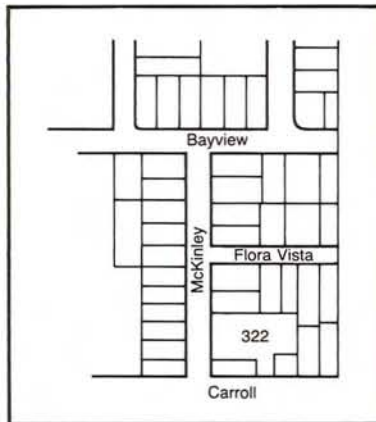


V. A Sunnyvale Inventory

A historic inventory is one of several components making up a community's historic preservation plan. The real key to a successful preservation plan and program is the quality and thoroughness of its historical resource inventory, one which is both quantitative and qualitative. Such an inventory identifies a community's historic resources by number, type, and style. It determines concentrations of resources which constitute potential historic districts, such as the 100 block of Murphy Avenue, Sunnyvale's historic commercial core; and it uncovers intact older neighborhoods. Thus, the inventory supplies the raw material which permits the preservation plan and program to provide for protection against loss of character in the process of change.

The following Sunnyvale historic resource inventory was initiated in 1979. Subsequently, a number of additions have been made to it. Here the inventory begins with introductory sections for three historic neighborhoods and one street scape, each followed with individual property listings in alphabetical order by street name: 1) Bayview-McKinley Avenue, 2) Easter Gables Subdivision (Crescent Street), 3) Murphy-Frances-Taaffe, and 4) Sunnyvale Avenue. These sections are followed by a general inventory of other buildings and historic trees in the city again listed alphabetically by street name. All inventory listings give the street name, address, and original owner, if known.

Bayview-McKinley Avenue Neighborhood



Bayview Avenue is one of the oldest streets in Sunnyvale. When the City was called Encinal in the late 1890s, Bayview marked the community's eastern boundary. The three east-west running arteries defining the townsite were Evelyn, Washington, and McKinley avenues. Therefore, the junction of Bayview and McKinley avenues represents one of the City's older, intact neighborhoods. As such it is an important cultural asset.

Its working class residential housing marked by a preponderance of smaller bungalows is only now beginning to see intrusions by larger apartment units. The streetscape, defined by house scale, rhythm, setbacks, and plantings is

still cohesive and in good condition. The earliest subdivision in this portion of town was the 1905 Obourn Addition, 15 lots surveyed by orchardist Ira Obourn. East of his home at 322 East McKinley, it encompassed the south side of McKinley and a portion of the west side of Bayview. It included a new southerly street extension called Olive Avenue (now Flora Vista). Obourn's lots varied from 40' × 105' to 67' × 110' in size, and at the time Carroll Street stopped at McKinley.

In spring 1907, with the prospect of industrial development along the Southern Pacific right of way just two blocks away, a developer named Larson subdivided 48 lots north of McKinley on the east side of Bayview. These lots had about the same dimensions as those of Obourn, and Larson sold 44* of his parcels before the subdivision map was approved by the County Board of Supervisors.

Some construction occurred in both developments before a recession struck in October 1907 for which recovery did not come until the early 1910s. According to Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, houses were built on half of Obourn's lots by 1911 along with a number of houses on Bayview at the junction of McKinley Avenue. The north side of McKinley

had developed as well, with only three parcels remaining empty at the Bayview end by the close of 1911. Alfred E. Potts, an English tailor who worked as a welder at Hendy's after World War One, built some of the last houses in the tract: two cottages at 321 and 325 Flora Vista (between 1925 and 1928) and a cottage at 305 Bayview (1928).

When concrete gutters and sidewalks were laid throughout these early subdivisions in 1930, the neighborhood was completely filled in. The population included a number of Joshua Hendy workers, clerks from the Murphy Avenue business district, building tradesmen, and some City employees. Most of the land to the east and south of the area remained in orchards until World War Two.

The bungalows and small cottages that make up the bulk of the architectural expression of this neighborhood are surprisingly unchanged from their original appearance. They also are well maintained, as is the street planting, especially along McKinley Avenue. The Bayview-McKinley Avenue neighborhood, one of Sunnyvale's oldest remaining residential enclaves, continues to be conveniently located to shopping while far enough away from heavily travelled arteries to enjoy relative quiet.



IRA OBOURN HOUSE

322 East McKinley Avenue

This is a particularly handsome one and a half story, wood framed, front gabled Bungalow with clapboard siding. It was constructed by owner/builder Ira Obourn in about 1914. Well set back on its lot, the building features exposed rafters and stepped decorative purlins at the eave line. The recessed front porch is supported by three large battered piers. The smaller of the stepped gables surmounts an angled bay. Matching sets of paired, fixed rectangular windows in the gable peaks are

separated by louvered vents.

Ira Obourn was a crane operator at Hendy's Iron Works as well as an orchardist with about 21 acres of pears on Mary Avenue. Originally from the midwest, he was active in Sunnyvale's Baptist Church. In 1905 he subdivided his property on the south side of McKinley Street west to Bayview Avenue as the Obourn Addition, later building his house.

Easter Gables Subdivision

Crescent Street Neighborhood

In February 1929 Tony and Jose Giangrande and Charles R. Forge filed a subdivision map for 37 parcels of land, 60' × 370' in size, along Crescent Avenue east of Sunnyvale-Saratoga Road. They called their project Easter Gables and hired contractor H. A. Iverson to design and build neat bungalows of varying styles. The bungalows fronted deep lots, each of which contained modern poultry houses.

Sunnyvale had been touted for its poultry raising potential since the Jubilee Incubator Company had moved its operations to the area from Oakland in 1906. Jubilee's own advertising noted that "climate, drainage, character of soil, proximity to the best markets and the fact that the land is divided among many holders make it certain that Sunnyvale will become a poultry center."

In 1908 E. A. Lodge established the Pebbleside Poultry Farm with 150 incubators on eight acres of the old Collins-Scott Winery off Fremont Avenue. He hatched and shipped 60,000 chicks annually, principally white leghorns. W. J. Schmidt was another poultry pioneer who provided fryers as well as eggs for market from his Columbian Poultry farm on Sunnyvale-Saratoga Road near Easter Gables. He had 7,000 white leghorns and 3,000 laying hens, exhibited his stock widely, and won many awards.

The 1923 "Blossom Edition" of the *Sunnyvale Standard* ran a series of articles on poultry farming, favorably comparing Sunnyvale's ideal growing environment with California's poultry capital Petaluma. It also noted that poultry could be mixed successfully with fruit farming. Of equal interest, the year that Easter Gables construction began, 1929, was a bonanza year for poultry. Egg prices rose while

feed prices and other production costs fell. The profit per hen increased from \$.54 in 1928 to \$1.19 in 1929.

Easter Gables' original street scape architectural expression was one of wide variety within the Bungalow style. Front, side, and cross gable examples could be found with a decorative vocabulary ranging from clipped gables to Colonial Revival detailing. In 1979, the year of the initial Sunnyvale Historic Resources Inventory, the Easter Gables street scape was largely intact, including street plantings. However, since that time about one half of the houses and barns have been demolished and replaced with apartment complexes on the

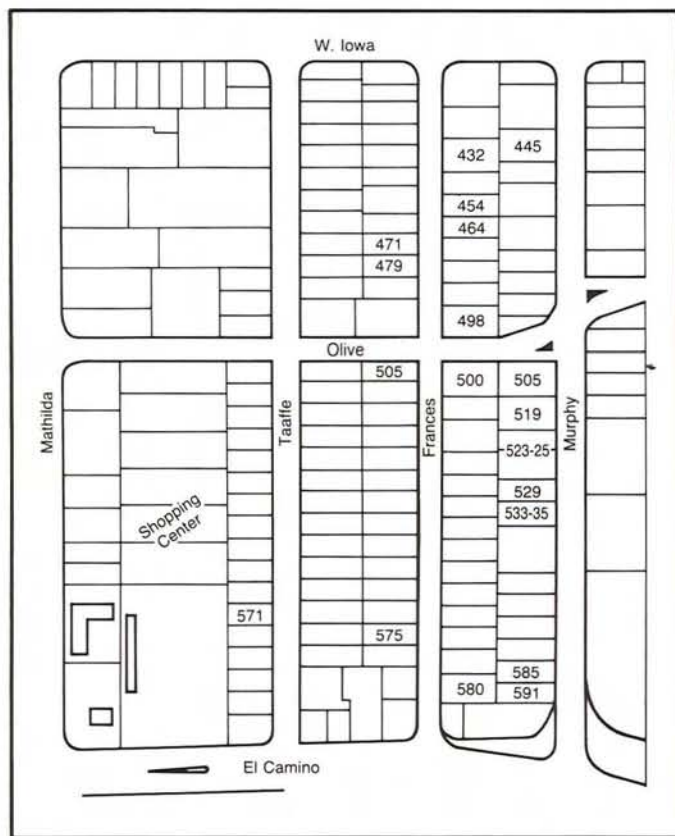


deep lots. Only five of the original buildings remain in varying stages of alteration or repair.

The best maintained are at 156 and 448 Crescent, although the former is now clad in wide horizontal vinyl clapboard siding. It was the last to be actively employed in the poultry business, operating under the name Parrish Egg Basket in 1979, while an original poultry house still stands toward the rear of the Zander Machine Works lot at 448 Crescent. Nearby, at 434 Crescent, a little Colonial Revival house first owned

by George Wedell also remains. While in a poor state of maintenance, it still reflects the quality of its design and construction as illustrated in the May 17, 1931 issue of the *San Jose Mercury Herald*. Nevertheless, Easter Gables' street pattern has been broken up by large apartment complexes. Undoubtedly more will come, ending the continuity and integrity of this once flourishing enclave of Sunnyvale poultry farmers.

Murphy-Frances-Taaffe Neighborhood



The 1887 survey for the original town of Encinal marked out three north-south streets: Murphy, Frances, and Taaffe. They ran from Evelyn to McKinley, where they stopped except for Murphy Avenue, which continued south to meet the San Francisco and San Jose Road (El Camino Real). Their names derive from the Martin Murphy family, including Murphy's son-in-law William F. Taaffe, a San Francisco merchant. Except for the Murphy Avenue commercial corridor, which had 25' frontages on 100' deep lots, parcels along the three streets were 50' x 130'.

Their 100 and 200 blocks formed Sunnyvale's first residential core. With the subdivision of the Spalding addition by local orchardists C. C. Spalding and N. B. Scofield in June 1906, they were pushed 2 blocks south through Iowa Avenue (named for Spalding's home state) to Olive Avenue (named for Spalding's mother). 105 of the new lots sold in six months, many to long time residents expecting a building boom to accompany industrial development. Further southern expansion did not occur on the three primarily residential streets until the 1920s.

Much of the early architectural heritage of the Murphy-Frances-Taaffe neighborhood fell to shopping mall development near the City center in the 1970s and 1980s. What does remain along the 300 and 400 blocks ranges in age from turn of the century vernacular and Colonial Revival styles to a variety of bungalows and Eclectic Revival homes. These represent almost every house type in Sunnyvale. The integrity of these blocks has been diminished by zoning changes, demolition, and neglect; however, enough of the street scapes remain intact with significant housing to give some sense of

the high quality of life early residents enjoyed.

The original character of these streets remains essentially intact on the 500 block of this three street neighborhood. This block south of Olive Avenue initially was developed in 1925 by the Dempsey and Raisch families as a part of what they called the Pal Jose subdivision, which included Murphy Avenue and a further extension of Frances and Taaffe to El Camino Real. While lot depths were still 130', frontages on all the streets narrowed to 25', suggesting an increase in land values. In 1927 the developers added the west side of Taaffe Street to the subdivision with 50' frontages. Although they completed the development's infrastructure — gutters, sidewalks, and paving — sales were slow. Only a few houses went up along Murphy and Taaffe as the Great Depression began. The developers failed and building in the Pal Jose Subdivision did not gain momentum until after 1936.

By that time contractors Louis Scott and Burr Matthews were both working in Sunnyvale. Many of their best houses went up in the subdivision development which followed, but the west side of Taaffe first was built up one property at a

time. Individual builders like Wilbur Fleckner, Roy Pinkney, and Oscar Liebert designed their own homes on the street and completed some other houses on speculation. The area of Frances Street south to Murphy Avenue remained planted in hay by Nodman Scofield, whose ranch house was near the corner of Murphy and El Camino Real.

During the 1930s the City sold the lots along the east side of Taaffe for taxes at \$600 each. Between 1937 and 1939 the area began filling in, and by the beginning of World War Two the 500 blocks of Murphy, Frances, and Taaffe were built up. In 1937 or 1938 Emile Corboline and his neighbors along Taaffe went to the Harrison Nursery on North Murphy Avenue and bought magnolia trees for about 35 cents each to plant along the street. Now mature, the trees form one of the most scenic street scapes in Sunnyvale.

Despite limited commercial intrusion along Murphy Avenue, this neighborhood today contains the largest concentration of pre-World War Two architectural styles in Sunnyvale. It is one of the community's finest historic residential neighborhoods.



GILLOGLEY HOUSE

432 South Frances Avenue



One story Bungalows with clipped gabled roofs and with varying house shapes were a popular building form in Sunnyvale during the 1920s. Variations of the Bungalow style can be seen on Murphy Avenue, Taaffe Street, and Waverly. This residence incorporates a porte cochere in its "L" shaped plan. The variety of decorative plaster elements on it are

associated with the work of contractors Louis Scott and Burr Matthews. This house was moved to its present site from an original location at Murphy and McKinley avenues. The original owner, Mr. Gillogley, was the local haberdasher with a store in the 100 block of Murphy Avenue. The residence was constructed in the 1920s and moved about 1940.



This one and a half story, wood framed, front gable cottage with a central entry is one of the few remaining examples of Sunnyvale's early vernacular housing. The paired, angled bay windows, which are capped with a shallow, full width hipped roof overhang, reflect a northern California building tradition dating to the 1870s. The horizontal clapboard siding appears

as a popular wall cladding in Sunnyvale's residential development. It was employed on a variety of building styles into the 1920s and 1930s. It helps subtly define the carpenter/builder character of Sunnyvale's earlier residential construction. The house dates to about 1910.

FENCILE HOUSE

464 South Frances Avenue



Built in 1920, this single story, wood framed residence is one of the best examples of the California Bungalow style in Sunnyvale. Two board, low pitched gables face the street, one covering the rectangular envelope of the structure and the other capping an open porch. Notched triangular knee braces seem to support the overhanging roof gables on their exposed rafters. The pierced, vertical boards screening in the gable ends reflect the influence of the Swiss Chalet on this style, while the open work and joinery of the porch piers exhibit a reference to Japanese building traditions. Three part

craftsman windows and horizontal clapboard siding are typical Bungalow features.

The *Sunnyvale Standard* (May 16, 1924), expressed the Bungalow style's local popularity: "A Bungalow is the right sort of home. All the work is on one floor, there are no stairs to climb several times a day, and besides Bungalows are pretty." The first owner of this particular house, El Camino Real fruit stand operator William Fencile, well may have agreed with the *Standard*.



WEIRHAUSER HOUSE

471 South Frances Avenue

This hip roofed, one story Queen Anne cottage was once the home of Frank Weirhauser. He managed McCollough and Lee's Mercantile Store on Murphy Avenue, later operated the delicatessen at Kirkish's Store, and also was cook room boss at Libby's.

Modifications over time, including the enclosing of an open

front porch and replacement of a double hung sash window in the angled bay with a large fixed window, have not detracted from the overall quality of this Queen Anne cottage. Its principal decorative feature is the angled bay. It is capped by a pedimented gable with deep returns and is faced with patterned shingles. The house dates to about 1900.



THOMAS RYAN HOUSE

479 South Frances Avenue



A single story, wood framed, cross gable version of the Tudor style house, the Ryan house is an early example of the Tudor type in Sunnyvale. Its physical appearance suggests that it began life as a Queen Anne cottage but was skillfully remodeled in the late 1920s to assume its current appearance. To the left, the secondary gable with cutaway bay and rectangular window openings is typical of the Queen Anne.

The house's main gable carries elements associated with the design work of Ray and Burr Matthews, especially the

window treatment. The blind arch with raised cartouche almost is a signature of these broker/builders' Tudor work. The building is unified by the surface stucco coat and the matching half timbering in the gable ends. The skillful application of stucco to appear as ashlar stone work at the entry portico and in the lower portion of the wall separating the two gable ends is probably the work of a local plasterer named Waddington. Judge Thomas Ryan was an early owner of this architecturally significant home.



R. C. TURVIN HOUSE

498 South Frances Avenue



In 1936 architect/contractor Louis A. Scott designed and constructed this one and a half story, cross gabled Tudor style house. He built it for Mr. R. C. Turvin, a superintendent at Libby, McNeil and Libby's Cannery. Scott repeats the form of the front gable, a small window set above the angled bay, in a dormer on the slope of the main roof. Here he uses a vent as the capping element. Both window sets in the main gable and the dormer have small, multiple square panes.

Scott designed and constructed a number of fine residential units in the Pal Jose tract encompassing Murphy, Frances, and Taaffe south of Olive. They were built in the Tudor, Spanish Eclectic, and later Colonial Revival styles. Mr. Turvin, the owner of 498 Frances, was well known for the beautiful roses which he grew in his well landscaped garden.



DIESNER HOUSE

500 South Frances Avenue

This simple but elegant two story, wood framed residence is an excellent example of the later Georgian subtype of the Colonial Revival style. In plan it is a rectangular block with a side gabled roof and gable wall chimneys at each end. Fenestration is symmetrical with small paned, double hung sash windows. A small casement window interrupts the rhythm of the second story windows. Ornamentation is limited to wooden shutters flanking the windows and a

Georgian entry.

Despite the lack of decoration, the house with landscaped grounds is quite formal in presentation. It acts as an anchor to this well maintained pre-World War Two residential block. In 1937 or 1938 Louis A. Scott designed and built the house for which Sunnyvale physician Howard Diesner and his family paid \$9,000.

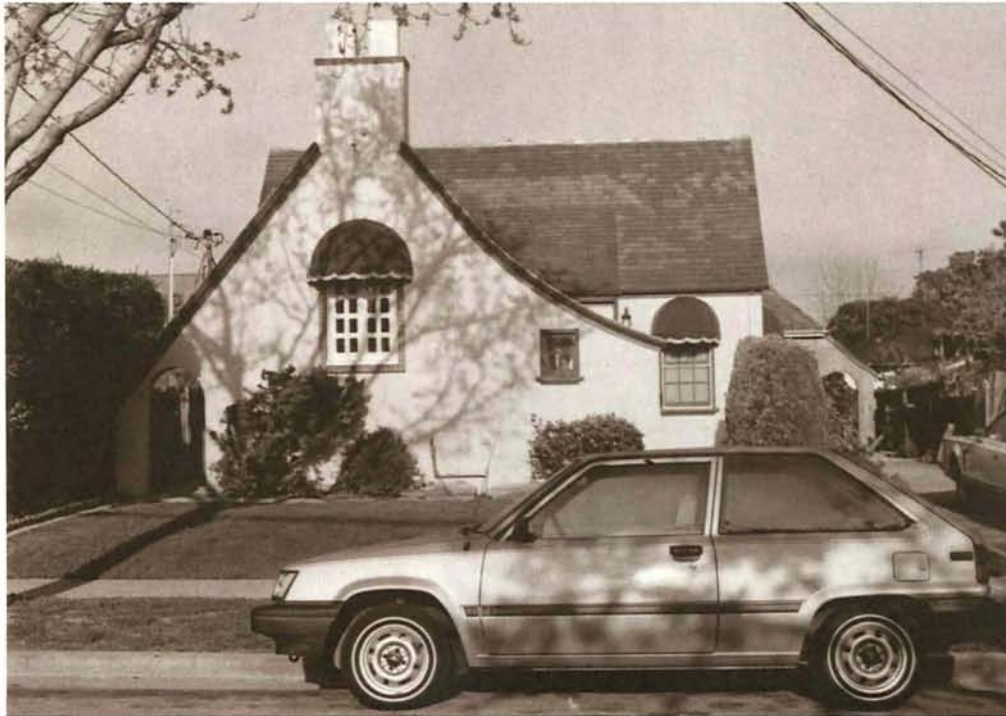


WESLEY DAVIS HOUSE

505 South Frances Avenue

This little cross gabled, one story wood framed structure is a particularly nice example of the Spanish Eclectic Revival style. The slightly battered stucco walls are pierced by prominent arches containing the large window in the Frances Avenue gable and the doorway in the quarter round enclosed front porch. The low pitched roof is capped with regularly laid straight barrel mission tile. Tile canales, or water spouts,

appear as decorative elements in the gable heads. Paired windows to the right of the entry are surmounted with a hand hewn wood lintel. The entry is flanked by a pair of portal windows faced with small wrought iron grilles. Decorative tile work in a penchant form appears on the wall surface. The house was designed and constructed by Louis A. Scott about 1936.



This single story, wood framed Tudor Revival house is "L" shaped in plan. Its single dominant front gable has a slightly raked cornice which partially covers the entry access. A large arched window with a brick surround is centered in the main gable which is capped by an end wall chimney topped with paired chimney pots. The roof is shingled with slate, an unusual feature for California. The window placed directly

under the large chimney feature begs the question: "where is the hearth?"

Louis A. Scott created this handsome design. The brick work and chimney were the product of his able mason, Bert F. Gergess, a native of New Hampshire whose masonry skill was well known in Sunnyvale. The house dates to about 1932.



RAY A. MATTHEWS HOUSE

580 South Frances Avenue

Photo from Sunnyvale Historical Inventory

Owner and builder Ray A. Matthews built this one and a half story, cross gabled, wood framed Tudor style house. Matthews had been a builder in St. Louis, Missouri, and had planned to retire when he arrived in Sunnyvale. Instead, he purchased W. E. Crossman's Sunnyvale Realty Company in 1928 and operated it until 1948. He also sold insurance and continued to build homes, joined in the latter venture in 1934 by his son Burr Matthews.

Matthews' home is typical of Tudor Revival residences. The principal gable is pierced by large tripartite windows. They are capped by a shallow decorative arch in the rough stucco wall cladding, suggesting Palladian windows. A raised cartouche decorates the plaster arch. Another arched opening to the right of the window leads to the main entry. The house dates to the late 1920s.



FRANK HIMAN HOUSE

445 South Murphy Avenue

Frank Himan, who worked for the Sunnyvale Theater, was an early owner of this rectangular, single story, front gabled Bungalow capped with a clipped gable roof. Decorative elements in the facade elevation include the symmetrically placed battered porch piers, star patterned porch rail, and

long horizontal air vent. These forms are classical in origin, giving the little house a formal air. The landscape setting is one of the nicest in Sunnyvale and includes an early street lamp. The house probably was built around 1920.

HOMER PFEIFFER HOUSE

505 South Murphy Avenue



This one and a half story, wood framed, masonry faced, cross gable Tudor Revival house was built in about 1940 for Homer Pfeiffer, a supervisor at Schuckl's Cannery and a local realtor. This brick veneer version of the Tudor style was designed and built by William Meyers, a Cupertino contractor. Meyers built a number of brick residences in the Murphy and

Frances avenues area just before World War Two.

The Pfeiffer house is a fine example of the Tudor style, with varying patterns of half-timbering in the stuccoed gable ends. It is sited on a well landscaped corner lot, acting as an anchor for the residential neighborhood.

**CHARLES PARKINSON
HOUSE**

519 South Murphy Avenue



Local lumberyard owner, Charles Parkinson, had constructed this one and a half story, wood framed, side gabled Craftsman house with shed roof dormers in 1906. The use of a series of four tree trunks as porch posts might be explained by Parkinson's profession. A more plausible reason is that several designs for this type of front porch posting had

appeared in 1905 in issues of Gustav Stickley's *Craftsman Magazine*. The only additions to this handsome and unique early Sunnyvale home appear to be the exterior staircase and second floor entry on the gable end. The house was illustrated in the *Sunnyvale Standard's* "Blossom Edition" of 1923.



GORMAN APARTMENTS

523-525 South Murphy Avenue



Louis A. Scott designed this two story, four unit Spanish Eclectic apartment complex in 1924 or 1925 for his stepfather James J. Gorman, who had moved to Sunnyvale from San Francisco in 1924 to become a local druggist. The building is a particularly fine example of the period's commercial residential construction mode. Note the spiraled columns

supporting the arcaded first floor, plain stucco walls, iron porch rails on both floors, rope molding at the roof cornice, and red tile roof parapet. All are features of the style. The complex is typical of those found in San Francisco's Sunset District and is the only example of its type in Sunnyvale.

JAMES GORMAN HOUSE

529 South Murphy Avenue



In 1924 Louis A. Scott designed this one story, wood framed residence with offset bay and flat overhanging roof for his stepfather James J. Gorman. Its unique design draws from San Francisco Italianate row houses, Gorman's personal taste, and Scott's imagination. The basic form, stucco wall cladding, and blind arches enriched with garlands and cartouches in relief

probably are from Mr. Gorman. The paneled roof detailing and ribbon windows come from Scott and hint at the designer's knowledge of Frank Lloyd Wright's work. Scott designed this home plus the adjacent apartment complex at 523-525 Murphy three years before he moved from San Francisco to Sunnyvale in 1928.



533-535 South Murphy
Avenue

This single story, wood framed, side gabled Bungalow duplex with clapboard siding, triangular knee bracing, and craftsman windows is an interesting example of the commercial possibilities of the style. A single Bungalow plan was reversed to mirror and balance the duplex property. The

original shaped rafters of the open porch are obscured by signage. The column supports, however, are still visible. Built around 1930, the structure with some others on Murphy Avenue denote the appearance of multiple family dwellings in the neighborhood.

585 South Murphy Avenue



This one story, wood framed Spanish Eclectic Revival building is one of two towered residential examples of the style in Sunnyvale. Basically rectangular, the front gable, bell tower, and small enclosed courtyard are appended to the building mass. Designed for a deep lot with small frontage,

decorative elements are restricted to the facade. They include the stuccoed wall surface with raised garlands and a cartouche over arched windows and principal entry. A combination gable hip and parapet roofline is accented by red mission tiles. It probably was constructed in the mid-1920s.

**AGADONI AND FASOLA
HOUSE**

591 South Murphy Avenue



This one story, wood framed, hip roofed Bungalow is architecturally significant for its use of a curved pediment entry porch. Supported by columns and further detailed by a molded cornice with return, this is an unusual Bungalow design feature. Flanking the porch, the Craftsman windows mounted in rectilinear patterns are particularly striking.

The house was among the first residences built at the

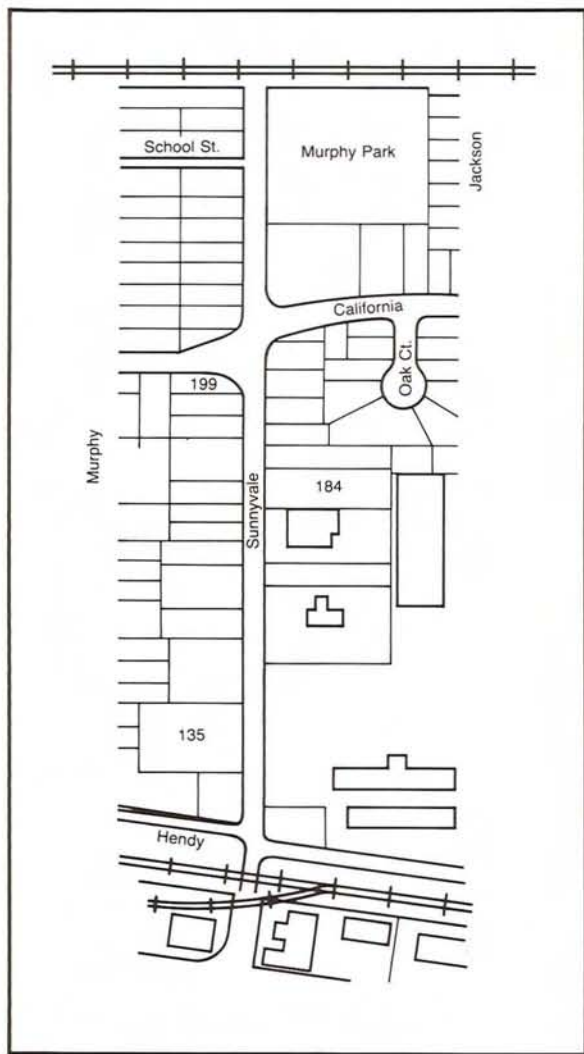
junction of Murphy Avenue and El Camino Real about 1918 or 1919. Owners James Agadoni and Anthony J. Fasola built and owned the Sunnyvale Shell Service Station across the street. Another early owner was Nick Burich, a fisherman from Washington who came to Sunnyvale in the 1920s as an orchardist.



The clipped gable Bungalow form was quite popular in Sunnyvale. This one and a half story example is wood framed with clapboard siding, rectangular in plan, and has the open entry porch centered on the main gable. Triangular knee braces support the wide overhanging eaves. Other examples of

this roof form can be seen in town employing cross gables, side gables, and offset porches. There is enough variation in treatment to suggest a number of contractor/builders participated in Sunnyvale bungalow construction. This house was constructed during the late 1920s.

Sunnyvale Avenue Street Scape



The 100 block of Sunnyvale Avenue originally marked the western boundary of the City's first industrial district, with Fair Oaks marking the eastern boundary, California Avenue the northern, and Evelyn the southern. This area encompassed the Joshua Hendy Iron Works, Goldy Machine and Hydrocarbon companies, Madison and Bonner Dried Fruit, and the Jubilee Incubator Factory.

The Hendy Iron Works held all the property on the east side to California Avenue, while Albert W. Bessey and his son Arthur owned about one-half of the west side of Sunnyvale Avenue, bounded by Murphy and Hendy avenues to the west and south. John Hendy and the Besseys built their homes in close proximity to their plants. Hendy had a large, side gabled craftsman Bungalow near California Avenue, which was reached by a road off Sunnyvale Avenue. The Besseys built near the corner of Hendy and Sunnyvale avenues, their estate containing homes for father and son as well as tennis courts. The Bessey estate grounds were landscaped in a park-like fashion, and Albert had a poultry facility for the prize winning Houdons which he bred and sold there for 35 years. His son joined Tom Lambert, a Sunnyvale Avenue neighbor, to develop the Radio Shop, which built EchoPhone Radios.

During the mid-1910s the street became Sunnyvale's most fashionable neighborhood, into which lumbermen George E. McGlaufflin and Homer Landon and Hendy superintendent George T. Balch moved. Orchardist, banker, and legislator C. C. Spalding built two homes here. The first, although realigned and somewhat altered, still stands behind the Wyantt and Smith Funeral Home. The second was built across the street in the 1920s, a decade during which residents of

Sunnyvale Avenue's 100 block generally represented the City's business and industrial management sector.

While most of the homes were large by Sunnyvale standards, none were pretentious. Suggestive of the working class roots of many of their owners, most were expanded examples of the Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles popular in the less affluent neighborhoods. Small businessmen, such as electrical contractor Henry Wanderer and owner of the county's first Chevrolet dealership, Otis Raines, had built homes on the west side of Sunnyvale Avenue near California by the late 1920s and early 1930s. Desiring something different than the prevailing Bungalow style,

Wanderer designed his own small Cotswald cottage at 167 North Sunnyvale and had it built for \$8,000 between 1925 and 1926. Raines' handsome Spanish Revival residence is still in place at 199 North Sunnyvale.

After 1960 the neighborhood began to suffer the consequences of higher density residential zoning. Its earlier country estate character is still being eroded by apartment construction; however, a few of the older residences remain. With a considerable amount of original plantings, these homes give some idea of the high quality and character of the earlier street scape.



C. C. SPALDING HOUSE

135 North Sunnyvale Avenue

The large two story, stuccoed wood frame, tiled hip roof Spalding house is rectangular in plan. Built in 1916, it is a simplified version of the Italian Renaissance Revival style of architecture. The principal deviation from that mode is the use of a pedimented classical portico entry; generally these appeared in arched or paladian motifs. Saratoga's Villa Montalvo is a more finished example of the style.

This was the second Sunnyvale home of Charles Clifton Spalding, who made major contributions to Sunnyvale's

development. A native of Iowa, he came to the area in 1900, first developing a large orchard along El Camino Real which was popularly referred to as the "Spalding Tract." He became the first Treasurer of the City of Sunnyvale and later became a state legislator. Spalding may be best remembered for his development of the Murphy Avenue business district. In 1906 he organized and established the Bank of Sunnyvale and with his brother-in-law, C. L. Stowell, built the S. and S. Building, now Kirkish's.



HOMER LANGDON HOUSE

184 North Sunnyvale Avenue

A particularly nice Craftsman Bungalow example, local lumberyard owner Homer Langdon built this house in 1918, the same time he constructed his own home at 186 North Sunnyvale. This one and a half story, wood framed, cross gable house was later occupied by William Ackerman, a Saratoga-Sunnyvale Road orchardist who married into the Langdon family.

The main entry of this Bungalow holds one of the best

examples of a Craftsman style door in Sunnyvale. The little pent or shed roof extending over the main window at the first floor is a nice trim detail. The large stained glass window found here is a later addition to the house. Decorative brackets support the overhanging eaves of the porch roof. The latticed vents in the gable heads are oriental in feeling as are the shaped rafter ends on both the porch and main roof line.



RAINES HOUSE

199 North Sunnyvale Avenue

Otis and Nadine Raines had contractor John Kay build this single story Spanish Eclectic residence for them in 1931. The building is notable for its use of large arched picture windows in the gable walls. The tile roofed open side porch entry protects French doors leading off the living room. With

parapet walls and stuccoed surface, the bedroom wing to the rear of the house suggests a pueblo influence. Mr. Raines owned the first Chevrolet agency in Santa Clara County, Raines Garage on Murphy Avenue. He also was the mayor of Sunnyvale in 1946.



An unusual arrangement of three front facing gables mark this one story, wood framed Bungalow as a significant Sunnyvale residence. The broad lower gable, supported by battered piers, covers an open porch. A vent screen of vertical wood members is repeated in the porch and uppermost gable,

adding vitality to this interesting design. Wide window openings are outlined with intersecting muntings, a window type common to Sunnyvale bungalows. The building exterior is clad in a combination of stucco and wood shingle. The house was constructed around 1910.