neuropsychiatry, and orthopedics and was the site of many pioneering plastic surgery techniques. Upon the hospital's decommissioning in 1946, parts of the property were sold to Stanford University to construct student housing known as the "Stanford Village" to handle the increased enrollment from the G.I. Bill. That same year, the Sanford trustees formed a think-tank known as Stanford Research Institute (now SRI International), which performed client-sponsored research and development. Stanford Research Institute and the U.S. Geological Survey occupied many of the buildings of the former hospital and in 1948 the City acquired 29-acres of the former hospital grounds to build a civic center including the main library and city hall (MPCSD 2021; McGovern et al. 2015; MPCOC 2021).

After the war, the population of Menlo Park boomed and the City was developing as a leader in urban planning with the presence of Stanford Research Institute, the U.S. Geological Survey, and Sunset Magazine. In the 1950s, pioneering steps were taken to establish zoning-control, off-street parking in the business district, and the establishment of the Administrative-Professional zoning leading to the City's first Master Plan in 1952. The presence of Stanford University continued to have a large influence on the City's development and drew a high number of technological innovators to the area leading to the development of Silicon Valley, located in multiple cities in the Santa Clara Valley. Menlo Park held one of the highest concentrations of venture capital firms in the United States. By the 2010s, more than 40 venture capital firms were located along a two-mile stretch of Sand Hill Road from Santa Cruz Avenue to Highway 280 and have funded many well-known businesses including Apple Computers, Facebook, and Google. Menlo Park's population in 2019 rose to approximately 34,698 with its economy continuing to revolve around the private equity and venture capitalist firms on Sand Hill Road (MPCSD 2021; McGovern et al. 2015; MPCOC 2021).

Development History of Independence Drive, Constitution Drive, and Chrysler Drive

The original town center of Menlo Park was roughly located at El Camino Real and Santa Cruz Avenue. The project site and its immediate surroundings, sitting roughly two miles north of that intersection was undeveloped and largely vacant until the 1960s. Aerial photographs detail the development of the area. The 1930 aerial photograph clearly shows the route that is that now Highway 101, located immediately south of the project site. At that time, the area immediately surrounding the project site is vast open land with no development. In 1941, Marsh Road and Highway 101 are clearly visible, while the area surrounding the project area continues to be vastly undeveloped with a few structures

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 119 Independence Drive

Page 6 of 12

sparsely located west of Marsh Road. It is not until 1953 that there is a substantial increase of fully developed residential tracts located west of Marsh Road and south of Union Pacific Railroad lines; what appears to be the outlines of Independence Drive and Chrysler Drive are visible at this time. The area around the project site is undeveloped until 1963 when the Highway 101 Marsh Road on- and offramps, Independence Drive, Chrysler Drive, Constitution Drive, several industrial buildings, including Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are now in place on the city block that encompasses the project area. Building 5 is in place by 1968 although the land immediately north and south remains vacant. The city block is fully developed by 1980 as is the land north and south (NETR 2021: UCSB 2021).

Building 1: 119 Independence Drive (1963)

Historic aerial photographs indicate that throughout the course of its history, this building has retained its original scale and massing (NETR 2021; UCSB 2021). No original building permits were located, and the names of the architect and the contractor are unknown. Newspaper articles revealed J. Seibert Machine Corp. as the tenant from 1966 to 1973 (SFE 1966, 1973). No other information was found on J. Seibert Machine Corp. Currently the property is occupied by The Davey Tree Expert Company and Twill Technologies Inc. Davey Tree Expert Company was founded in 1880 offering horticulture and environmental services in North America (Davey website 2021). Twill Technologies is a privately funded research stage company developing an environmentally conscious two-wheel vehicle that drives like a car (Twill Tech Inc website 2021).

Corporate Modern (1945-1970)

The Corporate Modern Style is stylistically related to the International Style, as such the two style's history is intricately linked. Corporate Modernism came to the United States in the 1930s after gaining popularity in Germany, Holland and France through architects such as Walter Gropius and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. The style soon spread to the United States in the 1930s, due in part to Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson's 1932 book titled *The International Style: Architecture Since 1922* for the New York Museum of Modern Art's exhibition. In their book, Hitchcock and Johnson introduced the term International and identified the three principles of architecture as volume, regularity, and avoiding the application of ornament. These three principals have been the baseline for American International Style architects such as Richard Neutra and Philip Johnson. The style became very popular in the mid-20th century in almost all forms of architecture, using precise and universal materials and techniques that allowed the style to be used anywhere in the world. The most common application was as the corporate office, creating walls of glass with sharp angles located in the downtowns of many cities (Sapphos 2009).

The main difference between Corporate Modern buildings and their predecessors was a lack of exterior support of solid masonry. They often depended on a metal interior skeleton and utilized glass curtain walls. This dependency on the metal frame resulted in windows hung in repeating patterns and brought another level of order to these already stripped-down buildings. Mies's designs specifically focused on perfection through mathematics, generating rectangular curtain wall designs displaying strong roots in the philosophy of the Bauhaus. This movement incorporated simple and precise designs and incorporated mass-

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 119 Independence Drive

Page 7 of 12

produced materials such as concrete, steel, and glass paired with functionality in design (SFPD 2010; McAlester 2015; HRG 2007).

Key character-defining features of the Corporate Modern style include:

- Use of concrete, steel and glass
- Rectilinear forms
- Large vertical expanses of concrete
- Lack of exterior ornamentation
- Glass curtain walls
- Use of steel mullions
- First floor has a slight setback under a canopy
- Decorative entry points with a variety of materials such as marble or tiles
- Design dictated by steel framing system

Office-Production Buildings (1940s-Present)

This type of building features a showroom or office building that is easily accessed by the public from the street and is attached to a warehouse or production facility. The building was usually constructed with a tenant in mind but would easily be used by any company in the same industry.

Character defining features include (IS Architecture 2019):

- Single-story
- Publicly accessible front office or showroom
- Minimal ornamentation, but elements that do exist are Modern
- Production/warehouse connected to front office/showroom
- Roll-up doors at secondary elevations
- Parking lots
- Landscape features only along street frontage
- Prominent signage at façade or freestanding

Identified Alterations

Dudek staff was able to pull a limited number of permits from the City of Menlo Park Building Division website pertaining to the subject property (APN 055-236-180) and on

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 119 Independence Drive

Page 8 of 12

February 25, 2021 the City provided Dudek with all available permits for the property for new construction, demolition, alteration, and additions.

- 1966. Construction of new building access (Permit no. A-9933)
- 2007. Permit to replace 40-gallon water heater in same location in attic (#BLD2007-01409)
- Date Unknown: Observed addition of lean-to sheds at north elevation

NRHP/CRHR Statement of Significance

The property located at 119 Independence Drive does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, either individually or as part of an existing historic district.

Criterion A/1: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The subject property was completed in 1963, during the period of commercial and institutional growth in the northern portion of the City of Menlo Park. The property was constructed as an office building with three known tenants including J. Seibert Machine Corp., Davey Tree Expert Company, and Twill Technologies Inc. Although the property is broadly representative of the city's mid-century growth, it has no direct association with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of the City of Menlo Park, the State of California, or the Nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2: That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Archival research did not indicate that any previous property owners or people who have worked at this property are known to be historically significant figures at the national, state, or local level. As such, this property is not known to have any historical associations with people important to the nation's or state's past. Furthermore, to be found eligible under B/2 the property must be directly tied to an important person and the place where that individual conducted or produced the work for which he or she is known. This property does not appear to be associated with any individual's important historic work and does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Building 1 does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, and it does not possess high artistic values. Constructed in 1963, Building 1 is an example of the Office Production building typology with elements of the Corporate Modern architectural style. It displays several character defining features associated with the Office Production building typology including a single-story, front office accessible to the public, minimal Modernistic design elements, a warehouse connected to an office, roll-up doors at secondary elevations, parking lot, and landscaping along

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 119 Independence Drive

Page 9 of 12

the street. Buildings of this type were originally constructed with a specific tenant in mind but could easily be used by other companies in similar industries. Despite the building's ability to convey the most basic elements of this building type, Building 1 does not stand as a distinctive or important example of the type.

The building possesses several character-defining features of the Corporate Modern architectural style including rectilinear forms, expanses of concrete, and a lack of exterior ornamentation. Despite displaying multiple characteristics of the style there is no indication that this building is distinctive, rather it lacks distinction from the many buildings constructed in the 1960s in the Corporate Modern style. It does not possess several key character-defining features that would separate it amongst other Menlo Park examples of an office and warehouse with Corporate Modern style elements. These key features include glass curtain walls, use of steel mullions, and design dictated by steel framing. The main difference between Corporate Modern buildings and their predecessors was a lack of exterior support of solid masonry. They often depended on a metal interior skeleton and utilized the curtain wall to clad walls in glass. Building 1 does not display the key element of a glass curtain wall making it less than distinctive example of the style. Additionally, due to the ubiquitous style for the period of construction, it is unlikely to be the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value. For these reasons, Building 1, 119 Independence Drive, does not appear eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The property is not significant under Criterion D of the NRHP or Criterion 4 of the CRHR as a source, or likely source, of important historical information nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials or technologies.

City of Menlo Park Statement of Significance

For all of the reasons described above Building 1 is recommended not eligible under any of the H (Historic) Site District of the City of Menlo Park Designation Criteria, due to a lack of associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; lack of association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; lack of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or construction method, lack of association with a master or possess high artistic values; and cannot be identified as having the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Integrity Discussion

Building 1 maintains integrity of location, as it remains in its original location. The building retains integrity of design as it has not undergone any large-scale exterior alterations since its construction and maintains the essential features of form, plan, space, structure, and style. The building retains integrity of setting: upon its construction in 1963, the majority of buildings on this city block had already been developed with commercial properties. The city block to the south, however, was completely void of development. Available historic aerial photographs with a gap from 1968 and 1980 show that the area fully developed sometime in that 12-year span of time. The building maintains integrity of materials and workmanship due to the retention of

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 119 Independence Drive

Page 10 of 12

the physical elements that date from its construction. The majority of the building's original materials are extant. The building also retains integrity of feeling, where the property retains the ability to express itself as a commercial building constructed in the 1960s. The building no longer retains integrity of association with any previous owners, occupants, or important events. In summary, while the building retains the requisite integrity for designation, it does not rise to the level of significance required for designation at the national, state, or local levels.

*B12. References:

Ancestry.com. 2021. "TRG West." Menlo Park City Directory. Accessed January 7, 2021.

Andrus, Patrick W. and Rebecca H. Shrimpton. 2002. "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." *National Register Bulletin 15*. Accessed April 1, 2019. <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/nrb15.pdf>.

Bloomberg. Arrinex Inc. Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://www.bloomberg.com/profile/company/1699753D:US>.

Boston Globe. 1968. "Sales Engineer.: Newspapers.com: *The Boston Globe* (Boston, Massachusetts). August 28, 1968, pg. 47.

City of Menlo Park. 2021. "Menlo Park History." Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://www.menlopark.org/888/Menlo-Park-history>.

Davey Tree Expert Company. Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://www.davey.com/>.

HRG (Historic Resources Group). 2007. *Cultural Resources of the Recent Past Historic Context Report*. The City of Pasadena, California.

IS Architecture. 2019. "Kearny Mesa Community Planning Area Historic Context Statement" Prepared for City of San Diego Planning Department. San Diego, California.

L3 Harris. Accessed January 8, 2021. <https://www.l3harris.com/>

Los Angeles Times. 1981. "Sales Application Engineer." Newspapers.com: *The Los Angeles Times*. April 25, 1981, pg. 73.

McAlester, V.S. 2015. *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York City, New York: Alfred A Knopf.

McGovern, Janet, Reg McGovern, Betty S. Veronico, and Nicholas A. Veronico. 2015. *Images of America: Menlo Park*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing.

Menlo Park Chamber of Commerce. 2021. Accessed January 7, 2021. "History of Menlo Park." <http://menloparkchamber.com/life-in-menlo-park/history/>.

Menlo Park City School District. 2021. "Thurlow Estate Becomes Dibble General Hospital Becomes SRI International." Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://district.mpcsd.org/Page/143>.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 119 Independence Drive

Page 11 of 12

Morgan, W. 2004. *The Abrams Guide to American House Styles*. New York City, New York: Harry N Abrams Inc.

Morning Call. 1966. "Briefly." Newspapers.com: *The Morning Call* (Allentown, Pennsylvania). November 7, 1966, pg. 32.

NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC). 2021. Historic Aerial Photographs of Independence Drive, Constitution Drive, and Chrysler Drive, Menlo Park, CA dating from 1948, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1968, 1980, 1982, 1987, 1991, 1993, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. Accessed January 6, 2021. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Philadelphia Inquirer. 1965. "Regional Sales Mgr." Newspapers.com: *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania). December 5, 1965, pg. 181.

Sacramento Bee. 1996. "A Cloudy Climate." Newspapers.com: *Sacramento Bee* (Sacramento, California). July 1, 1996, pg. 41.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. 1888-1944. "Menlo Park." Edition 1888-1944. Accessed January 7, 2021.

San Francisco Examiner (SFE). 1962. "Detailer." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). April 22, 1962, pg. 42.

SFE. 1962. "Machinist." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). March 4, 1962, pg. 61.

SFE. 1962. "Structural Project Manager." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). October 14, 1962, pg. 69.

SFE. 1968. "Dental Equip. Service Men." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). December 20, 1968, pg. 47.

SFE. 1973. "Machinist, Journeymen." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). December 22, 1973, pg. 27.

SFE. 1997 "Plumbing." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). June 18, 1997, pg. 39.

SFE. 1998 "Systems Anaylst." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). February 23, 1998, pg. 37.

San Francisco Planning Department. 2010. *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design: 1935-1970 Historic Context Statement*. The City of San Francisco Planning Department. San Francisco, California.

Sapphos (Sapphos Environmental). 2009. *City of Long Beach Historic Context Statement*. Prepared for the City of Long Beach. July 2009.

The Times. 1968. "Krebs Engineers." Newspapers.com: *The Times* (San Mateo, California). October 22, 1968, pg. 23.

The Times. 1974. "Salesman." Newspapers.com: *The Times* (San Mateo, California). May 18, 1974, pg. 23.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 119 Independence Drive

Page 12 of 12

Treutlein, Theodore E. 1968. "The Portolá Expedition of 1769-1770." *California Historical Society Quarterly*. December 1968. Vol. 47 (4): 291-313.

Twill Tech Inc. 2021. "Home." Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://twilltech.com/>

UCSB (University of California, Santa Barbra). 2021. Historic Aerial Photographs of Independence Drive, Constitution Drive, and Chrysler Drive, Menlo Park, CA dating from 1930, 1941, 1943, 1956, 1963, 1965, 1980, 2000. Map & Imagery Laboratory (MIL) UCSB Library, Electronic Resource, http://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder. Accessed January 6, 2021.

Wilcox, Barbra. 2016. *World War I Army Training by San Francisco Bay: The Story of Camp Fremont*. Charleston, SC: The History Press.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 11 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 123 Independence Drive

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County San Mateo and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1997 T 5S; R 3W; of Sec 22; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address 123 Independence Drive City Menlo Park Zip 94025

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 572748 mE/ 4148852 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN: 055-236-140

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

Building 2 (123 Independence Drive) was constructed in 1961 as a one-story Office Production type of commercial building featuring Mid-Century Modern elements with a squared floor plan and flat roof and set back from the street. The building has a steel framed structural system and poured-in-place concrete walls that are divided into bays. The south-facing façade is symmetrical with center bay recessed and clad with marblecrete aggregate cladding. There is a cantilevered flat awning at the center and zigzag cantilevered awnings over windows to the east and west. **See Continuation Sheet.**

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) South and East elevation, view looking northwest, Dudek

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1961 (Historic Aerials)

*P7. Owner and Address:
SI 60 LLC
599 Castro St. Ste. 400
Mountain View, CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Fallin Steffen,
Dudek, 38 N Marengo Ave.,
Pasadena, CA 91101

*P9. Date Recorded:
12/21/2020

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Pedestrian

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

Historical Resources Report for the 123 Independent Drive Project, Menlo Park, San Mateo County, California. 2021. Dudek.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

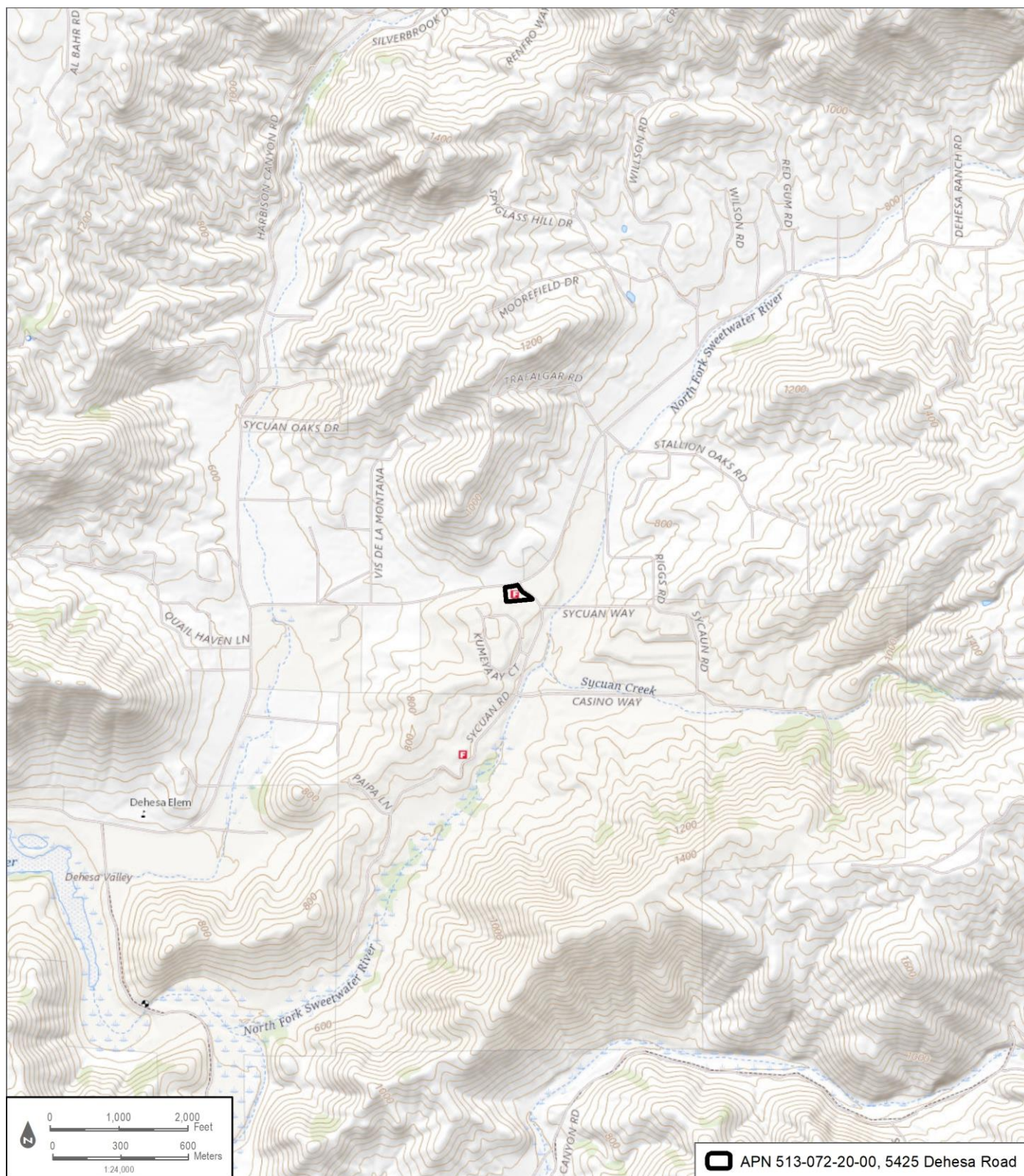
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

State of California & Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 of 11 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 123 Independence Drive
*Map Name: Alpine, California *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of map: 1997 (2000 ed.)



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 123 Independence Drive *NRHP Status Code 6Z
Page 3 of 11

B1. Historic Name: 123 Independence Drive
B2. Common Name: 123 Independence Drive
B3. Original Use: Office Building B4. Present Use: Office Building
*B5. Architectural Style: Corporate Modern

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
The subject property was constructed circa 1961 (Historic Aerials). One building permit was located for this property. It was issued in 2012 to reroof the building. Observed alterations include the addition of window security bars, and the removal and enclosure of window openings on the west elevation. Exact dates could not be ascertained for these alterations.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____ *B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area N/A

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

Historical Overview

Post-Contact history for the State of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769-1821), Mexican Period (1821-1848), and American Period (1846-present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States. **See Continuation Sheet.**

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

*B12. References:

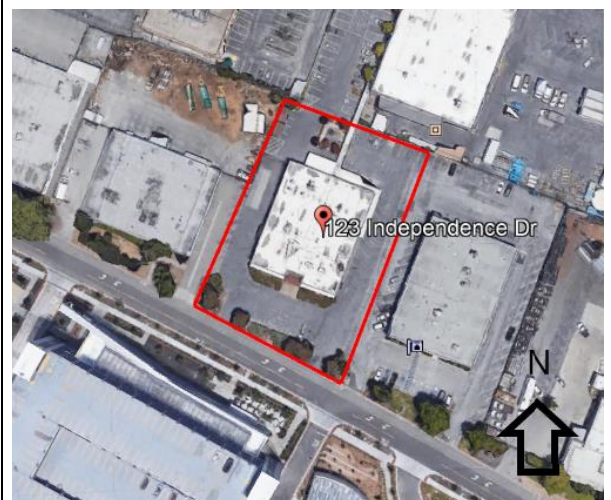
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Sarah Corder, MFA
*Date of Evaluation: March 25, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 123 Independence Drive

Page 4 of 11

*P3a. Description (continued):

The main entrance is located beneath the flat awning with two single leaf door entrances to the east and west. Windows beneath the zigzag awnings consists of two-light, metal framed, fixed windows with an alternating pattern of the placement of the center mullion. Windows on the east and north elevations include metal sash fixed windows with iron security bars; windows on the west elevation have been removed and openings enclosed. A covered walkway extends from the north elevation to the property to the north, Building 4 (130 Constitution Drive). Additional entrances are located on the east, west, and north elevations. There is a strip of landscaping on the south (main) elevation and an asphalt paved parking lot. Driveways are located to the east and west and a parking lot to the north (rear) of the building.

*B10. Significance (continued):

Historical Overview of Menlo Park

The area now known as Menlo Park was inhabited by the Ohlone or Costanoan populations, who lived along the coast from the San Francisco Bay to the lower Salinas Valley. In the late 1700s, Alta California, which was part of Mexico remained a Spanish Colony as it had been for 150 years. However, Spain had never invested in the exploration of the northern portion of its North American territory. In 1769, the Portolá Expedition, led by Gaspar de Portolá of Spain was charged with marching from San Diego to the Monterey Bay to establish a settlement. A goal of King Carlos of Spain was to construct Missionary churches along the coast of Alta California to convert the local Indians into Catholics and thus subjects of the Spanish crown. The Portolá Expedition failed to recognize Monterey and continued marching north over San Pedro Mountain and Sweeney Ridge. On November 4, 1769, Portolá and his men encountered "...a large arm of the sea...some sort of harbor there within the mountains" becoming the first Europeans to see the San Francisco Bay (Treutlein 1968).

The area that would become Menlo Park was located between two missions, San Francisco del Asís founded in 1776 and Santa Clara de Asís founded in 1777. After first contact with Spanish explorers, aboriginal groups residing in the southern Bay Area were organized into a tribelet system, where villages were individual political units, numbering around 50. In 1795, the Spanish government granted the land that currently includes Menlo Park to Captain Don Dario Arguello, the ninth governor of Alto California. The land was named Rancho de las Pulgas and encompassed 35,240 acres stretching from San Mateo Creek to the north, San Francisquito Creek to the south, bay marshland to the east, and Cañada Road to the west. The property was passed to Don Dario's son, Don Luis Arguello, and in 1830 to Don Luis's widow, Doña Maria Soledad Ortega Arguello. By 1854, Doña Maria began selling off pieces of the rancho, dividing the 35,240 acres into smaller parcels (McGovern et al. 2015).

Two Irish immigrants, Dennis J. Oliver and Daniel C. McGlynn, purchased 1,700 acres (some sources say it was 640 acres) bordering County Road, now El Camino Real, and built two houses with a common entrance. In August 1854, the men erected an arched wooden gate with the name of their estate, "Menlo Park" in tribute to the village where they were born, Menlough, County Galway, Ireland. In 1863, the San Francisco & San Jose (SF & SJ) Railroad began their expansion south and constructed a train depot where the tracks ended. The station's closet landmark was the gates to the Oliver and McGlynn ranch and therefore the depot was named Menlo Park. Three years later the depot was completed, and the town of Menlo Park developed around it as a popular retreat from San Francisco with summer homes for businessmen and their families. Train service from Menlo Park to San Francisco was only one hour and 20 minutes and cost \$2.50 round trip, enabling the wealthy to commute, living in Menlo Park, and working in San Francisco (McGovern et al. 2015; CMP 2021).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 123 Independence Drive

Page 5 of 11

Despite the easy access to San Francisco, Menlo Park was slow to develop with a population less than 200 in 1870. In 1874, the City of Menlo Park was incorporated only to have its incorporation renewal denied two years later and local government control passed back to the County. In 1891, Stanford University opened nearby, which brought an influx of students to the area. Large estates were constructed east of the SF & SJ railroad tracks and in the northern section of Menlo Park. Development was further advanced with the outbreak of World War I in April 1917. The U.S. Army acquired more than 7,200 acres of land west of El Camino Real in Menlo Park and Palo Alto for a training camp, named Camp Fremont after Major General John C. Fremont. The Army's presence in the area brought many infrastructure improvements including paved roads, streetlights, sewers, gas service, water service, and railroad spurs. In addition to civic improvements, the presence of the military paycheck brought new merchants to El Camino Real and Menlo Park continued to grow. Despite the closing of Camp Fremont in December 1918, the war brought enough service center activity to reincorporate Menlo Park as a City in 1927 (Wilcox 2016; McGovern et al. 2015).

During World War II, Menlo Park continued to be the site of military activity with the construction of the Dibble General Hospital built on the old Timothy Hopkins estate between the railroad tracks, Middlefield and Ravenswood Avenues, and San Francisquito Creek. The 2,700-bed hospital operated between 1943 and 1946 and was intended to care for soldiers injured in the South Pacific. The hospital specialized in plastic surgery, blind care, neuropsychiatry, and orthopedics and was the site of many pioneering plastic surgery techniques. Upon the hospital's decommissioning in 1946, parts of the property were sold to Stanford University to construct student housing known as the "Stanford Village" to handle the increased enrollment from the G.I. Bill. That same year, the Sanford trustees formed a think-tank known as Stanford Research Institute (now SRI International), which performed client-sponsored research and development. Stanford Research Institute and the U.S. Geological Survey occupied many of the buildings of the former hospital and in 1948 the City acquired 29-acres of the former hospital grounds to build a civic center including the main library and city hall (MPCSD 2021; McGovern et al. 2015; MPCOC 2021).

After the war, the population of Menlo Park boomed and the City was developing as a leader in urban planning with the presence of Stanford Research Institute, the U.S. Geological Survey, and Sunset Magazine. In the 1950s, pioneering steps were taken to establish zoning-control, off-street parking in the business district, and the establishment of the Administrative-Professional zoning leading to the City's first Master Plan in 1952. The presence of Stanford University continued to have a large influence on the City's development and drew a high number of technological innovators to the area leading to the development of Silicon Valley, located in multiple cities in the Santa Clara Valley. Menlo Park held one of the highest concentrations of venture capital firms in the United States. By the 2010s, more than 40 venture capital firms were located along a two-mile stretch of Sand Hill Road from Santa Cruz Avenue to Highway 280 and have funded many well-known businesses including Apple Computers, Facebook, and Google. Menlo Park's population in 2019 rose to approximately 34,698 with its economy continuing to revolve around the private equity and venture capitalist firms on Sand Hill Road (MPCSD 2021; McGovern et al. 2015; MPCOC 2021).

Development History of Independence Drive, Constitution Drive, and Chrysler Drive

The original town center of Menlo Park was roughly located at El Camino Real and Santa Cruz Avenue. The project site and its immediate surroundings, sitting roughly two miles north of that intersection was undeveloped and largely vacant until the 1960s. Aerial photographs detail the development of the area. The 1930 aerial photograph clearly shows the route that is that now Highway 101, located immediately south of the project site.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 123 Independence Drive

Page 6 of 11

At that time, the area immediately surrounding the project site is vast open land with no development. In 1941, Marsh Road and Highway 101 are clearly visible, while the area surrounding the project area continues to be vastly undeveloped with a few structures sparsely located west of Marsh Road. It is not until 1953 that there is a substantial increase of fully developed residential tracts located west of Marsh Road and south of Union Pacific Railroad lines; what appears to be the outlines of Independence Drive and Chrysler Drive are visible at this time. The area around the project site is undeveloped until 1963 when the Highway 101 Marsh Road on- and offramps, Independence Drive, Chrysler Drive, Constitution Drive, several industrial buildings, including Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are now in place on the city block that encompasses the project area. Building 5 is in place by 1968 although the land immediately north and south remains vacant. The city block is fully developed by 1980 as is the land north and south (NETR 2021: UCSB 2021).

Building 2: 123 Independence Drive (1961)

Historic aerial photographs indicate that throughout the course of its history, this building has retained its original scale and massing (NETR 2021; UCSB 2021). No original building permits were located, and the names of the architect and the contractor are unknown. Newspaper articles revealed Cal-Air Conditioning as the tenant from 1962 to 1974 (SFE 1962; The Times 1974). No other information was found on Cal-Air Conditioning. Current owner is listed as SI 60 LLC; no information was found regarding the company.

Mid-Century Modern (1933-1965)

Mid-century Modern is an architectural movement reflective of International and Bauhaus styles popular in Europe in the early 20th century. This style and its living designers (e.g., Mies Van der Rohe and Gropius) were disrupted by World War II and moved to the United States. During the war, the United States established itself as a burgeoning manufacturing and industrial leader, with incredible demand for modern buildings to reflect modern products in the mid-20th century. As a result, many industrial buildings are often "decorated boxes"—plain buildings with applied ornament to suit the era and appear more modern without detracting from the importance of the activity inside the building. Following World War II, the United States had a focus on forward-thinking, which sparked architectural movements like Mid-Century Modern. Practitioners of the style were focused on the most cutting-edge materials and techniques. Architects throughout Southern California implemented the design aesthetics made famous by early Modernists like Richard Neutra and Frank Lloyd Wright, who created a variety of modern architectural forms throughout Southern California. Like other buildings of this era, Mid-century

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 123 Independence Drive

Page 7 of 11

Modern buildings had to be quickly assembled, and use modern materials that could be mass-produced (McAlester 2013; Morgan 2004; SFPD 2010).

Key character-defining features of the Mid-Century Modern style include:

- Cantilevered overhangs
- Flat, shed or low-pitched gable roof forms
- Vaulted roofs and overhangs
- Articulated primary facades
- Stucco, wood (often vertical), or corrugated siding
- Stacked Roman brick or stone often used as accent material
- Expressed post and beam construction
- Strong right angles and simple cubic forms
- Projecting vertical elements
- Large steel- or wood-framed windows
- Canted windows
- Painted finish is often stained, earth tone, or brightly colored
- Projecting boxes that en-frame the upper stories
- Atrium or courtyard entryways
- Overhanging trellises, sunshades, and pergolas

Office-Production Buildings (1940s-Present)

This type of building features a showroom or office building that is easily accessed by the public from the street and is attached to a warehouse or production facility. The building was usually constructed with a tenant in mind but would easily be used by any company in the same industry.

Character defining features include (IS Architecture 2019):

- Single-story
- Publicly accessible front office or showroom
- Minimal ornamentation, but elements that do exist are Modern
- Production/warehouse connected to front office/showroom
- Roll-up doors at secondary elevations
- Parking lots
- Landscape features only along street frontage
- Prominent signage at façade or freestanding

Identified Alterations

Dudek staff was able to pull a limited number of permits from the City of Menlo Park Building Division website pertaining to the subject property (APN 055-236-140) and on February 25, 2021 the City provided Dudek with all available permits for the property for new construction, demolition, alteration, and additions.

- 1961. Alterations to the office (Permit no. A-7618)
- 1967. Alterations to the office (Permit no. A-10474)
- 1968. New gas tanks (Permit no. A-11152)
- 1976. Installation of a new sign (Permit no. A-15042)
- 2012. Permit to reroof (#BLD2012-01142)
- Date Unknown: Observed addition of window security bars

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 123 Independence Drive

Page 8 of 11

- Date Unknown: Observed removal and enclosure of window openings on west elevation

NRHP/CRHR Statement of Significance

The property located at 123 Independence Drive does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, either individually or as part of an existing historic district.

Criterion A/1: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The subject property was completed in 1961, during the period of commercial and institutional growth in the northern portion of the City of Menlo Park. The property was constructed as an office building, with only two known tenants throughout its history beginning with Cal-Air Conditioning and current owner, SI 60 LLC. Although the property is broadly representative of the City's mid-century growth, it has no direct association with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of the City of Menlo Park, the State of California, or the Nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2: That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Archival research did not indicate that any previous property owners or people who have worked at this property are known to be historically significant figures at the national, state, or local level. As such, this property is not known to have any historical associations with people important to the nation's or state's past. Furthermore, to be found eligible under B/2 the property has to be directly tied to an important person and the place where that individual conducted or produced the work for which he or she is known. This property does not appear to be associated with any individual's important historic work and does not appear eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Building 2 does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, and it does not possess high artistic values. Building 2 is an example of the Office Production building typology with elements of the Mid-Century Modern architectural style constructed in 1961. It displays several character-defining features associated with the Office Production building typology including a single-story, front office accessible to the public, minimal design elements, a warehouse connected to office, roll-up doors at secondary elevations, a parking lot, and landscaping along the street. Buildings of this type were originally constructed with a specific tenant in mind but could easily be used by other companies in similar industries. Despite the building's ability to convey the most basic elements of this building type, Building 2 does not stand as a distinctive or important example of the type.

The building possesses elements of the Mid-Century Modern architectural style including zigzag cantilevered awnings along the main elevation. The building as a whole does not represent a distinctive example of the style, rather it displays

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 123 Independence Drive

Page 9 of 11

one key design feature applied to a minimalistic building. Most of the building does not display the style's primary character-defining features, rather they are concentrated along the main elevation. Additionally, due to the ubiquitous style for the period of construction, it is unlikely to be the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value. For these reasons, Building 2, 123 Independence Drive, does not appear eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The property is not significant under Criterion D of the NRHP or Criterion 4 of the CRHR as a source, or likely source, of important historical information nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials or technologies.

City of Menlo Park Statement of Significance

For all of the reasons described above Building 2 is recommended not eligible under any of the H (Historic) Site District of the City of Menlo Park Designation Criteria, due to a lack of associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; lack of association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; lack of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or construction method, lack of association with a master; it does not possess high artistic values; and cannot be identified as having the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Integrity Discussion

Building 2 maintains integrity of location, as it remains in its original location. The building retains integrity of design as it has not undergone any large-scale exterior alterations since its construction, particularly to its façade, and maintains the essential features of form, plan, space, structure, and style. The building retains integrity of setting: upon its construction in 1961, the majority of buildings on this city block had already been developed with commercial properties. The city block to the south, however, was completely devoid of development. Available historic aerial photographs with a gap from 1968 and 1980 show that the area fully developed sometime in that 12-year span of time. The building maintains integrity of materials and workmanship due to the retention of the physical elements that date from its construction. The majority of the building's original materials are extant. The building also retains integrity of feeling, where the property retains the ability to express itself as a commercial building constructed in the 1960s. The building no longer retains integrity of association with any previous owners, occupants, or important events. In summary, while the building retains the requisite integrity for designation, it does not rise to the level of significance required for designation at the national or state levels.

***B12. References:**

Ancestry.com. 2021. "TRG West." Menlo Park City Directory. Accessed January 7, 2021.

Andrus, Patrick W. and Rebecca H. Shrimpton. 2002. "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." *National Register Bulletin 15*. Accessed April 1, 2019. <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/nrb15.pdf>.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 123 Independence Drive

Page 10 of 11

- Bloomberg. Arrinex Inc. Accessed January 7, 2021.
<https://www.bloomberg.com/profile/company/1699753D:US>.
- Boston Globe. 1968. "Sales Engineer.: Newspapers.com: *The Boston Globe* (Boston, Massachusetts). August 28, 1968, pg. 47.
- City of Menlo Park. 2021. "Menlo Park History." Accessed January 7, 2021.
<https://www.menlopark.org/888/Menlo-Park-history>.
- Davey Tree Expert Company. Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://www.davey.com/>.
- HRG (Historic Resources Group). 2007. *Cultural Resources of the Recent Past Historic Context Report*. The City of Pasadena, California.
- IS Architecture. 2019. "Kearny Mesa Community Planning Area Historic Context Statement" Prepared for City of San Diego Planning Department. San Diego, California.
- L3 Harris. Accessed January 8, 2021. <https://www.l3harris.com/>
- Los Angeles Times. 1981. "Sales Application Engineer." Newspapers.com: *The Los Angeles Times*. April 25, 1981, pg. 73.
- McAlester, V.S. 2015. *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York City, New York: Alfred A Knopf.
- McGovern, Janet, Reg McGovern, Betty S. Veronico, and Nicholas A. Veronico. 2015. *Images of America: Menlo Park*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing.
- Menlo Park Chamber of Commerce. 2021. Accessed January 7, 2021. "History of Menlo Park." <http://menloparkchamber.com/life-in-menlo-park/history/>.
- Menlo Park City School District. 2021. "Thurlow Estate Becomes Dibble General Hospital Becomes SRI International." Accessed January 7, 2021.
<https://district.mpcsd.org/Page/143>.
- Morgan, W. 2004. *The Abrams Guide to American House Styles*. New York City, New York: Harry N Abrams Inc.
- Morning Call. 1966. "Briefly." Newspapers.com: *The Morning Call* (Allentown, Pennsylvania). November 7, 1966, pg. 32.
- NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC). 2021. Historic Aerial Photographs of Independence Drive, Constitution Drive, and Chrysler Drive, Menlo Park, CA dating from 1948, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1968, 1980, 1982, 1987, 1991, 1993, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. Accessed January 6, 2021.
<https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.
- Philadelphia Inquirer. 1965. "Regional Sales Mgr." Newspapers.com: *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania). December 5, 1965, pg. 181.
- Sacramento Bee. 1996. "A Cloudy Climate." Newspapers.com: *Sacramento Bee* (Sacramento,

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 123 Independence Drive

Page 11 of 11

California). July 1, 1996, pg. 41.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. 1888-1944. "Menlo Park." Edition 1888-1944. Accessed January 7, 2021.

San Francisco Examiner (SFE). 1962. "Detailer." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). April 22, 1962, pg. 42.

SFE. 1962. "Machinist." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). March 4, 1962, pg. 61.

SFE. 1962. "Structural Project Manager." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). October 14, 1962, pg. 69.

SFE. 1968. "Dental Equip. Service Men." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). December 20, 1968, pg. 47.

SFE. 1973. "Machinist, Journeymen." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). December 22, 1973, pg. 27.

SFE. 1997 "Plumbing." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). June 18, 1997, pg. 39.

SFE. 1998 "Systems Anaylst." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). February 23, 1998, pg. 37.

San Francisco Planning Department. 2010. *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design: 1935-1970 Historic Context Statement*. The City of San Francisco Planning Department. San Francisco, California.

Sapphos (Sapphos Environmental). 2009. *City of Long Beach Historic Context Statement*. Prepared for the City of Long Beach. July 2009.

The Times. 1968. "Krebs Engineers." Newspapers.com: *The Times* (San Mateo, California). October 22, 1968, pg. 23.

The Times. 1974. "Salesman." Newspapers.com: *The Times* (San Mateo, California). May 18, 1974, pg. 23.

Treutlein, Theodore E. 1968. "The Portolá Expedition of 1769-1770." *California Historical Society Quarterly*. December 1968. Vol. 47 (4): 291-313.

Twill Tech Inc. 2021. "Home." Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://twilltech.com/>

UCSB (University of California, Santa Barbra). 2021. Historic Aerial Photographs of Independence Drive, Constitution Drive, and Chrysler Drive, Menlo Park, CA dating from 1930, 1941, 1943, 1956, 1963, 1965, 1980, 2000. Map & Imagery Laboratory (MIL) UCSB Library, Electronic Resource, http://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder. Accessed January 6, 2021.

Wilcox, Barbra. 2016. *World War I Army Training by San Francisco Bay: The Story of Camp Fremont*. Charleston, SC: The History Press.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 11 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 127 Independence Drive

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County San Mateo and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1997 T 5S; R 3W; of Sec 22; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address 127 Independence Drive City Menlo Park Zip 94025

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 572791 mE/ 4148828 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN: 055-236-240

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

Building 3 (127 Independence Drive) was constructed in 1963 as a one-story Office Production type of building featuring Corporate Modern elements with a squared floor plan and flat roof set back from the street. It has a steel framed structural system with poured-in-place concrete walls. The south facing façade is symmetrical and divided into five bays with the center bay consisting of two sets of metal framed glazed doors flanked by full-length fixed windows. The center bay is enhanced with metal panels above the main entrance. **See Continuation Sheet.**

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) South elevation, view looking northwest, Dudek

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1963 (San Francisco Examiner, 1966)

*P7. Owner and Address:

SI 60 LLC
599 Castro St. Ste. 400
Mountain View, CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Fallin Steffen,
Dudek, 38 N Marengo Ave.,
Pasadena, CA 91101

*P9. Date Recorded:

12/21/2020

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Pedestrian

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey

report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Historical Resources Report for the 123 Independent Drive Project, Menlo Park, San Mateo County, California. 2021. Dudek.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

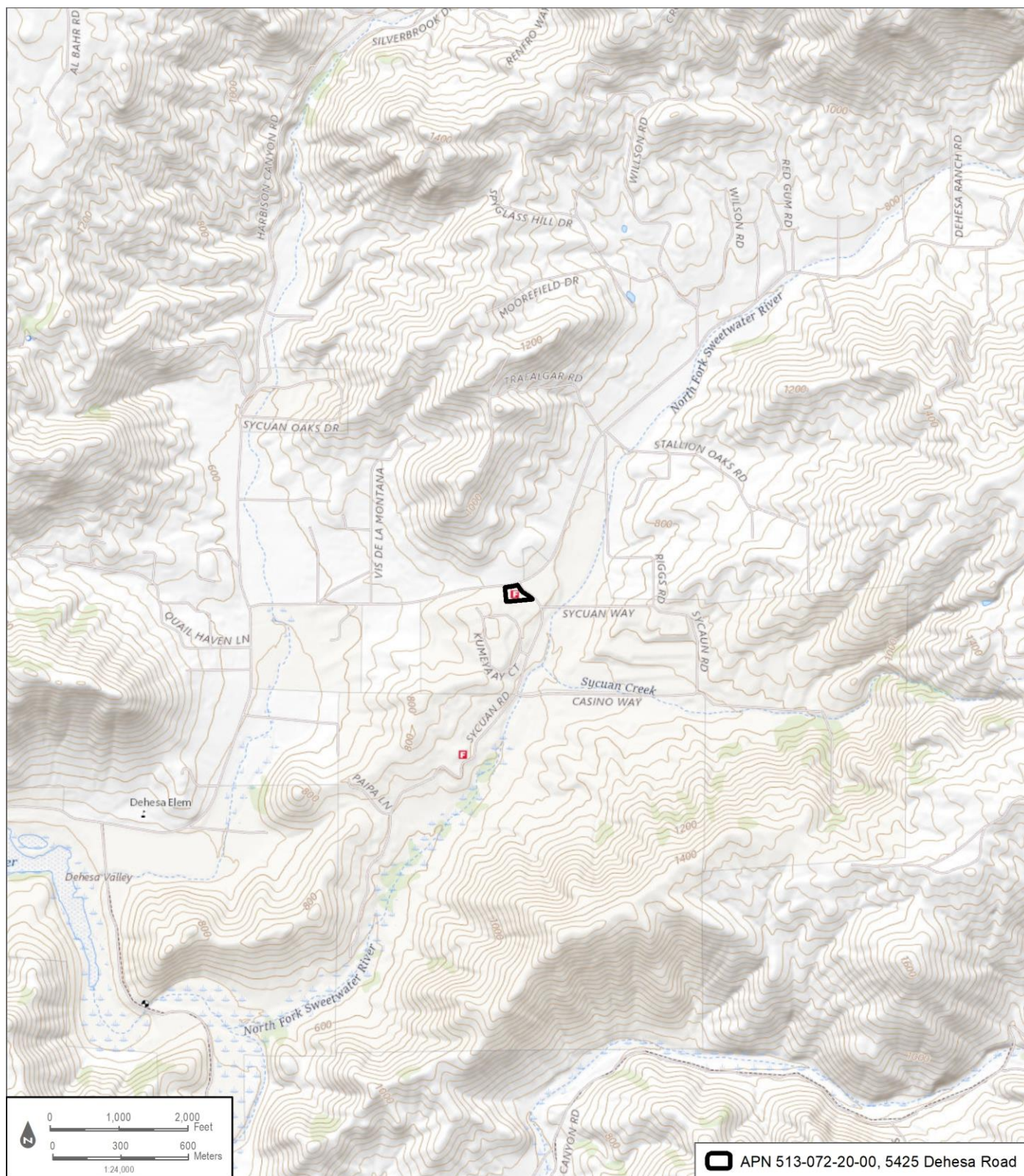
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

State of California & Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 of 11 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 127 Independence Drive
*Map Name: Alpine, California *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of map: 1997 (2000 ed.)



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 127 Independence Drive *NRHP Status Code 6Z
Page 3 of 11

B1. Historic Name: 127 Independence Drive
B2. Common Name: 127 Independence Drive
B3. Original Use: Office Building B4. Present Use: Office Building
*B5. Architectural Style: Corporate Modern

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
The subject property was constructed 1963. One building permit was located for this property. It was issued in 2007 for an exterior facelift. There are no other observed alterations.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____ *B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area N/A

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

Historical Overview

Post-Contact history for the State of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769-1821), Mexican Period (1821-1848), and American Period (1846-present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States. **See Continuation Sheet.**

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

*B12. References:

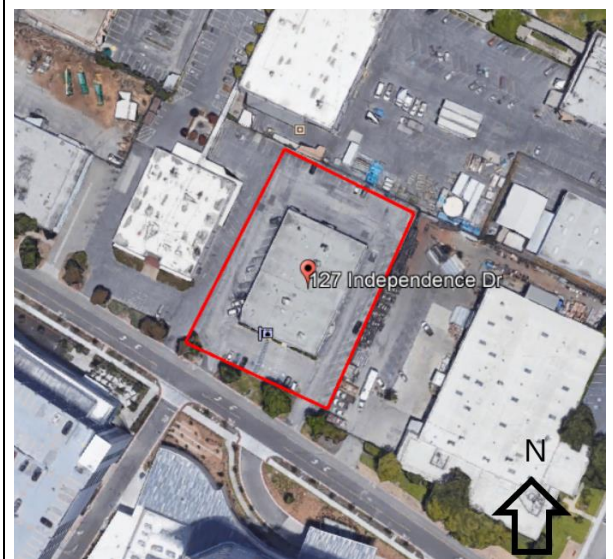
See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Sarah Corder, MFA
*Date of Evaluation March 25, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 127 Independence Drive

Page 4 of 11

*P3a. Description (continued):

The lower half of the bays to the east and west are clad with painted corrugated metal panels. Painted marblecrete aggregate panels are located on the south ends of the east and west elevations, which were likely the original materials used on the façade before the 2007 remodel. Windows on the east, west, and north elevations consists of tripartite, metal sash fixed windows and full-length metal sash fixed windows. Roll-up garage doors and additional entrances are located on the north elevation beneath contemporary shed roofs and on the east and west elevations. The south (main) elevation has an asphalt paved parking lot and is landscaped with shrubs and trees. There is a driveway to the east and west of the building and a parking lot to the north (rear).

*B10. Significance (continued):

Historical Overview of Menlo Park

The area now known as Menlo Park was inhabited by the Ohlone or Costanoan populations, who lived along the coast from the San Francisco Bay to the lower Salinas Valley. In the late 1700s, Alta California, which was part of Mexico remained a Spanish Colony as it had been for 150 years. However, Spain had never invested in the exploration of the northern portion of its North American territory. In 1769, the Portolá Expedition, led by Gaspar de Portolá of Spain was charged with marching from San Diego to the Monterey Bay to establish a settlement. A goal of King Carlos of Spain was to construct Missionary churches along the coast of Alta California to convert the local Indians into Catholics and thus subjects of the Spanish crown. The Portolá Expedition failed to recognize Monterey and continued marching north over San Pedro Mountain and Sweeney Ridge. On November 4, 1769, Portolá and his men encountered "...a large arm of the sea...some sort of harbor there within the mountains" becoming the first Europeans to see the San Francisco Bay (Treutlein 1968).

The area that would become Menlo Park was located between two missions, San Francisco del Asís founded in 1776 and Santa Clara de Asís founded in 1777. After first contact with Spanish explorers, aboriginal groups residing in the southern Bay Area were organized into a tribalet system, where villages were individual political units, numbering around 50. In 1795, the Spanish government granted the land that currently includes Menlo Park to Captain Don Dario Arguello, the ninth governor of Alto California. The land was named Rancho de las Pulgas and encompassed 35,240 acres stretching from San Mateo Creek to the north, San Francisquito Creek to the south, bay marshland to the east, and Cañada Road to the west. The property was passed to Don Dario's son, Don Luis Arguello, and in 1830 to Don Luis's widow, Doña Maria Soledad Ortega Arguello. By 1854, Doña Maria began selling off pieces of the rancho, dividing the 35,240 acres into smaller parcels (McGovern et al. 2015).

Two Irish immigrants, Dennis J. Oliver and Daniel C. McGlynn, purchased 1,700 acres (some sources say it was 640 acres) bordering County Road, now El Camino Real, and built two houses with a common entrance. In August 1854, the men erected an arched wooden gate with the name of their estate, "Menlo Park" in tribute to the village where they were born, Menlough, County Galway, Ireland. In 1863, the San Francisco & San Jose (SF & SJ) Railroad began their expansion south and constructed a train depot where the tracks ended. The station's closet landmark was the gates to the Oliver and McGlynn ranch and therefore the depot was named Menlo Park. Three years later the depot was completed, and the town of Menlo Park developed around it as a popular retreat from San Francisco with summer homes for businessmen and their families. Train service from Menlo Park to San Francisco was only one hour and 20 minutes and cost \$2.50 round trip, enabling the wealthy to commute, living in Menlo Park, and working in San Francisco (McGovern et al. 2015; CMP 2021).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 127 Independence Drive

Page 5 of 11

Despite the easy access to San Francisco, Menlo Park was slow to develop with a population less than 200 in 1870. In 1874, the City of Menlo Park was incorporated only to have its incorporation renewal denied two years later and local government control passed back to the County. In 1891, Stanford University opened nearby, which brought an influx of students to the area. Large estates were constructed east of the SF & SJ railroad tracks and in the northern section of Menlo Park. Development was further advanced with the outbreak of World War I in April 1917. The U.S. Army acquired more than 7,200 acres of land west of El Camino Real in Menlo Park and Palo Alto for a training camp, named Camp Fremont after Major General John C. Fremont. The Army's presence in the area brought many infrastructure improvements including paved roads, streetlights, sewers, gas service, water service, and railroad spurs. In addition to civic improvements, the presence of the military paycheck brought new merchants to El Camino Real and Menlo Park continued to grow. Despite the closing of Camp Fremont in December 1918, the war brought enough service center activity to reincorporate Menlo Park as a City in 1927 (Wilcox 2016; McGovern et al. 2015).

During World War II, Menlo Park continued to be the site of military activity with the construction of the Dibble General Hospital built on the old Timothy Hopkins estate between the railroad tracks, Middlefield and Ravenswood Avenues, and San Francisquito Creek. The 2,700-bed hospital operated between 1943 and 1946 and was intended to care for soldiers injured in the South Pacific. The hospital specialized in plastic surgery, blind care, neuropsychiatry, and orthopedics and was the site of many pioneering plastic surgery techniques. Upon the hospital's decommissioning in 1946, parts of the property were sold to Stanford University to construct student housing known as the "Stanford Village" to handle the increased enrollment from the G.I. Bill. That same year, the Sanford trustees formed a think-tank known as Stanford Research Institute (now SRI International), which performed client-sponsored research and development. Stanford Research Institute and the U.S. Geological Survey occupied many of the buildings of the former hospital and in 1948 the City acquired 29-acres of the former hospital grounds to build a civic center including the main library and city hall (MPCSD 2021; McGovern et al. 2015; MPCOC 2021).

After the war, the population of Menlo Park boomed and the City was developing as a leader in urban planning with the presence of Stanford Research Institute, the U.S. Geological Survey, and Sunset Magazine. In the 1950s, pioneering steps were taken to establish zoning-control, off-street parking in the business district, and the establishment of the Administrative-Professional zoning leading to the City's first Master Plan in 1952. The presence of Stanford University continued to have a large influence on the City's development and drew a high number of technological innovators to the area leading to the development of Silicon Valley, located in multiple cities in the Santa Clara Valley. Menlo Park held one of the highest concentrations of venture capital firms in the United States. By the 2010s, more than 40 venture capital firms were located along a two-mile stretch of Sand Hill Road from Santa Cruz Avenue to Highway 280 and have funded many well-known businesses including Apple Computers, Facebook, and Google. Menlo Park's population in 2019 rose to approximately 34,698 with its economy continuing to revolve around the private equity and venture capitalist firms on Sand Hill Road (MPCSD 2021; McGovern et al. 2015; MPCOC 2021).

Development History of Independence Drive, Constitution Drive, and Chrysler Drive

The original town center of Menlo Park was roughly located at El Camino Real and Santa Cruz Avenue. The project site and its immediate surroundings, sitting roughly two miles north of that intersection was undeveloped and largely vacant until the 1960s. Aerial photographs detail the development of the area. The 1930 aerial photograph clearly shows the route that is that now Highway 101, located immediately south of the project site. At that time, the area immediately surrounding the project site is vast open land with

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 127 Independence Drive

Page 6 of 11

no development. In 1941, Marsh Road and Highway 101 are clearly visible, while the area surrounding the project area continues to be vastly undeveloped with a few structures sparsely located west of Marsh Road. It is not until 1953 that there is a substantial increase of fully developed residential tracts located west of Marsh Road and south of Union Pacific Railroad lines; what appears to be the outlines of Independence Drive and Chrysler Drive are visible at this time. The area around the project site is undeveloped until 1963 when the Highway 101 Marsh Road on- and offramps, Independence Drive, Chrysler Drive, Constitution Drive, several industrial buildings, including Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are now in place on the city block that encompasses the project area. Building 5 is in place by 1968 although the land immediately north and south remains vacant. The city block is fully developed by 1980 as is the land north and south (NETR 2021: UCSB 2021).

Building 3: 127 Independence Drive (1963)

Historic aerial photographs indicate that throughout the course of its history, this building has retained its original scale and massing (NETR 20201; UCSB 2021). No original building permits were located, and the names of the architect and the contractor are unknown. Newspaper articles revealed Lytton Dental as the tenant in 1968 (SFE 1968). Internet research lists several companies including Neodyne Biosciences, Transcend Medical, Arrinex Inc., Cabochon Aesthetics Inc., and Peninsula Control Panel Inc. as lessees of the building. Building permits list the building's owner in 2007 as Independence Ventures LLC. Google Street view from March 2020 shows the name Arrinex listed on the marquee outside the building. Bloomberg lists the company as a medical device company that develops cryoablation technology for the treatment of chronic rhinitis. No other information is known regarding Arrinex Inc. (Bloomberg 2021).

Corporate Modern (1945-1970)

The Corporate Modern Style is stylistically related to the International Style, as such the two style's history is intricately linked. Corporate Modernism came to the United States in the 1930s after gaining popularity in Germany, Holland and France through architects such as Walter Gropius and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. The style soon spread to the United States in the 1930s, due in part to Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson's 1932 book titled *The International Style: Architecture Since 1922* for the New York Museum of Modern Art's exhibition. In their book, Hitchcock and Johnson introduced the term International and identified the three principles of architecture as volume, regularity, and avoiding the application of ornament. These three principals have been the baseline for American International Style architects such as Richard Neutra and Philip Johnson. The style became very popular in the mid-20th century in almost all forms of architecture, using precise and universal materials and techniques that allowed the style to be used anywhere in the world. The most common application was as the corporate office, creating walls of glass with sharp angles located in the downtowns of many cities (Sapphos 2009).

The main difference between Corporate Modern buildings and their predecessors was a lack of exterior support of solid masonry. They often depended on a metal interior skeleton and utilized glass curtain walls. This dependency on the metal frame resulted in windows hung in repeating patterns and brought another level of order to these already stripped-down buildings. Mies's designs specifically focused on perfection through mathematics, generating rectangular curtail wall designs displaying strong roots in the philosophy of the Bauhaus. This movement incorporated simple and precise designs and incorporated mass-

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 127 Independence Drive

Page 7 of 11

produced materials such as concrete, steel, and glass paired with functionality in design (SFPD 2010; McAlester 2015; HRG 2007).

Key character-defining features of the Corporate Modern style include:

- Use of concrete, steel and glass
- Rectilinear forms
- Large vertical expanses of concrete
- Lack of exterior ornamentation
- Glass curtain walls
- Use of steel mullions
- First floor has a slight setback under a canopy
- Decorative entry points with a variety of materials such as marble or tiles
- Design dictated by steel framing system

Office-Production Buildings (1940s-Present)

This type of building features a showroom or office building that is easily accessed by the public from the street and is attached to a warehouse or production facility. The building was usually constructed with a tenant in mind but would easily be used by any company in the same industry.

Character defining features include (IS Architecture 2019):

- Single-story
- Publicly accessible front office or showroom
- Minimal ornamentation, but elements that do exist are Modern
- Production/warehouse connected to front office/showroom
- Roll-up doors at secondary elevations
- Parking lots
- Landscape features only along street frontage
- Prominent signage at façade or freestanding

Identified Alterations

Dudek staff was able to pull a limited number of permits from the City of Menlo Park Building Division website pertaining to the subject property (APN 055-236-240) and on February 25, 2021 the City provided Dudek with all available permits for the property for new construction, demolition, alteration, and additions.

- 1976. Installation of a new sign (Permit no. A-14947)
- 1985. Commercial reroofing (Permit no. A-21306)
- 1997. Remove tar and gravel roof and replace with gablesheet (Permit no. A-032620)
- 2007. Tenant improvements - exterior facelift (#BLD2007-01499)

NRHP/CRHR Statement of Significance

The property located at 127 Independence Drive does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, either individually or as part of an existing historic district.

Criterion A/1: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 127 Independence Drive

Page 8 of 11

significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The subject property was completed in 1963, during the period of commercial and institutional growth in the northern portion of the city of Menlo Park. The property was constructed as an office building which hosted multiple tenants throughout its history beginning with the Lytton Dental, Neodyne Biosciences, Transcend Medical, Arrinex Inc., Cabochon Aesthetics Inc., and Peninsula Control Panel Inc. Although the property is broadly representative of the city's mid-century growth, it has no direct association with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of the City of Menlo Park, the State of California, or the Nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2: That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Archival research did not indicate that any previous property owners or people who have worked at this property are known to be historically significant figures at the national, state, or local level. As such, this property is not known to have any historical associations with people important to the nation's or state's past. Furthermore, to be found eligible under B/2 the property has to be directly tied to an important person and the place where that individual conducted or produced the work for which he or she is known. This property does not appear to be associated with any individual's important historic work and does not appear eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Building 3 does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, and it does not possess high artistic values. Building 3 is an example of the Office Production building typology with elements of the Corporate Modern architectural style constructed in 1963. It displays several character-defining features associated with the Office Production building typology including a single-story, front office accessible to the public, minimal design elements, a warehouse connected to office, roll-up doors at secondary elevations, a parking lot, and landscaping along street. Buildings of this type were originally constructed with a specific tenant in mind but could easily be used by other companies in similar industries. Despite the building's ability to convey the most basic elements of this building type, Building 3 does not stand as a distinctive or important example of the type.

The building possesses several character-defining features of the Corporate Modern architectural style including rectilinear forms, expanses of concrete, and a lack of exterior ornamentation. Despite displaying multiple characteristics of the style there is no indication that this building is distinctive, rather it lacks distinction from the many buildings constructed in the 1960s in the Corporate Modern style. It does not possess several key character-defining features that would separate it amongst other Menlo Park examples of an office and warehouse with Corporate Modern style elements. These key features include glass curtain walls, use of steel mullions, and design dictated by steel framing. The main difference between Corporate Modern buildings and their predecessors was a lack of exterior support of solid masonry. They often depended on a metal interior skeleton and utilized glass curtain walls. Building 3 does not display the key element of a glass curtain wall, making it less than distinctive example of the style. Additionally, due to the ubiquitous style for the period of

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 127 Independence Drive

Page 9 of 11

construction, it is unlikely to be the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value. For these reasons, 127 Independence Drive does not appear eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The property is not significant under Criterion D of the NRHP or Criterion 4 of the CRHR as a source, or likely source, of important historical information nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials or technologies.

City of Menlo Park Statement of Significance

For all of the reasons described above Building 3 is recommended not eligible under any of the H (Historic) Site District of the City of Menlo Park Designation Criteria, due to a lack of associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; lack of association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; lack of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or construction method, lack of association with a master or possess high artistic values; and cannot be identified as having the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Integrity Discussion

Building 3 maintains integrity of location, as it remains in its original location. The building does not retain integrity of design as it went underwent large-scale exterior alterations in 2007 altering its façade and original style. The building retains integrity of setting: upon its construction in 1963, the majority of buildings on the same city block had already been developed with commercial properties. The city block to the south, however, was completely devoid of development. Available historic aerial photographs with a gap from 1968 and 1980 show that the area fully developed sometime in that 12-year span of time. The building does not maintain integrity of materials and workmanship due to the replacement of the façade as well as several windows and doors. The building retains integrity of feeling, where the property retains the ability to express itself as an office building constructed in the 1960s. The building no longer retains integrity of association, since its construction the property has changed tenants multiple times, disassociating it with the original tenants, owners, or important events. In summary, while the building retains the requisite integrity for designation, it does not rise to the level of significance required for designation at the national, state, or local levels.

***B12. References:**

Ancestry.com. 2021. "TRG West." Menlo Park City Directory. Accessed January 7, 2021.

Andrus, Patrick W. and Rebecca H. Shrimpton. 2002. "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." *National Register Bulletin 15*. Accessed April 1, 2019. <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/nrb15.pdf>.

Bloomberg. Arrinex Inc. Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://www.bloomberg.com/profile/company/1699753D:US>.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 127 Independence Drive

Page 10 of 11

Boston Globe. 1968. "Sales Engineer.: Newspapers.com: *The Boston Globe* (Boston, Massachusetts). August 28, 1968, pg. 47.

City of Menlo Park. 2021. "Menlo Park History." Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://www.menlopark.org/888/Menlo-Park-history>.

Davey Tree Expert Company. Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://www.davey.com/>.

HRG (Historic Resources Group). 2007. *Cultural Resources of the Recent Past Historic Context Report*. The City of Pasadena, California.

IS Architecture. 2019. "Kearny Mesa Community Planning Area Historic Context Statement" Prepared for City of San Diego Planning Department. San Diego, California.

L3 Harris. Accessed January 8, 2021. <https://www.l3harris.com/>

Los Angeles Times. 1981. "Sales Application Engineer." Newspapers.com: *The Los Angeles Times*. April 25, 1981, pg. 73.

McAlester, V.S. 2015. *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York City, New York: Alfred A Knopf.

McGovern, Janet, Reg McGovern, Betty S. Veronico, and Nicholas A. Veronico. 2015. *Images of America: Menlo Park*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing.

Menlo Park Chamber of Commerce. 2021. Accessed January 7, 2021. "History of Menlo Park." <http://menloparkchamber.com/life-in-menlo-park/history/>.

Menlo Park City School District. 2021. "Thurlow Estate Becomes Dibble General Hospital Becomes SRI International." Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://district.mpcsd.org/Page/143>.

Morgan, W. 2004. *The Abrams Guide to American House Styles*. New York City, New York: Harry N Abrams Inc.

Morning Call. 1966. "Briefly." Newspapers.com: *The Morning Call* (Allentown, Pennsylvania). November 7, 1966, pg. 32.

NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC). 2021. Historic Aerial Photographs of Independence Drive, Constitution Drive, and Chrysler Drive, Menlo Park, CA dating from 1948, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1968, 1980, 1982, 1987, 1991, 1993, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. Accessed January 6, 2021. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Philadelphia Inquirer. 1965. "Regional Sales Mgr." Newspapers.com: *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania). December 5, 1965, pg. 181.

Sacramento Bee. 1996. "A Cloudy Climate." Newspapers.com: *Sacramento Bee* (Sacramento, California). July 1, 1996, pg. 41.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. 1888-1944. "Menlo Park." Edition 1888-1944. Accessed January 7, 2021.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 127 Independence Drive

Page 11 of 11

- San Francisco Examiner (SFE). 1962. "Detailer." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). April 22, 1962, pg. 42.
- SFE. 1962. "Machinist." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). March 4, 1962, pg. 61.
- SFE. 1962. "Structural Project Manager." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). October 14, 1962, pg. 69.
- SFE. 1968. "Dental Equip. Service Men." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). December 20, 1968, pg. 47.
- SFE. 1973. "Machinist, Journeymen." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). December 22, 1973, pg. 27.
- SFE. 1997 "Plumbing." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). June 18, 1997, pg. 39.
- SFE. 1998 "Systems Anaylst." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). February 23, 1998, pg. 37.
- San Francisco Planning Department. 2010. *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design: 1935-1970 Historic Context Statement*. The City of San Francisco Planning Department. San Francisco, California.
- Sapphos (Sapphos Environmental). 2009. *City of Long Beach Historic Context Statement*. Prepared for the City of Long Beach. July 2009.
- The Times. 1968. "Krebs Engineers." Newspapers.com: *The Times* (San Mateo, California). October 22, 1968, pg. 23.
- The Times. 1974. "Salesman." Newspapers.com: *The Times* (San Mateo, California). May 18, 1974, pg. 23.
- Treutlein, Theodore E. 1968. "The Portolá Expedition of 1769-1770." *California Historical Society Quarterly*. December 1968. Vol. 47 (4): 291-313.
- Twill Tech Inc. 2021. "Home." Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://twilltech.com/>
- UCSB (University of California, Santa Barbra). 2021. Historic Aerial Photographs of Independence Drive, Constitution Drive, and Chrysler Drive, Menlo Park, CA dating from 1930, 1941, 1943, 1956, 1963, 1965, 1980, 2000. Map & Imagery Laboratory (MIL) UCSB Library, Electronic Resource, http://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder. Accessed January 6, 2021.
- Wilcox, Barbra. 2016. *World War I Army Training by San Francisco Bay: The Story of Camp Fremont*. Charleston, SC: The History Press.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 11 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 130 Constitution Drive

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County San Mateo and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1997 T 5S; R 3W; of Sec 22; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address 130 Constitution Drive City Menlo Park Zip 94025

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 572794 mE/ 4148908 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN: 055-236-280

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

Building 4 (130 Constitution Drive) was constructed in 1962 as a two-story Office Production type of building featuring Corporate Moderne architectural elements with a rectangular floor plan and a flat roof. It has a steel framed structural system with painted, poured-in-place concrete walls. Windows on the north facing façade are located on the first and second floor consisting of metal sash, two-light, fixed and casement windows divided by narrow bays. The main entrance is located on the west elevation beneath a flat roof and consists of double metal, glazed doors flanked by full-length, metal sash, windows. **See Continuation Sheet.**

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) North
elevation, view looking
southeast, Dudek

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1963 (Aerial
photography)

*P7. Owner and Address:
SI 60 LLC
599 Castro St. Ste. 400
Mountain View, CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Fallin Steffen,
Dudek, 38 N Marengo Ave.,
Pasadena, CA 91101

*P9. Date Recorded:
12/21/2020

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Pedestrian

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey

report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Historical Resources Report for the 123 Independent Drive Project, Menlo Park, San Mateo County, California. 2021. Dudek.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

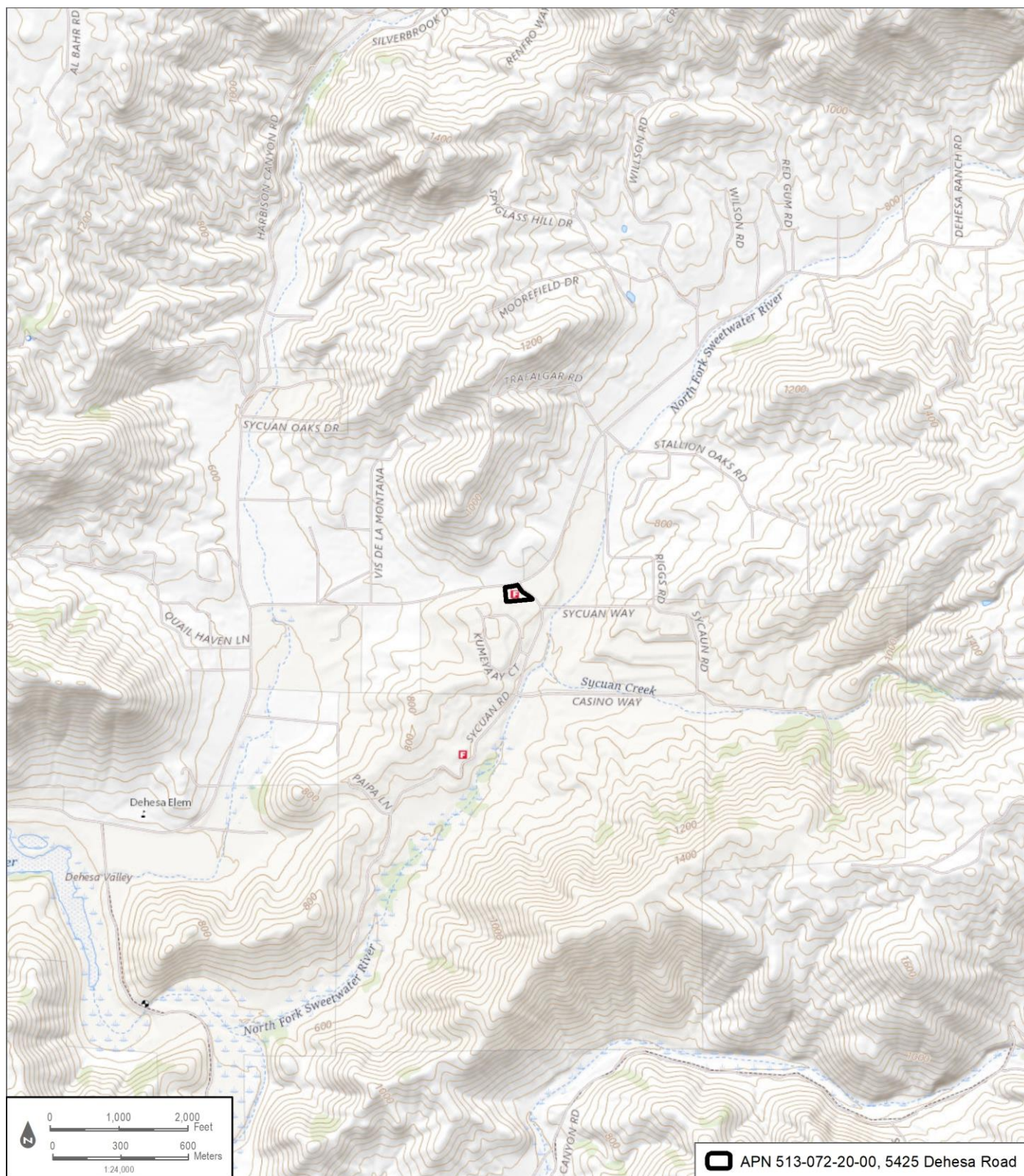
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

State of California & Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 of 11 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 130 Constitution Drive
*Map Name: Alpine, California *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of map: 1997 (2000 ed.)



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 130 Constitution Drive *NRHP Status Code 6Z
Page 3 of 11

B1. Historic Name: 130 Constitution Drive
B2. Common Name: 130 Constitution Drive
B3. Original Use: Office Building B4. Present Use: Office Building
*B5. Architectural Style: Corporate Modern

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

The subject property was constructed circa 1963 (Historic Aerial). One building permit was located for this property. It was issued in 2010 to reroof the building. Observed alterations include an addition of covered walkways to the south in 1982 and to the east in 1987 as seen in aerial photographs.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____ *B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area N/A

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

Historical Overview

Post-Contact history for the State of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769-1821), Mexican Period (1821-1848), and American Period (1846-present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States. **See Continuation Sheet.**

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

*B12. References:

See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Sarah Corder, MFA

*Date of Evaluation: March 25, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 130 Constitution Drive

Page 4 of 11

*P3a. Description (continued):

The driveway to the east has an attached double-height portico. The portico is directly adjacent to a covered walkway that extends to the east, seemingly connecting to the property to the east, 150 Constitution Drive. There is a second covered pedestrian walkway that connects from the southwest corner of the building and extends south, connecting to 123 Independence Drive.

*B10. Significance (continued):

Historical Overview of Menlo Park

The area now known as Menlo Park was inhabited by the Ohlone or Costanoan populations, who lived along the coast from the San Francisco Bay to the lower Salinas Valley. In the late 1700s, Alta California, which was part of Mexico remained a Spanish Colony as it had been for 150 years. However, Spain had never invested in the exploration of the northern portion of its North American territory. In 1769, the Portolá Expedition, led by Gaspar de Portolá of Spain was charged with marching from San Diego to the Monterey Bay to establish a settlement. A goal of King Carlos of Spain was to construct Missionary churches along the coast of Alta California to convert the local Indians into Catholics and thus subjects of the Spanish crown. The Portolá Expedition failed to recognize Monterey and continued marching north over San Pedro Mountain and Sweeney Ridge. On November 4, 1769, Portolá and his men encountered "...a large arm of the sea...some sort of harbor there within the mountains" becoming the first Europeans to see the San Francisco Bay (Treutlein 1968).

The area that would become Menlo Park was located between two missions, San Francisco del Asís founded in 1776 and Santa Clara de Asís founded in 1777. After first contact with Spanish explorers, aboriginal groups residing in the southern Bay Area were organized into a tribelet system, where villages were individual political units, numbering around 50. In 1795, the Spanish government granted the land that currently includes Menlo Park to Captain Don Dario Arguello, the ninth governor of Alto California. The land was named Rancho de las Pulgas and encompassed 35,240 acres stretching from San Mateo Creek to the north, San Francisquito Creek to the south, bay marshland to the east, and Cañada Road to the west. The property was passed to Don Dario's son, Don Luis Arguello, and in 1830 to Don Luis's widow, Doña Maria Soledad Ortega Arguello. By 1854, Doña Maria began selling off pieces of the rancho, dividing the 35,240 acres into smaller parcels (McGovern et al. 2015).

Two Irish immigrants, Dennis J. Oliver and Daniel C. McGlynn, purchased 1,700 acres (some sources say it was 640 acres) bordering County Road, now El Camino Real, and built two houses with a common entrance. In August 1854, the men erected an arched wooden gate with the name of their estate, "Menlo Park" in tribute to the village where they were born, Menlough, County Galway, Ireland. In 1863, the San Francisco & San Jose (SF & SJ) Railroad began their expansion south and constructed a train depot where the tracks ended. The station's closet landmark was the gates to the Oliver and McGlynn ranch and therefore the depot was named Menlo Park. Three years later the depot was completed, and the town of Menlo Park developed around it as a popular retreat from San Francisco with summer homes for businessmen and their families. Train service from Menlo Park to San Francisco was only one hour and 20 minutes and cost \$2.50 round trip, enabling the wealthy to commute, living in Menlo Park, and working in San Francisco (McGovern et al. 2015; CMP 2021).

Despite the easy access to San Francisco, Menlo Park was slow to develop with a population less than 200 in 1870. In 1874, the City of Menlo Park was incorporated only to have its incorporation renewal denied two years later and local government control passed back to

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 130 Constitution Drive

Page 5 of 11

the County. In 1891, Stanford University opened nearby, which brought an influx of students to the area. Large estates were constructed east of the SF & SJ railroad tracks and in the northern section of Menlo Park. Development was further advanced with the outbreak of World War I in April 1917. The U.S. Army acquired more than 7,200 acres of land west of El Camino Real in Menlo Park and Palo Alto for a training camp, named Camp Fremont after Major General John C. Fremont. The Army's presence in the area brought many infrastructure improvements including paved roads, streetlights, sewers, gas service, water service, and railroad spurs. In addition to civic improvements, the presence of the military paycheck brought new merchants to El Camino Real and Menlo Park continued to grow. Despite the closing of Camp Fremont in December 1918, the war brought enough service center activity to reincorporate Menlo Park as a City in 1927 (Wilcox 2016; McGovern et al. 2015).

During World War II, Menlo Park continued to be the site of military activity with the construction of the Dibble General Hospital built on the old Timothy Hopkins estate between the railroad tracks, Middlefield and Ravenswood Avenues, and San Francisquito Creek. The 2,700-bed hospital operated between 1943 and 1946 and was intended to care for soldiers injured in the South Pacific. The hospital specialized in plastic surgery, blind care, neuropsychiatry, and orthopedics and was the site of many pioneering plastic surgery techniques. Upon the hospital's decommissioning in 1946, parts of the property were sold to Stanford University to construct student housing known as the "Stanford Village" to handle the increased enrollment from the G.I. Bill. That same year, the Sanford trustees formed a think-tank known as Stanford Research Institute (now SRI International), which performed client-sponsored research and development. Stanford Research Institute and the U.S. Geological Survey occupied many of the buildings of the former hospital and in 1948 the City acquired 29-acres of the former hospital grounds to build a civic center including the main library and city hall (MPCSD 2021; McGovern et al. 2015; MPCOC 2021).

After the war, the population of Menlo Park boomed and the City was developing as a leader in urban planning with the presence of Stanford Research Institute, the U.S. Geological Survey, and Sunset Magazine. In the 1950s, pioneering steps were taken to establish zoning-control, off-street parking in the business district, and the establishment of the Administrative-Professional zoning leading to the City's first Master Plan in 1952. The presence of Stanford University continued to have a large influence on the City's development and drew a high number of technological innovators to the area leading to the development of Silicon Valley, located in multiple cities in the Santa Clara Valley. Menlo Park held one of the highest concentrations of venture capital firms in the United States. By the 2010s, more than 40 venture capital firms were located along a two-mile stretch of Sand Hill Road from Santa Cruz Avenue to Highway 280 and have funded many well-known businesses including Apple Computers, Facebook, and Google. Menlo Park's population in 2019 rose to approximately 34,698 with its economy continuing to revolve around the private equity and venture capitalist firms on Sand Hill Road (MPCSD 2021; McGovern et al. 2015; MPCOC 2021).

Development History of Independence Drive, Constitution Drive, and Chrysler Drive

The original town center of Menlo Park was roughly located at El Camino Real and Santa Cruz Avenue. The project site and its immediate surroundings, sitting roughly two miles north of that intersection was undeveloped and largely vacant until the 1960s. Aerial photographs detail the development of the area. The 1930 aerial photograph clearly shows the route that is that now Highway 101, located immediately south of the project site. At that time, the area immediately surrounding the project site is vast open land with no development. In 1941, Marsh Road and Highway 101 are clearly visible, while the area surrounding the project area continues to be vastly undeveloped with a few structures sparsely located west of Marsh Road. It is not until 1953 that there is a substantial

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 130 Constitution Drive

Page 6 of 11

increase of fully developed residential tracts located west of Marsh Road and south of Union Pacific Railroad lines; what appears to be the outlines of Independence Drive and Chrysler Drive are visible at this time. The area around the project site is undeveloped until 1963 when the Highway 101 Marsh Road on- and offramps, Independence Drive, Chrysler Drive, Constitution Drive, several industrial buildings, including Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are now in place on the city block that encompasses the project area. Building 5 is in place by 1968 although the land immediately north and south remains vacant. The city block is fully developed by 1980 as is the land north and south (NETR 2021: UCSB 2021).

Building 4: 130 Constitution Drive (1962)

Historic aerial photographs indicate that throughout the course of its history, this building has retained its original scale and massing (NETR 2021; UCSB 2021). No original building permits were located, and the names of the architect and the contractor are unknown. Newspaper classified ads and city directories revealed TRG West as the first tenant from 1962 to 1967. Building permits list the building's owner in 1997 as L3 Communications. Randtron is the next known tenant from 1978 to 1997 (SFE 1962; Menlo Park City Directories 1978; SFE 1998). Randtron was a designer and producer of microwave antenna systems and associated microwave components in the aerospace and Department of Defense environment (SFE 1998). Randtron was recently acquired by L3 Harris, a firm that specializes in military and defense systems (L3 Harris website 2021). Building permits list the building's owner in 1997 and 2010 as L3 Communications. The building is currently owned by SI 30 LLC.

Corporate Modern (1945-1970)

The Corporate Modern Style is stylistically related to the International Style, as such the two style's history is intricately linked. Corporate Modernism came to the United States in the 1930s after gaining popularity in Germany, Holland and France through architects such as Walter Gropius and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. The style soon spread to the United States in the 1930s, due in part to Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson's 1932 book titled *The International Style: Architecture Since 1922* for the New York Museum of Modern Art's exhibition. In their book, Hitchcock and Johnson introduced the term International and identified the three principles of architecture as volume, regularity, and avoiding the application of ornament. These three principals have been the baseline for American International Style architects such as Richard Neutra and Philip Johnson. The style became very popular in the mid-20th century in almost all forms of architecture, using precise and universal materials and techniques that allowed the style to be used anywhere in the world. The most common application was as the corporate office, creating walls of glass with sharp angles located in the downtowns of many cities (Sapphos 2009).

The main difference between Corporate Modern buildings and their predecessors was a lack of exterior support of solid masonry. They often depended on a metal interior skeleton and utilized glass curtain walls. This dependency on the metal frame resulted in windows hung in repeating patterns and brought another level of order to these already stripped-down buildings. Mies's designs specifically focused on perfection through mathematics, generating rectangular curtail wall designs displaying strong roots in the philosophy of the Bauhaus. This movement incorporated simple and precise designs and incorporated mass-

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 130 Constitution Drive

Page 7 of 11

produced materials such as concrete, steel, and glass paired with functionality in design (SFPD 2010; McAlester 2015; HRG 2007).

Key character-defining features of the Corporate Modern style include:

- Use of concrete, steel and glass
- Rectilinear forms
- Large vertical expanses of concrete
- Lack of exterior ornamentation
- Glass curtain walls
- Use of steel mullions
- First floor has a slight setback under a canopy
- Decorative entry points with a variety of materials such as marble or tiles
- Design dictated by steel framing system

Office-Production Buildings (1940s-Present)

This type of building features a showroom or office building that is easily accessed by the public from the street and is attached to a warehouse or production facility. The building was usually constructed with a tenant in mind but would easily be used by any company in the same industry.

Character defining features include (IS Architecture 2019):

- Single-story
- Publicly accessible front office or showroom
- Minimal ornamentation, but elements that do exist are Modern
- Production/warehouse connected to front office/showroom
- Roll-up doors at secondary elevations
- Parking lots
- Landscape features only along street frontage
- Prominent signage at façade or freestanding

Identified Alterations

Dudek staff was able to pull a limited number of permits from the City of Menlo Park Building Division website pertaining to the subject property (APN 055-236-280) and on February 25, 2021 the City provided Dudek with all available permits for the property for new construction, demolition, alteration, and additions.

- 1968. New awning (Permit no. A-10962)
- 1973. Install new sign (Permit no. A-13348)
- 1977. Construction of new fence (Permit no. A-15158)
- 1997. Commercial reroofing (Permit no. A-033540)
- 2010. Permit to reroof building (#BLD2010-00573)
- Unknown date: Addition of covered walkways to the south in 1982 and to the east in 1987 as seen in aerial photographs

NRHP/CRHR Statement of Significance

The property located at 130 Constitution Drive does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, either individually or as part of an existing historic district.

Criterion A/1: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 130 Constitution Drive

Page 8 of 11

to the broad patterns of our history.

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The subject property was constructed in 1962, during the period of commercial and institutional growth in the northern portion of the city of Menlo Park. The subject property was constructed as an office building which hosted two known tenants, TRG West and Randtron. Although the property is broadly representative of the city's mid-century growth, it has no direct association with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of the City of Menlo Park, the State of California, or the Nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2: That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Archival research did not indicate that any previous property owners or people who have worked at this property are known to be historically significant figures at the national, state, or local level. As such, this property is not known to have any historical associations with people important to the nation's or state's past. Furthermore, to be found eligible under B/2 the property has to be directly tied to an important person and the place where that individual conducted or produced the work for which he or she is known. This property does not appear to be associated with any individual's important historic work and does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Building 4 does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, and it does not possess high artistic values. Building 4 was constructed in 1962 and is an example of the Office Production building typology with elements of the Corporate Modern architectural style. It displays several character-defining features associated with the Office Production building typology including minimal design elements, a front office accessible to the public, a parking lot, and landscaping along the street. Buildings of this type were originally constructed with a specific tenant in mind but could easily be used by other companies in similar industries. Despite the building's ability to convey the most basic elements of this building type, Building 4 does not stand as a distinctive or important example of the type.

The building possesses several character-defining features of the Corporate Modern architectural style including use of concrete and glass, rectilinear forms, lack of exterior ornamentation, large vertical expanses of concrete, and design dictated by steel framing systems. Despite displaying multiple characteristics of the style there is no indication that this building is distinctive, rather it lacks distinction from the many buildings constructed in the 1960s in the Corporate Modern style. It does not possess several key character-defining features that would separate it amongst other Menlo Park examples of an office and warehouse with Corporate Modern style elements. These key features include glass curtain walls, use of steel mullions, and design dictated by steel framing. The main difference between Corporate Modern buildings and their predecessors was a lack of exterior support of solid masonry. They often depended on a metal interior skeleton and utilized glass curtain walls. Building 4 does not display the key element of a glass curtain wall making it less than distinctive example

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 130 Constitution Drive

Page 9 of 11

of the style. Additionally, due to the ubiquitous style for the period of construction, it is unlikely to be the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value. Alterations to the building include addition of a covered walkway connecting Building 4 to Building 2 and 6. For these reasons, Building 4, 130 Constitution Drive does not appear eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The property is not significant under Criterion D of the NRHP or Criterion 4 of the CRHR as a source, or likely source, of important historical information nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials or technologies.

City of Menlo Park Statement of Significance

For all of the reasons described above Building 4 is recommended not eligible under any of the H (Historic) Site District of the City of Menlo Park Designation Criteria, due to a lack of associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; lack of association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; lack of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or construction method, lack of association with a master or possess high artistic values; and cannot be identified as having the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Integrity Discussion

Building 4 maintains integrity of location, as it remains in its original location. The building retains integrity of design as it has not undergone any large-scale exterior alterations since its construction and maintains the essential features of form, plan, space, structure, and style. The building retains integrity of setting: upon its construction in 1962, the majority of buildings on the block had already been developed with commercial properties. The city block to the north, however, was completely devoid of development. Available historic aerial photographs with a gap from 1968 and 1980 show that area fully developed sometime in that 12-year span of time. The building retains integrity of materials and workmanship due to the retention of the physical elements that date from its construction. The building also retains integrity of feeling, where the property retains the ability to express itself as an office building constructed in the 1960s. The building no longer retains integrity of association with any previous owners, occupants, or important events. In summary, while the building retains the requisite integrity for designation, it does not rise to the level of significance required for designation at the national, state, or local levels.

***B12. References:**

Ancestry.com. 2021. "TRG West." Menlo Park City Directory. Accessed January 7, 2021.

Andrus, Patrick W. and Rebecca H. Shrimpton. 2002. "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." *National Register Bulletin 15*. Accessed April 1, 2019. <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/nrb15.pdf>.

Bloomberg. Arrinex Inc. Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://www.bloomberg.com/profile/company/1699753D:US>.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 130 Constitution Drive

Page 10 of 11

Boston Globe. 1968. "Sales Engineer.: Newspapers.com: *The Boston Globe* (Boston, Massachusetts). August 28, 1968, pg. 47.

City of Menlo Park. 2021. "Menlo Park History." Accessed January 7, 2021.
<https://www.menlopark.org/888/Menlo-Park-history>.

Davey Tree Expert Company. Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://www.davey.com/>.

HRG (Historic Resources Group). 2007. *Cultural Resources of the Recent Past Historic Context Report*. The City of Pasadena, California.

IS Architecture. 2019. "Kearny Mesa Community Planning Area Historic Context Statement" Prepared for City of San Diego Planning Department. San Diego, California.

L3 Harris. Accessed January 8, 2021. <https://www.l3harris.com/>

Los Angeles Times. 1981. "Sales Application Engineer." Newspapers.com: *The Los Angeles Times*. April 25, 1981, pg. 73.

McAlester, V.S. 2015. *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York City, New York: Alfred A Knopf.

McGovern, Janet, Reg McGovern, Betty S. Veronico, and Nicholas A. Veronico. 2015. *Images of America: Menlo Park*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing.

Menlo Park Chamber of Commerce. 2021. Accessed January 7, 2021. "History of Menlo Park." <http://menloparkchamber.com/life-in-menlo-park/history/>.

Menlo Park City School District. 2021. "Thurlow Estate Becomes Dibble General Hospital Becomes SRI International." Accessed January 7, 2021.
<https://district.mpcsd.org/Page/143>.

Morgan, W. 2004. *The Abrams Guide to American House Styles*. New York City, New York: Harry N Abrams Inc.

Morning Call. 1966. "Briefly." Newspapers.com: *The Morning Call* (Allentown, Pennsylvania). November 7, 1966, pg. 32.

NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC). 2021. Historic Aerial Photographs of Independence Drive, Constitution Drive, and Chrysler Drive, Menlo Park, CA dating from 1948, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1968, 1980, 1982, 1987, 1991, 1993, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. Accessed January 6, 2021.
<https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Philadelphia Inquirer. 1965. "Regional Sales Mgr." Newspapers.com: *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania). December 5, 1965, pg. 181.

Sacramento Bee. 1996. "A Cloudy Climate." Newspapers.com: *Sacramento Bee* (Sacramento, California). July 1, 1996, pg. 41.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. 1888-1944. "Menlo Park." Edition 1888-1944. Accessed January 7, 2021.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 130 Constitution Drive

Page 11 of 11

- San Francisco Examiner (SFE). 1962. "Detailer." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). April 22, 1962, pg. 42.
- SFE. 1962. "Machinist." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). March 4, 1962, pg. 61.
- SFE. 1962. "Structural Project Manager." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). October 14, 1962, pg. 69.
- SFE. 1968. "Dental Equip. Service Men." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). December 20, 1968, pg. 47.
- SFE. 1973. "Machinist, Journeymen." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). December 22, 1973, pg. 27.
- SFE. 1997 "Plumbing." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). June 18, 1997, pg. 39.
- SFE. 1998 "Systems Anaylst." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). February 23, 1998, pg. 37.
- San Francisco Planning Department. 2010. *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design: 1935-1970 Historic Context Statement*. The City of San Francisco Planning Department. San Francisco, California.
- Sapphos (Sapphos Environmental). 2009. *City of Long Beach Historic Context Statement*. Prepared for the City of Long Beach. July 2009.
- The Times. 1968. "Krebs Engineers." Newspapers.com: *The Times* (San Mateo, California). October 22, 1968, pg. 23.
- The Times. 1974. "Salesman." Newspapers.com: *The Times* (San Mateo, California). May 18, 1974, pg. 23.
- Treutlein, Theodore E. 1968. "The Portolá Expedition of 1769-1770." *California Historical Society Quarterly*. December 1968. Vol. 47 (4): 291-313.
- Twill Tech Inc. 2021. "Home." Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://twilltech.com/>
- UCSB (University of California, Santa Barbra). 2021. Historic Aerial Photographs of Independence Drive, Constitution Drive, and Chrysler Drive, Menlo Park, CA dating from 1930, 1941, 1943, 1956, 1963, 1965, 1980, 2000. Map & Imagery Laboratory (MIL) UCSB Library, Electronic Resource, http://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder. Accessed January 6, 2021.
- Wilcox, Barbra. 2016. *World War I Army Training by San Francisco Bay: The Story of Camp Fremont*. Charleston, SC: The History Press.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 11 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1205 Chrysler Drive

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County San Mateo and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1997 T 5S; R 3W; of Sec 22; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address 1205 Chrysler Drive City Menlo Park Zip 94025

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 572873 mE/ 4148795 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN: 055-236-300

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

Building 5 (1205 Chrysler Drive) was constructed in 1968 as a one-story Office Production type of building with a nearly-rectangular floor plan constructed with Corporate Modern style architectural elements. The building is covered by a metal sheet mansard roof on the south and a flat roof to the north. The exterior walls on the south section of the building are clad with blond brick veneer and full-length windows; the north section features poured-in-place concrete walls. **See Continuation Sheet.**

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) North elevation, view looking southeast, Dudek

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1968 (Aerial photography)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Sobrato Interests 3 Si 60 LLC
599 Castro St. Ste. 400
Mountain View, CA 94041

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Fallin Steffen,
Dudek, 38 N Marengo Ave.,
Pasadena, CA 91101

*P9. Date Recorded:
12/21/2020

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Pedestrian

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

Historical Resources Report for the 123 Independent Drive Project, Menlo Park, San Mateo County, California. 2021. Dudek.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

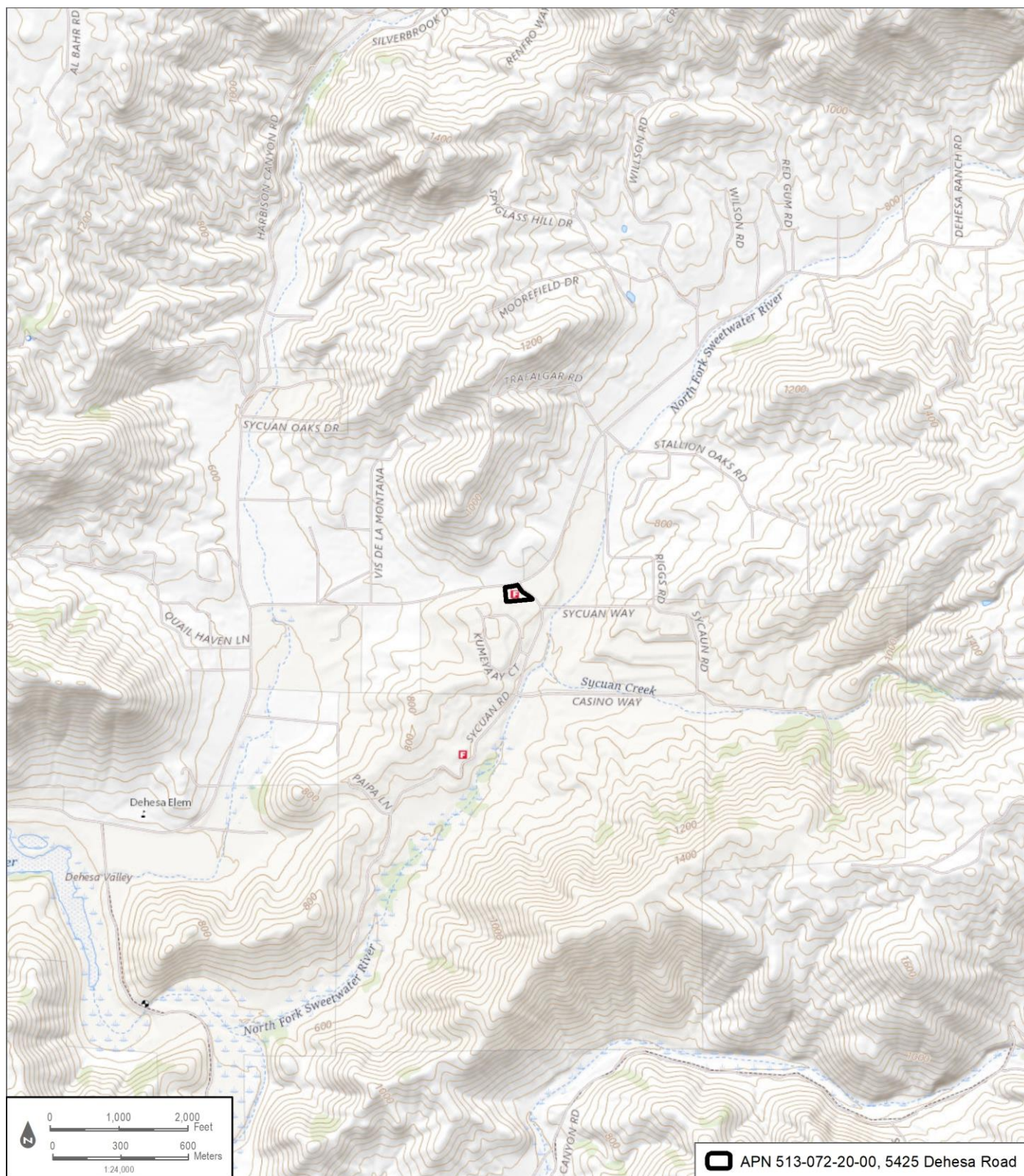
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

State of California & Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 of 11 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1205 Chrysler Drive
*Map Name: Alpine, California *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of map: 1997 (2000 ed.)



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1205 Chrysler Drive *NRHP Status Code 6Z
Page 3 of 11

B1. Historic Name: 1205 Chrysler Drive
B2. Common Name: 1205 Chrysler Drive
B3. Original Use: Office Building B4. Present Use: Office Building
*B5. Architectural Style: Corporate Modern

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
The subject property was constructed circa 1968 (Historic Aerial). Two building permit was located for this property. One was issued in 2004 for a reroof, and on in 2011 for another reroof. No other alterations were observed.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____ *B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area N/A

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

Historical Overview

Post-Contact history for the State of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769-1821), Mexican Period (1821-1848), and American Period (1846-present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States. **See Continuation Sheet.**

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

*B12. References:

See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Sarah Corder, MFA
*Date of Evaluation: March 25, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1205 Chrysler Drive

Page 4 of 11

*P3a. Description (continued):

The asymmetrical façade faces east, and the main entrance features metal sash, double-glazed doors. Additional entrances are located on the south and west elevations that include single doors and roll-up doors. A parking lot is located to the west and north of the building. The site is landscaped with mature shrubs and trees.

*B10. Significance (continued):

Historical Overview of Menlo Park

The area now known as Menlo Park was inhabited by the Ohlone or Costanoan populations, who lived along the coast from the San Francisco Bay to the lower Salinas Valley. In the late 1700s, Alta California, which was part of Mexico remained a Spanish Colony as it had been for 150 years. However, Spain had never invested in the exploration of the northern portion of its North American territory. In 1769, the Portolá Expedition, led by Gaspar de Portolá of Spain was charged with marching from San Diego to the Monterey Bay to establish a settlement. A goal of King Carlos of Spain was to construct Missionary churches along the coast of Alta California to convert the local Indians into Catholics and thus subjects of the Spanish crown. The Portolá Expedition failed to recognize Monterey and continued marching north over San Pedro Mountain and Sweeney Ridge. On November 4, 1769, Portolá and his men encountered "...a large arm of the sea...some sort of harbor there within the mountains" becoming the first Europeans to see the San Francisco Bay (Treutlein 1968).

The area that would become Menlo Park was located between two missions, San Francisco del Asís founded in 1776 and Santa Clara de Asís founded in 1777. After first contact with Spanish explorers, aboriginal groups residing in the southern Bay Area were organized into a tribalet system, where villages were individual political units, numbering around 50. In 1795, the Spanish government granted the land that currently includes Menlo Park to Captain Don Dario Arguello, the ninth governor of Alto California. The land was named Rancho de las Pulgas and encompassed 35,240 acres stretching from San Mateo Creek to the north, San Francisco Creek to the south, bay marshland to the east, and Cañada Road to the west. The property was passed to Don Dario's son, Don Luis Arguello, and in 1830 to Don Luis's widow, Doña Maria Soledad Ortega Arguello. By 1854, Doña Maria began selling off pieces of the rancho, dividing the 35,240 acres into smaller parcels (McGovern et al. 2015).

Two Irish immigrants, Dennis J. Oliver and Daniel C. McGlynn, purchased 1,700 acres (some sources say it was 640 acres) bordering County Road, now El Camino Real, and built two houses with a common entrance. In August 1854, the men erected an arched wooden gate with the name of their estate, "Menlo Park" in tribute to the village where they were born, Menlough, County Galway, Ireland. In 1863, the San Francisco & San Jose (SF & SJ) Railroad began their expansion south and constructed a train depot where the tracks ended. The station's closet landmark was the gates to the Oliver and McGlynn ranch and therefore the depot was named Menlo Park. Three years later the depot was completed, and the town of Menlo Park developed around it as a popular retreat from San Francisco with summer homes for businessmen and their families. Train service from Menlo Park to San Francisco was only one hour and 20 minutes and cost \$2.50 round trip, enabling the wealthy to commute, living in Menlo Park, and working in San Francisco (McGovern et al. 2015; CMP 2021).

Despite the easy access to San Francisco, Menlo Park was slow to develop with a population less than 200 in 1870. In 1874, the City of Menlo Park was incorporated only to have its incorporation renewal denied two years later and local government control passed back to the County. In 1891, Stanford University opened nearby, which brought an influx of students

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1205 Chrysler Drive

Page 5 of 11

to the area. Large estates were constructed east of the SF & SJ railroad tracks and in the northern section of Menlo Park. Development was further advanced with the outbreak of World War I in April 1917. The U.S. Army acquired more than 7,200 acres of land west of El Camino Real in Menlo Park and Palo Alto for a training camp, named Camp Fremont after Major General John C. Fremont. The Army's presence in the area brought many infrastructure improvements including paved roads, streetlights, sewers, gas service, water service, and railroad spurs. In addition to civic improvements, the presence of the military paycheck brought new merchants to El Camino Real and Menlo Park continued to grow. Despite the closing of Camp Fremont in December 1918, the war brought enough service center activity to reincorporate Menlo Park as a City in 1927 (Wilcox 2016; McGovern et al. 2015).

During World War II, Menlo Park continued to be the site of military activity with the construction of the Dibble General Hospital built on the old Timothy Hopkins estate between the railroad tracks, Middlefield and Ravenswood Avenues, and San Francisco Creek. The 2,700-bed hospital operated between 1943 and 1946 and was intended to care for soldiers injured in the South Pacific. The hospital specialized in plastic surgery, blind care, neuropsychiatry, and orthopedics and was the site of many pioneering plastic surgery techniques. Upon the hospital's decommissioning in 1946, parts of the property were sold to Stanford University to construct student housing known as the "Stanford Village" to handle the increased enrollment from the G.I. Bill. That same year, the Sanford trustees formed a think-tank known as Stanford Research Institute (now SRI International), which performed client-sponsored research and development. Stanford Research Institute and the U.S. Geological Survey occupied many of the buildings of the former hospital and in 1948 the City acquired 29-acres of the former hospital grounds to build a civic center including the main library and city hall (MPCSD 2021; McGovern et al. 2015; MPCOC 2021).

After the war, the population of Menlo Park boomed and the City was developing as a leader in urban planning with the presence of Stanford Research Institute, the U.S. Geological Survey, and Sunset Magazine. In the 1950s, pioneering steps were taken to establish zoning-control, off-street parking in the business district, and the establishment of the Administrative-Professional zoning leading to the City's first Master Plan in 1952. The presence of Stanford University continued to have a large influence on the City's development and drew a high number of technological innovators to the area leading to the development of Silicon Valley, located in multiple cities in the Santa Clara Valley. Menlo Park held one of the highest concentrations of venture capital firms in the United States. By the 2010s, more than 40 venture capital firms were located along a two-mile stretch of Sand Hill Road from Santa Cruz Avenue to Highway 280 and have funded many well-known businesses including Apple Computers, Facebook, and Google. Menlo Park's population in 2019 rose to approximately 34,698 with its economy continuing to revolve around the private equity and venture capitalist firms on Sand Hill Road (MPCSD 2021; McGovern et al. 2015; MPCOC 2021).

Development History of Independence Drive, Constitution Drive, and Chrysler Drive

The original town center of Menlo Park was roughly located at El Camino Real and Santa Cruz Avenue. The project site and its immediate surroundings, sitting roughly two miles north of that intersection was undeveloped and largely vacant until the 1960s. Aerial photographs detail the development of the area. The 1930 aerial photograph clearly shows the route that is that now Highway 101, located immediately south of the project site. At that time, the area immediately surrounding the project site is vast open land with no development. In 1941, Marsh Road and Highway 101 are clearly visible, while the area surrounding the project area continues to be vastly undeveloped with a few structures sparsely located west of Marsh Road. It is not until 1953 that there is a substantial increase of fully developed residential tracts located west of Marsh Road and south of

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1205 Chrysler Drive

Page 6 of 11

Union Pacific Railroad lines; what appears to be the outlines of Independence Drive and Chrysler Drive are visible at this time. The area around the project site is undeveloped until 1963 when the Highway 101 Marsh Road on- and offramps, Independence Drive, Chrysler Drive, Constitution Drive, several industrial buildings, including Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are now in place on the city block that encompasses the project area. Building 5 is in place by 1968 although the land immediately north and south remains vacant. The city block is fully developed by 1980 as is the land north and south (NETR 2021: UCSB 2021).

Building 5: 1205 Chrysler Drive (1968)

Historic aerial photographs indicate that throughout the course of its history, this building has retained its original scale and massing (NETR 2021; UCSB 2021). No original building permits were located, and the names of the architect and the contractor are unknown. The building's first occupant was Krebs Engineering and it appears they remained at 1205 Chrysler from 1968 until 1996 when they moved to Arizona (The Times 1968; SB 1996). Krebs Engineering was known as a "specialist in the design and manufacturing of liquid cyclones for the metallurgical chemical processing and pulp and paper fields" (TSB 1968). Roto Rooter is listed as tenant in 1997 (SFE 1997). Google Street view imagery dating from March 2020 indicates that Pan-Pacific Mechanical was located at 1205 Chrysler, but a "For Lease" sign was located out front indicating it was vacant as of then (Google Street View 2020).

Corporate Modern (1945-1970)

The Corporate Modern Style is stylistically related to the International Style, as such the two style's history is intricately linked. Corporate Modernism came to the United States in the 1930s after gaining popularity in Germany, Holland and France through architects such as Walter Gropius and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. The style soon spread to the United States in the 1930s, due in part to Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson's 1932 book titled *The International Style: Architecture Since 1922* for the New York Museum of Modern Art's exhibition. In their book, Hitchcock and Johnson introduced the term International and identified the three principles of architecture as volume, regularity, and avoiding the application of ornament. These three principals have been the baseline for American International Style architects such as Richard Neutra and Philip Johnson. The style became very popular in the mid-20th century in almost all forms of architecture, using precise and universal materials and techniques that allowed the style to be used anywhere in the world. The most common application was as the corporate office, creating walls of glass with sharp angles located in the downtowns of many cities (Sapphos 2009).

The main difference between Corporate Modern buildings and their predecessors was a lack of exterior support of solid masonry. They often depended on a metal interior skeleton and utilized glass curtain walls. This dependency on the metal frame resulted in windows hung in repeating patterns and brought another level of order to these already stripped-down buildings. Mies's designs specifically focused on perfection through mathematics, generating rectangular curtail wall designs displaying strong roots in the philosophy of the Bauhaus. This movement incorporated simple and precise designs and incorporated mass-

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1205 Chrysler Drive

Page 7 of 11

produced materials such as concrete, steel, and glass paired with functionality in design (SFPD 2010; McAlester 2015; HRG 2007).

Key character-defining features of the Corporate Modern style include:

- Use of concrete, steel and glass
- Rectilinear forms
- Large vertical expanses of concrete
- Lack of exterior ornamentation
- Glass curtain walls
- Use of steel mullions
- First floor has a slight setback under a canopy
- Decorative entry points with a variety of materials such as marble or tiles
- Design dictated by steel framing system

Office-Production Buildings (1940s-Present)

This type of building features a showroom or office building that is easily accessed by the public from the street and is attached to a warehouse or production facility. The building was usually constructed with a tenant in mind but would easily be used by any company in the same industry.

Character defining features include (IS Architecture 2019):

- Single-story
- Publicly accessible front office or showroom
- Minimal ornamentation, but elements that do exist are Modern
- Production/warehouse connected to front office/showroom
- Roll-up doors at secondary elevations
- Parking lots
- Landscape features only along street frontage
- Prominent signage at façade or freestanding

Identified Alterations

Dudek staff was able to pull a limited number of permits from the City of Menlo Park Building Division website pertaining to the subject property (APN 055-236-300) and on February 25, 2021 the City provided Dudek with all available permits for the property for new construction, demolition, alteration, and additions.

- 1968. Installation of a sign (Permit no. A-11084)
- 1973. Alterations to the office (Permit no. A-13215)
- 1979. Reroofing (Permit no. A-16508)
- 1980. Addition of a commercial canopy (Permit no. A-17177)
- 1988. Reroofing (Permit no. A-24022)
- 2004. Permit to reroof (#BLD2004-01198)
- 2011. Permit to reroof (#BLD2011-01454)

NRHP/CRHR Statement of Significance

The property located at 1205 Chrysler Drive does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, either individually or as part of an existing historic district.

Criterion A/1: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1205 Chrysler Drive

Page 8 of 11

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The subject property was constructed in 1968, during the period of commercial and institutional growth in the northern portion of the city of Menlo Park. The subject property was constructed for Krebs Engineers. Although the property served as the company's headquarters, there is no indication that the construction of the building or its use had a broad effect on the history of city of Menlo Park or the company. Although the property is broadly representative of the City's mid-century growth, it has no direct association with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of the City of Menlo Park, the State of California, or the Nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2: That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Archival research did not indicate that any previous property owners or people who have worked at this property are known to be historically significant figures at the national, state, or local level. As such, this property is not known to have any historical associations with people important to the nation's or state's past. Furthermore, to be found eligible under B/2 the property has to be directly tied to an important person and the place where that individual conducted or produced the work for which he or she is known. This property does not appear to be associated with any individual's important historic work and does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Building 5 does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, and it does not possess high artistic values. Building 5 was constructed in 1968 and is an example of the Office Production building typology with elements of the Corporate Modern architectural style. It displays several character-defining features associated with the Office Production building typology including single-story, a front office accessible to the public, minimal design elements, a warehouse connected to office, roll-up doors at secondary elevations, a parking lot, and landscaping along the street. Buildings of this type were originally constructed with a specific tenant in mind but could easily be used by other companies in similar industries. Despite the building's ability to convey the most basic elements of this building type, Building 5 does not stand as a distinctive or important example of the type.

The building possesses several character-defining features of the Corporate Modern architectural style including use of concrete, steel, and glass, rectilinear forms, large vertical expanses of concrete, lack of exterior ornamentation, glass curtain walls, use of steel mullions, decorative entry points with use of stone, and design dictated by steel framing system. Despite the building's ability to convey the most basic elements of the Corporate Modern style of architecture, Building 5 does not stand as distinctive or important example of the style and does not represent the work of a master architect.

Despite displaying multiple characteristics of the style there is no indication that this building is distinctive, rather it lacks distinction from the many buildings constructed in the 1960s in the Corporate Modern style. It does not possess key character-defining features that would separate it amongst other examples of an office

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1205 Chrysler Drive

Page 9 of 11

and warehouse with Corporate Modern style elements. For these reasons, Building 5 does not appear eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The property is not significant under Criterion D of the NRHP or Criterion 4 of the CRHR as a source, or likely source, of important historical information nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials or technologies.

City of Menlo Park Statement of Significance

For all of the reasons described above Building 5 is recommended not eligible under any of the H (Historic) Site District of the City of Menlo Park Designation Criteria, due to a lack of associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; lack of association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; lack of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or construction method, lack of association with a master or possess high artistic values; and cannot be identified as having the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Integrity Discussion

Building 5 maintains integrity of location, as it remains in its original location. The building maintains integrity of design as it has not undergone any large-scale exterior alterations since its construction and maintains the essential features of form, plan, space, structure, and style. The building retains integrity of setting: upon its construction in 1968, most buildings on the city block and to the east had already been developed with commercial properties. The building maintains integrity of materials and workmanship due to the retention of the physical elements that date from its construction. The building also maintains integrity of feeling, where the property retains the ability to express itself as an office building constructed in the 1960s. The building no longer retains integrity of association with any previous owners, occupants, or important events. In summary, while the building retains the requisite integrity for designation, it does not rise to the level of significance required for designation at the national, state or local levels.

***B12. References:**

Ancestry.com. 2021. "TRG West." Menlo Park City Directory. Accessed January 7, 2021.

Andrus, Patrick W. and Rebecca H. Shrimpton. 2002. "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." *National Register Bulletin 15*. Accessed April 1, 2019. <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/nrb15.pdf>.

Bloomberg. Arrinex Inc. Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://www.bloomberg.com/profile/company/1699753D:US>.

Boston Globe. 1968. "Sales Engineer.: Newspapers.com: *The Boston Globe* (Boston, Massachusetts). August 28, 1968, pg. 47.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1205 Chrysler Drive

Page 10 of 11

- City of Menlo Park. 2021. "Menlo Park History." Accessed January 7, 2021.
<https://www.menlopark.org/888/Menlo-Park-history>.
- Davey Tree Expert Company. Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://www.davey.com/>.
- HRG (Historic Resources Group). 2007. *Cultural Resources of the Recent Past Historic Context Report*. The City of Pasadena, California.
- IS Architecture. 2019. "Kearny Mesa Community Planning Area Historic Context Statement" Prepared for City of San Diego Planning Department. San Diego, California.
- L3 Harris. Accessed January 8, 2021. <https://www.l3harris.com/>
- Los Angeles Times. 1981. "Sales Application Engineer." Newspapers.com: *The Los Angeles Times*. April 25, 1981, pg. 73.
- McAlester, V.S. 2015. *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York City, New York: Alfred A Knopf.
- McGovern, Janet, Reg McGovern, Betty S. Veronico, and Nicholas A. Veronico. 2015. *Images of America: Menlo Park*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing.
- Menlo Park Chamber of Commerce. 2021. Accessed January 7, 2021. "History of Menlo Park." <http://menloparkchamber.com/life-in-menlo-park/history/>.
- Menlo Park City School District. 2021. "Thurlow Estate Becomes Dibble General Hospital Becomes SRI International." Accessed January 7, 2021.
<https://district.mpcsd.org/Page/143>.
- Morgan, W. 2004. *The Abrams Guide to American House Styles*. New York City, New York: Harry N Abrams Inc.
- Morning Call. 1966. "Briefly." Newspapers.com: *The Morning Call* (Allentown, Pennsylvania). November 7, 1966, pg. 32.
- NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC). 2021. Historic Aerial Photographs of Independence Drive, Constitution Drive, and Chrysler Drive, Menlo Park, CA dating from 1948, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1968, 1980, 1982, 1987, 1991, 1993, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. Accessed January 6, 2021.
<https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.
- Philadelphia Inquirer. 1965. "Regional Sales Mgr." Newspapers.com: *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania). December 5, 1965, pg. 181.
- Sacramento Bee. 1996. "A Cloudy Climate." Newspapers.com: *Sacramento Bee* (Sacramento, California). July 1, 1996, pg. 41.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. 1888-1944. "Menlo Park." Edition 1888-1944. Accessed January 7, 2021.
- San Francisco Examiner (SFE). 1962. "Detailer." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). April 22, 1962, pg. 42.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1205 Chrysler Drive

Page 11 of 11

- SFE. 1962. "Machinist." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). March 4, 1962, pg. 61.
- SFE. 1962. "Structural Project Manager." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). October 14, 1962, pg. 69.
- SFE. 1968. "Dental Equip. Service Men." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). December 20, 1968, pg. 47.
- SFE. 1973. "Machinist, Journeymen." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). December 22, 1973, pg. 27.
- SFE. 1997 "Plumbing." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). June 18, 1997, pg. 39.
- SFE. 1998 "Systems Anaylst." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). February 23, 1998, pg. 37.
- San Francisco Planning Department. 2010. *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design: 1935-1970 Historic Context Statement*. The City of San Francisco Planning Department. San Francisco, California.
- Sapphos (Sapphos Environmental). 2009. *City of Long Beach Historic Context Statement*. Prepared for the City of Long Beach. July 2009.
- The Times. 1968. "Krebs Engineers." Newspapers.com: *The Times* (San Mateo, California). October 22, 1968, pg. 23.
- The Times. 1974. "Salesman." Newspapers.com: *The Times* (San Mateo, California). May 18, 1974, pg. 23.
- Treutlein, Theodore E. 1968. "The Portolá Expedition of 1769-1770." *California Historical Society Quarterly*. December 1968. Vol. 47 (4): 291-313.
- Twill Tech Inc. 2021. "Home." Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://twilltech.com/>
- UCSB (University of California, Santa Barbra). 2021. Historic Aerial Photographs of Independence Drive, Constitution Drive, and Chrysler Drive, Menlo Park, CA dating from 1930, 1941, 1943, 1956, 1963, 1965, 1980, 2000. Map & Imagery Laboratory (MIL) UCSB Library, Electronic Resource, http://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder. Accessed January 6, 2021.
- Wilcox, Barbra. 2016. *World War I Army Training by San Francisco Bay: The Story of Camp Fremont*. Charleston, SC: The History Press.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 11 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 150 Constitution Drive

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County San Mateo and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1997 T 5S; R 3W; of Sec 22; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address 150 Constitution Drive City Menlo Park Zip 94025

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 572906 mE/ 4148895 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN: 055-236-260

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

Building 6 (150 Constitution Drive) was constructed between 1960 and 1963 as a one- and two-story Office Production type of building with a rectangular floor plan constructed in the Corporate Modern style of architecture. The building is covered by a flat roof. The exterior walls are made up of painted, poured-in-place concrete walls divided into bays with alternating bays clad in lava rock stone wall panels on the one-story building and marblecrete panels on the two-story building. The one-story portion fronts Constitution Drive and runs along the main, north elevation and has an asymmetrical facade. **See Continuation Sheet.**

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) North elevation, view looking southwest (Google Street view 2021)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1960-1963 (Aerial photography)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Woerz Eric Eberhard Dooman
Kristina W Tr
4750 Ewing Road
Castro Valley, CA 94546

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Fallin Steffen,
Dudek, 38 N Marengo Ave.,
Pasadena, CA 91101

*P9. Date Recorded:
12/21/2020

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Pedestrian

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

Historical Resources Report for the 123 Independent Drive Project, Menlo Park, San Mateo County, California. 2021. Dudek.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

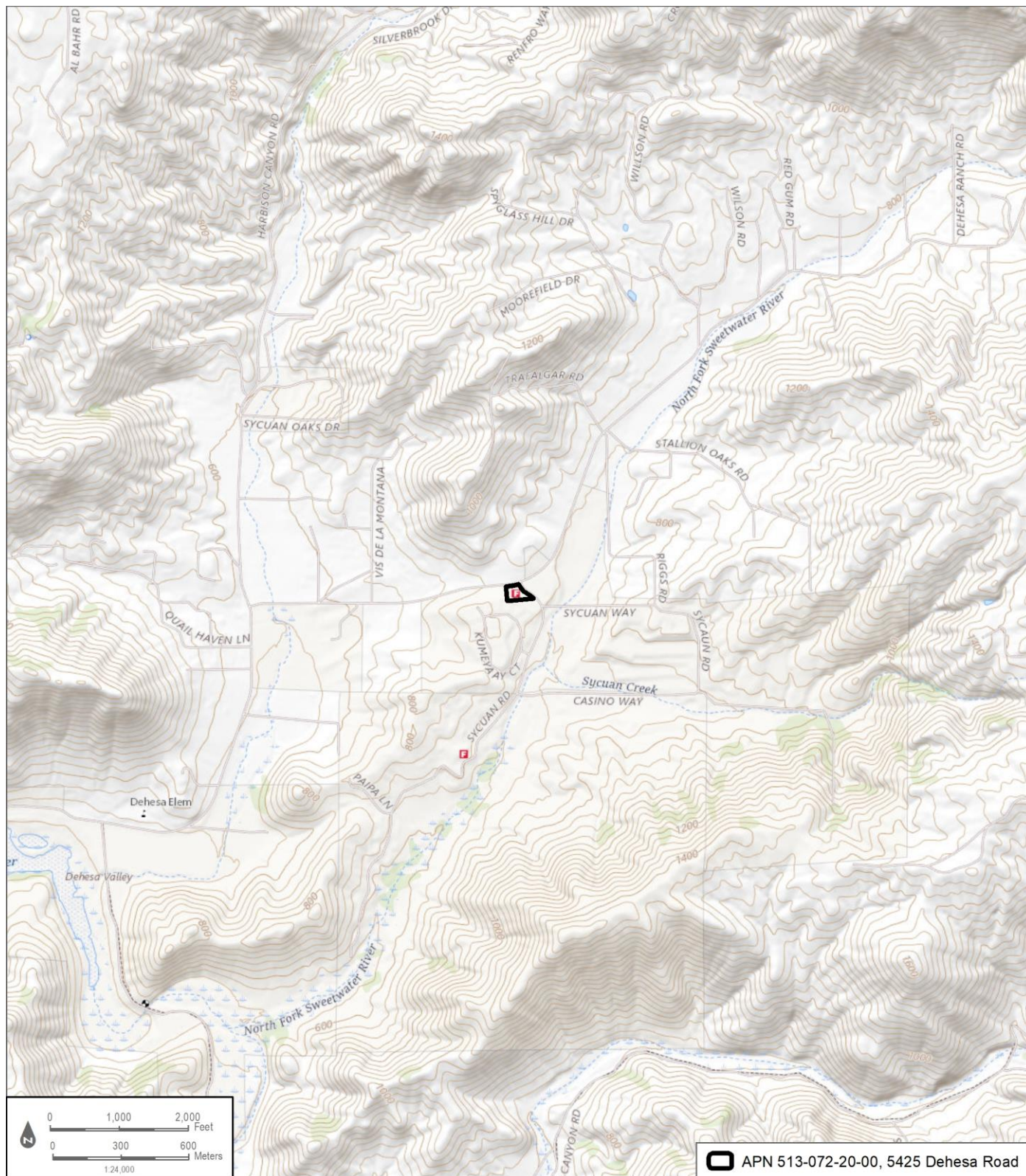
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

State of California & Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 of 11 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 150 Constitution Drive
*Map Name: Alpine, California *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of map: 1997 (2000 ed.)



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 150 Constitution Drive *NRHP Status Code 6Z
Page 3 of 11

B1. Historic Name: 150 Constitution Drive
B2. Common Name: 150 Constitution Drive
B3. Original Use: Office Building B4. Present Use: Office Building
*B5. Architectural Style: Corporate Modern

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
The subject property was constructed circa 1963 (Historic Aerial). one building permit was located for this property. It was issued in 2020 to install a permanent sign. An addition of covered walkways was added to the west of the building in 1987 as seen in aerial photographs.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____ *B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area N/A

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

Historical Overview

Post-Contact history for the State of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769-1821), Mexican Period (1821-1848), and American Period (1846-present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States. **See Continuation Sheet.**

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

*B12. References:

See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Sarah Corder, MFA
*Date of Evaluation: March 25, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 150 Constitution Drive

Page 4 of 11

*P3a. Description (continued):

The main entrance, consisting of double metal, glazed doors, is located to the east beneath a secondary flat roof supported by trapezoidal posts. Windows on the façade consists of metal framed, floor-to-ceiling fixed windows; metal sash windows are present on the second floor of secondary elevations. The site is landscaped with mature shrubs and trees. A covered walkway extends from a door on the west elevation and connects to the east elevation of Building 4.

*B10. Significance (continued):

Historical Overview of Menlo Park

The area now known as Menlo Park was inhabited by the Ohlone or Costanoan populations, who lived along the coast from the San Francisco Bay to the lower Salinas Valley. In the late 1700s, Alta California, which was part of Mexico remained a Spanish Colony as it had been for 150 years. However, Spain had never invested in the exploration of the northern portion of its North American territory. In 1769, the Portolá Expedition, led by Gaspar de Portolá of Spain was charged with marching from San Diego to the Monterey Bay to establish a settlement. A goal of King Carlos of Spain was to construct Missionary churches along the coast of Alta California to convert the local Indians into Catholics and thus subjects of the Spanish crown. The Portolá Expedition failed to recognize Monterey and continued marching north over San Pedro Mountain and Sweeney Ridge. On November 4, 1769, Portolá and his men encountered "...a large arm of the sea...some sort of harbor there within the mountains" becoming the first Europeans to see the San Francisco Bay (Treutlein 1968).

The area that would become Menlo Park was located between two missions, San Francisco del Asís founded in 1776 and Santa Clara de Asís founded in 1777. After first contact with Spanish explorers, aboriginal groups residing in the southern Bay Area were organized into a tribet system, where villages were individual political units, numbering around 50. In 1795, the Spanish government granted the land that currently includes Menlo Park to Captain Don Dario Arguello, the ninth governor of Alto California. The land was named Rancho de las Pulgas and encompassed 35,240 acres stretching from San Mateo Creek to the north, San Francisquito Creek to the south, bay marshland to the east, and Cañada Road to the west. The property was passed to Don Dario's son, Don Luis Arguello, and in 1830 to Don Luis's widow, Doña Maria Soledad Ortega Arguello. By 1854, Doña Maria began selling off pieces of the rancho, dividing the 35,240 acres into smaller parcels (McGovern et al. 2015).

Two Irish immigrants, Dennis J. Oliver and Daniel C. McGlynn, purchased 1,700 acres (some sources say it was 640 acres) bordering County Road, now El Camino Real, and built two houses with a common entrance. In August 1854, the men erected an arched wooden gate with the name of their estate, "Menlo Park" in tribute to the village where they were born, Menlough, County Galway, Ireland. In 1863, the San Francisco & San Jose (SF & SJ) Railroad began their expansion south and constructed a train depot where the tracks ended. The station's closet landmark was the gates to the Oliver and McGlynn ranch and therefore the depot was named Menlo Park. Three years later the depot was completed, and the town of Menlo Park developed around it as a popular retreat from San Francisco with summer homes for businessmen and their families. Train service from Menlo Park to San Francisco was only one hour and 20 minutes and cost \$2.50 round trip, enabling the wealthy to commute, living in Menlo Park, and working in San Francisco (McGovern et al. 2015; CMP 2021).

Despite the easy access to San Francisco, Menlo Park was slow to develop with a population less than 200 in 1870. In 1874, the City of Menlo Park was incorporated only to have its

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 150 Constitution Drive

Page 5 of 11

incorporation renewal denied two years later and local government control passed back to the County. In 1891, Stanford University opened nearby, which brought an influx of students to the area. Large estates were constructed east of the SF & SJ railroad tracks and in the northern section of Menlo Park. Development was further advanced with the outbreak of World War I in April 1917. The U.S. Army acquired more than 7,200 acres of land west of El Camino Real in Menlo Park and Palo Alto for a training camp, named Camp Fremont after Major General John C. Fremont. The Army's presence in the area brought many infrastructure improvements including paved roads, streetlights, sewers, gas service, water service, and railroad spurs. In addition to civic improvements, the presence of the military paycheck brought new merchants to El Camino Real and Menlo Park continued to grow. Despite the closing of Camp Fremont in December 1918, the war brought enough service center activity to reincorporate Menlo Park as a City in 1927 (Wilcox 2016; McGovern et al. 2015).

During World War II, Menlo Park continued to be the site of military activity with the construction of the Dibble General Hospital built on the old Timothy Hopkins estate between the railroad tracks, Middlefield and Ravenswood Avenues, and San Francisquito Creek. The 2,700-bed hospital operated between 1943 and 1946 and was intended to care for soldiers injured in the South Pacific. The hospital specialized in plastic surgery, blind care, neuropsychiatry, and orthopedics and was the site of many pioneering plastic surgery techniques. Upon the hospital's decommissioning in 1946, parts of the property were sold to Stanford University to construct student housing known as the "Stanford Village" to handle the increased enrollment from the G.I. Bill. That same year, the Sanford trustees formed a think-tank known as Stanford Research Institute (now SRI International), which performed client-sponsored research and development. Stanford Research Institute and the U.S. Geological Survey occupied many of the buildings of the former hospital and in 1948 the City acquired 29-acres of the former hospital grounds to build a civic center including the main library and city hall (MPCSD 2021; McGovern et al. 2015; MPCOC 2021).

After the war, the population of Menlo Park boomed and the City was developing as a leader in urban planning with the presence of Stanford Research Institute, the U.S. Geological Survey, and Sunset Magazine. In the 1950s, pioneering steps were taken to establish zoning-control, off-street parking in the business district, and the establishment of the Administrative-Professional zoning leading to the City's first Master Plan in 1952. The presence of Stanford University continued to have a large influence on the City's development and drew a high number of technological innovators to the area leading to the development of Silicon Valley, located in multiple cities in the Santa Clara Valley. Menlo Park held one of the highest concentrations of venture capital firms in the United States. By the 2010s, more than 40 venture capital firms were located along a two-mile stretch of Sand Hill Road from Santa Cruz Avenue to Highway 280 and have funded many well-known businesses including Apple Computers, Facebook, and Google. Menlo Park's population in 2019 rose to approximately 34,698 with its economy continuing to revolve around the private equity and venture capitalist firms on Sand Hill Road (MPCSD 2021; McGovern et al. 2015; MPCOC 2021).

Development History of Independence Drive, Constitution Drive, and Chrysler Drive

The original town center of Menlo Park was roughly located at El Camino Real and Santa Cruz Avenue. The project site and its immediate surroundings, sitting roughly two miles north of that intersection was undeveloped and largely vacant until the 1960s. Aerial photographs detail the development of the area. The 1930 aerial photograph clearly shows the route that is that now Highway 101, located immediately south of the project site. At that time, the area immediately surrounding the project site is vast open land with no development. In 1941, Marsh Road and Highway 101 are clearly visible, while the area surrounding the project area continues to be vastly undeveloped with a few structures

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 150 Constitution Drive

Page 6 of 11

sparsely located west of Marsh Road. It is not until 1953 that there is a substantial increase of fully developed residential tracts located west of Marsh Road and south of Union Pacific Railroad lines; what appears to be the outlines of Independence Drive and Chrysler Drive are visible at this time. The area around the project site is undeveloped until 1963 when the Highway 101 Marsh Road on- and offramps, Independence Drive, Chrysler Drive, Constitution Drive, several industrial buildings, including Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are now in place on the city block that encompasses the project area. Building 5 is in place by 1968 although the land immediately north and south remains vacant. The city block is fully developed by 1980 as is the land north and south (NETR 2021: UCSB 2021).

Building 6: 150 Constitution Drive (c.1960-1963)

Historic aerial photographs indicate that throughout the course of its history, this building has retained its original scale and massing (NETR 2021; UCSB 2021). No original building permits were located, and the names of the architect and the contractor are unknown. The building's first occupant was Electrogas Inc. and it appears they remained at 150 Constitution Drive from 1965 until 1966 (PE 1965; BG 1968). Electrogas makes automatic wafer probes, mask alignment systems and diffusion furnaces used in the production and testing of semiconductor devices (TMC 1966). The next known tenant was Randtronics who lists a want ad in the paper noting 150 Constitution Drive as their address in 1981 (LAT 1981). The building is currently owned by Woerz Eric Eberhard Dooman Kristina W. Trust (ParcelQuest 2021).

Corporate Modern (1945-1970)

The Corporate Modern Style is stylistically related to the International Style, as such the two style's history is intricately linked. Corporate Modernism came to the United States in the 1930s after gaining popularity in Germany, Holland and France through architects such as Walter Gropius and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. The style soon spread to the United States in the 1930s, due in part to Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson's 1932 book titled *The International Style: Architecture Since 1922* for the New York Museum of Modern Art's exhibition. In their book, Hitchcock and Johnson introduced the term International and identified the three principles of architecture as volume, regularity, and avoiding the application of ornament. These three principals have been the baseline for American International Style architects such as Richard Neutra and Philip Johnson. The style became very popular in the mid-20th century in almost all forms of architecture, using precise and universal materials and techniques that allowed the style to be used anywhere in the world. The most common application was as the corporate office, creating walls of glass with sharp angles located in the downtowns of many cities (Sapphos 2009).

The main difference between Corporate Modern buildings and their predecessors was a lack of exterior support of solid masonry. They often depended on a metal interior skeleton and utilized glass curtain walls. This dependency on the metal frame resulted in windows hung in repeating patterns and brought another level of order to these already stripped-down buildings. Mies's designs specifically focused on perfection through mathematics, generating rectangular curtain wall designs displaying strong roots in the philosophy of the Bauhaus. This movement incorporated simple and precise designs and incorporated mass-

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 150 Constitution Drive

Page 7 of 11

produced materials such as concrete, steel, and glass paired with functionality in design (SFPD 2010; McAlester 2015; HRG 2007).

Key character-defining features of the Corporate Modern style include:

- Use of concrete, steel and glass
- Rectilinear forms
- Large vertical expanses of concrete
- Lack of exterior ornamentation
- Glass curtain walls
- Use of steel mullions
- First floor has a slight setback under a canopy
- Decorative entry points with a variety of materials such as marble or tiles
- Design dictated by steel framing system

Office-Production Buildings (1940s-Present)

This type of building features a showroom or office building that is easily accessed by the public from the street and is attached to a warehouse or production facility. The building was usually constructed with a tenant in mind but would easily be used by any company in the same industry.

Character defining features include (IS Architecture 2019):

- Single-story
- Publicly accessible front office or showroom
- Minimal ornamentation, but elements that do exist are Modern
- Production/warehouse connected to front office/showroom
- Roll-up doors at secondary elevations
- Parking lots
- Landscape features only along street frontage
- Prominent signage at façade or freestanding

Identified Alterations

Dudek staff was able to pull a limited number of permits from the City of Menlo Park Building Division website pertaining to the subject property (APN 055-236-260).

- 2020. Permit to install permanent sign (#BLD2020-00465)
- Unknown date: Addition of covered walkways to the west in 1987 as seen in aerial photographs

NRHP/CRHR Statement of Significance

The property located at 150 Constitution Drive does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, either individually or as part of an existing historic district.

Criterion A/1: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The subject property was constructed between 1960 and 1963, during the period of commercial and institutional growth in the northern portion of the city of Menlo Park. The property was constructed as an office building which hosted several tenants throughout its history beginning with the Electroglas Inc. and Randtron. Although the property is broadly representative of the City's mid-century growth, it has no direct

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 150 Constitution Drive

Page 8 of 11

association with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of the City of Menlo Park, the State of California, or the Nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2: That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Archival research did not indicate that any previous property owners or people who have worked at this property are known to be historically significant figures at the national, state, or local level. As such, this property is not known to have any historical associations with people important to the nation's or state's past. Furthermore, to be found eligible under B/2 the property has to be directly tied to an important person and the place where that individual conducted or produced the work for which he or she is known. This property does not appear to be associated with any individual's important historic work and does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Building 6 does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, and it does not possess high artistic values. Building 6 is an example of the Office Production building typology with elements of the Corporate Modern architectural style constructed between 1960 and 1963. It displays several character defining features associated with the Office Production building typology including a front office accessible to the public, minimal design elements, a warehouse connected to office, a parking lot, and landscaping along the street. Buildings of this type were originally constructed with a specific tenant in mind but could easily be used by other companies in similar industries. Despite the building's ability to convey the most basic elements of this building type, Building 6 does not stand as a distinctive or important example of the type.

The building is a modest example of a Corporate Modern office building. It displays several design elements associated with the Corporate Modern architectural style, which is linked stylistically to the International Style. The Corporate Modern style became popular in the mid-20th century in almost all forms of architecture, using precise and universal materials and techniques that allowed the style to be used anywhere in the world. This building includes the following characteristics of the Corporate Modern style: use of concrete, steel and glass, rectilinear forms, large expanses of concrete, lack of exterior ornamentation, glass curtain walls, steel mullions, design dictated by steel framing systems. Despite the building's ability to convey the most basic elements of the Corporate Modern style of architecture, Building 6 does not stand as distinctive or important example of the style and does not represent the work of a master architect. Alterations to the building include the addition of a covered walkway connecting Building 6 to Building 4 (likely in the late 1980s). For these reasons, Building 6, 160 Constitution Drive does not appear eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The property is not significant under Criterion D of the NRHP or Criterion 4 of the CRHR as a source, or likely source, of important historical information nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 150 Constitution Drive

Page 9 of 11

methods, materials or technologies.

City of Menlo Park Statement of Significance

For all of the reasons described above Building 6 is recommended not eligible under any of the H (Historic) Site District of the City of Menlo Park Designation Criteria, due to a lack of associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; lack of association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; lack of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or construction method, lack of association with a master or possess high artistic values; and cannot be identified as having the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Integrity Discussion

Building 6 maintains integrity of location, as it remains in its original location. The building retains integrity of design as it has not undergone any large-scale exterior alterations since its construction and maintains the essential features of form, plan, space, structure, and style. The building retains integrity of setting: upon its construction between 1960 and 1963, the majority of buildings on the city block have already been developed with commercial properties. The city block to the north, however, was completely devoid of development. Available historic aerial photographs with a gap from 1968 and 1980 show that the area fully developed sometime in that 12-year span of time. Despite the addition of a covered walkway connecting the east elevation to Building 4, Building 6 maintains integrity of materials and workmanship due to the retention of the physical elements that date from its construction. The majority of the building's original materials are extant. The building also retains integrity of feeling, where the property retains the ability to express itself as a commercial building constructed in the 1960s. The building no longer retains integrity of association with any previous owners, occupants, or important events. In summary, while the building retains the requisite integrity for designation, it does not rise to the level of significance required for designation at the national or state levels.

*B12. References:

- Ancestry.com. 2021. "TRG West." Menlo Park City Directory. Accessed January 7, 2021.
- Andrus, Patrick W. and Rebecca H. Shrimpton. 2002. "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." *National Register Bulletin 15*. Accessed April 1, 2019. <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/nrb15.pdf>.
- Bloomberg. Arrinex Inc. Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://www.bloomberg.com/profile/company/1699753D:US>.
- Boston Globe. 1968. "Sales Engineer.: Newspapers.com: *The Boston Globe* (Boston, Massachusetts). August 28, 1968, pg. 47.
- City of Menlo Park. 2021. "Menlo Park History." Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://www.menlopark.org/888/Menlo-Park-history>.
- Davey Tree Expert Company. Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://www.davey.com/>.
- HRG (Historic Resources Group). 2007. *Cultural Resources of the Recent Past Historic Context Report*. The City of Pasadena, California.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 150 Constitution Drive

Page 10 of 11

IS Architecture. 2019. "Kearny Mesa Community Planning Area Historic Context Statement" Prepared for City of San Diego Planning Department. San Diego, California.

L3 Harris. Accessed January 8, 2021. <https://www.l3harris.com/>

Los Angeles Times. 1981. "Sales Application Engineer." Newspapers.com: *The Los Angeles Times*. April 25, 1981, pg. 73.

McAlester, V.S. 2015. *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York City, New York: Alfred A Knopf.

McGovern, Janet, Reg McGovern, Betty S. Veronico, and Nicholas A. Veronico. 2015. *Images of America: Menlo Park*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing.

Menlo Park Chamber of Commerce. 2021. Accessed January 7, 2021. "History of Menlo Park." <http://menloparkchamber.com/life-in-menlo-park/history/>.

Menlo Park City School District. 2021. "Thurlow Estate Becomes Dibble General Hospital Becomes SRI International." Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://district.mpcsd.org/Page/143>.

Morgan, W. 2004. *The Abrams Guide to American House Styles*. New York City, New York: Harry N Abrams Inc.

Morning Call. 1966. "Briefly." Newspapers.com: *The Morning Call* (Allentown, Pennsylvania). November 7, 1966, pg. 32.

NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC). 2021. Historic Aerial Photographs of Independence Drive, Constitution Drive, and Chrysler Drive, Menlo Park, CA dating from 1948, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1968, 1980, 1982, 1987, 1991, 1993, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. Accessed January 6, 2021. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Philadelphia Inquirer. 1965. "Regional Sales Mgr." Newspapers.com: *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania). December 5, 1965, pg. 181.

Sacramento Bee. 1996. "A Cloudy Climate." Newspapers.com: *Sacramento Bee* (Sacramento, California). July 1, 1996, pg. 41.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. 1888-1944. "Menlo Park." Edition 1888-1944. Accessed January 7, 2021.

San Francisco Examiner (SFE). 1962. "Detailer." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). April 22, 1962, pg. 42.

SFE. 1962. "Machinist." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). March 4, 1962, pg. 61.

SFE. 1962. "Structural Project Manager." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). October 14, 1962, pg. 69.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 150 Constitution Drive

Page 11 of 11

- SFE. 1968. "Dental Equip. Service Men." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). December 20, 1968, pg. 47.
- SFE. 1973. "Machinist, Journeymen." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). December 22, 1973, pg. 27.
- SFE. 1997 "Plumbing." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). June 18, 1997, pg. 39.
- SFE. 1998 "Systems Anaylst." Newspapers.com: *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, California). February 23, 1998, pg. 37.
- San Francisco Planning Department. 2010. *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design: 1935-1970 Historic Context Statement*. The City of San Francisco Planning Department. San Francisco, California.
- Sapphos (Sapphos Environmental). 2009. *City of Long Beach Historic Context Statement*. Prepared for the City of Long Beach. July 2009.
- The Times. 1968. "Krebs Engineers." Newspapers.com: *The Times* (San Mateo, California). October 22, 1968, pg. 23.
- The Times. 1974. "Salesman." Newspapers.com: *The Times* (San Mateo, California). May 18, 1974, pg. 23.
- Treutlein, Theodore E. 1968. "The Portolá Expedition of 1769-1770." *California Historical Society Quarterly*. December 1968. Vol. 47 (4): 291-313.
- Twill Tech Inc. 2021. "Home." Accessed January 7, 2021. <https://twilltech.com/>
- UCSB (University of California, Santa Barbra). 2021. Historic Aerial Photographs of Independence Drive, Constitution Drive, and Chrysler Drive, Menlo Park, CA dating from 1930, 1941, 1943, 1956, 1963, 1965, 1980, 2000. Map & Imagery Laboratory (MIL) UCSB Library, Electronic Resource, http://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder. Accessed January 6, 2021.
- Wilcox, Barbra. 2016. *World War I Army Training by San Francisco Bay: The Story of Camp Fremont*. Charleston, SC: The History Press.

