

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

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Review Code Other Listings Date
 Reviewer

Page 1 of 6 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 359 B Street

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

- *a. County Yolo and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
- *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Davis, CA Date 2018 T ; R ; of of Sec ; B.M.
- c. Address 359 B Street City Davis, CA Zip 95616
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone , mE/ mN
- e. Other Locational Data: APN 070 073 13

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
 359 B Street is a one-story, wood-frame Minimal Traditional style residence with massing and roof forms representative of the Tudor Revival style. The property is located on the east side of B Street, between 4th Street (north) and 3rd Street (south) (**P5a.**). The residence is set back roughly 30 feet from the street toward the center of the lot. The building is set on a concrete foundation, and has a cross-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The exterior is covered with stucco exterior and minimally ornamented. The building has an irregular plan, with a projecting bay at the approximate center of the facade, a recessed porch at the north end of the facade, and two projecting gabled ends (one projecting off the other) at the rear elevation (**Figure 1**). The projecting bay at the center of the facade contains the main entrance. Fenestration consists of wood-sash windows including: four-over-one, six-over-one, three-over-one, and one-over-one variants, set into wood frames and arranged in groups of two or three, separated by wood mullions. Additional windows include a divided-lite porthole window at the center of the facade's projecting bay, and additional wood-sash windows at secondary elevations. The facade features a double-window and an adjacent porthole window within the projecting bay, a north facing wood entry door in the north wall of the projecting bay, and a recessed porch with concrete pad and entrance stoop. A tripartite window is visible within the recessed porch. The porch is covered by an eave extension from the gabled roof, which is supported by simple wood posts. A brick chimney is located at the center of the north elevation and projects slightly above the roofline

P5a. Photograph or Drawing



***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2.
 Single family property.
***P4. Resources Present:**
 Building Structure Object Site
 District Element of District Other
 (Isolates, etc.)
***P5b. Description of Photo:**
 359 B Street viewed from B Street,
 looking west.
 March 14, 2019.
***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** 1938. Davis HRMC.
 Historic Prehistoric Both
***P7. Owner and Address:**
 Andersen Trust
 P.O. Box 903
 Mill Valley, CA 94942
***P8. Recorded by:**
 Garavaglia Architecture, Inc.
 582 Market Street, Suite 1800
 San Francisco, CA 94104
***P9. Date Recorded:**
 March 14, 2019

- *P10. Survey Type:
 Intensive survey for California Register, National Register, and Local eligibility.
- *P11. Report Citation: N/A
- *Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

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Figure 1. Rear elevation with cross gables, looking east.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 359 B Street *NRHP Status Code 5S3

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B1. Historic Name: 359 B Street

B2. Common Name: 359 B Street

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence B4. Present Use: Single-family residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional

*B6. Construction History: Built 1938. Recorded on the 1945 Sanborn map as a one-story, wood-frame residence addressed 319 B Street with an irregular plan and a detached one-story auto garage at rear of site. The garage at rear of site was demolished at an unknown date after 1953, when it was last recorded on a Sanborn map. No other apparent major alterations.

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

*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Architecture Area Davis
Period of Significance N/A Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria 3 (Local Register)

359 B Street was constructed in 1938 and was originally addressed 319 B Street according to recordation of the property in the 1940 Census and on the 1945 Sanborn map for Davis. The 1940 Census recorded the residence as a rental property occupied by husband and wife, Hugh S. and Margaret M. Cameron, as well as their sons Hugh S. Cameron, Jr. and James Lindsey Cameron. Hugh S. Cameron, a veterinarian and professor at UC Davis, was the only occupant with a listed occupation.¹

The subject property was constructed ca. 1938 as a single-family residence within the University Avenue/Rice Lane neighborhood, which is located immediately east of the UC Davis campus. The building was constructed in the later years of the Great Depression and was first occupied by the family of UC Davis employee Hugh S. Cameron. The immediate vicinity of the subject property does not appear to have been subdivided and developed with many residential properties prior to the 1930s when subdivision occurred lot-by-lot, reflecting the general patterns of residential development in Davis. The University Avenue/Rice Lane neighborhood, which the property is located in, however, did experience earlier development as a result of the opening of the University Farm in 1908, which led to the construction of housing for staff and boarding houses and fraternal houses for students earlier in the twentieth century.² Within the broader Downtown Conservation District, which spans the area of the original town plan, neighborhoods of mixed character developed with "a few scattered Victorians, and larger concentrations of Craftsman Bungalows, Period Revivals, and Minimalist Traditional houses existing next to one another..." as the City's 2003 Historic Conservation District survey notes.³ This pattern is evident in the blocks to the immediate north and northwest of the subject property. (See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:

HP2. Single family property

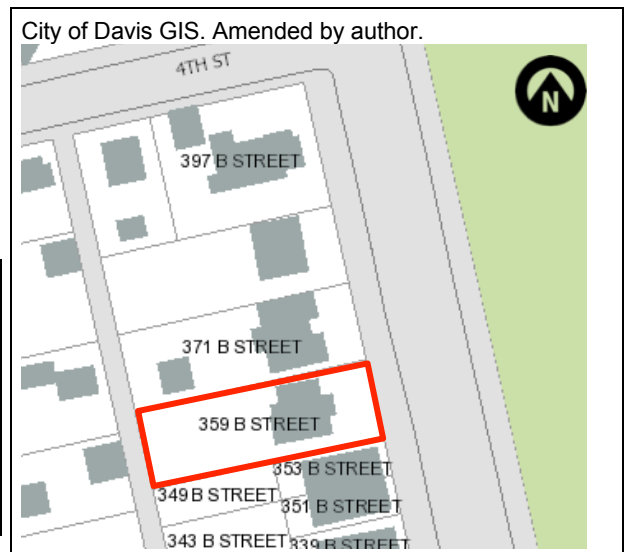
*B12. References: Building Permit Records, City of Davis Planning Department. Kara Brunzell, Brunzell Historical, *Davis, California: Citywide Survey and Historic Context Update*, 2015. Central Davis Historic Conservation District, Historical Resources Survey, August 2003. Architectural Resources Group, *City of Davis Cultural Resources Inventory and Context Statement*, (Davis, CA: City of Davis Parks and Community Services Department, September 30, 1996). Historic Environment Consultants, *Cultural Resources Inventory: Final Report*, (Davis, CA: June 1980). Proquest Digital Sanborn Maps, online. John Lofland and Phyllis Haig, *Images of America: Davis, California: 1910s-1940s*, (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2000). John Lofland, *Images of Modern America: Davis Transformation*, (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2016). U.S. Census and City Directory data researched at Ancestry.com.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Garavaglia Architecture, Inc.

*Date of Evaluation: August 12, 2019

(This space reserved for official comments.)



¹ 1940 U.S. Federal Census data, viewed at Ancestry.com. March 19, 2019.

² Central Davis Historic Conservation District, Historical Resources Survey, August 2003, 12. Accessed online May 13, 2019.

³ Ibid.

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*B10. Significance (Continued):

Minimal Traditional Style

Minimal Traditional style residences were constructed in the United States between ca. 1935 and 1950. Such residences were typically designed with small, rectangular footprints, and gabled roofs with low or intermediate pitches, with a one-story height. In rare instances, roofs featured dormer windows. Fenestration was typically accomplished with multi-pane or one-over-one double-hung windows. Exteriors were minimally ornamented.⁴ The subject building is representative of a side-gabled sub type of the style, sometimes referred to as a “Cape Cod”, as it resembles early house forms found in New England. Virginia McAlester notes, “Although many examples were symmetrical, in keeping with the original folk form, there was much experimentation with asymmetrical variations, including varied window placement and small porches or carports; some had an extra half-story finished under the roof.”⁵ McAlester additionally describes, “Minimal Traditional style homes often had a paneled front door (sometimes with a multi-pane window in the upper half), perhaps accompanied by shutters or a chimney. Occasionally, Minimal Traditionals [sic] have other bits of stylistic detailing added—such as elements of Tudor or Colonial Revival.”⁶

The subject building embodies the typical gabled massing and minimal ornamentation of the style, and features slope eaves and a cross-gabled roof form that is representative of aspects of the Tudor Revival style. The building is fenestrated with divided-lite, double-hung windows, is modestly ornamented, and features a brick chimney and entrance porch; all representative features of variation within the Minimal Traditional style.

Hugh Stuart Cameron (1896–1975), Occupant ca. 1938–ca. 1942

Hugh S. Cameron, an influential researcher and instructor within the faculty of the UC Davis School of Agriculture, and his family resided at 359 B Street (then addressed 319 B Street) between ca. 1938 and ca. 1942, according to available occupancy data. Cameron and his family are the first known occupants of the subject building. By 1944, Cameron listed 313 University Avenue as his residence, according to voter registration records.⁷

Hugh S. Cameron was born in Scotland in 1896. Cameron was introduced to agricultural and dairying at an early age, which served to inform his career path. Following four years of military service during World War I, Cameron immigrated in 1923 when offered the opportunity to be a caretaker for a shipment of cattle to the U.S. In 1927, Cameron enrolled at Cornell University, and graduated in 1931 with a degree in veterinary medicine. In 1930, Cameron married Margaret McKenzie. The Cameron’s sons Hugh Stuart, Jr. (1931-1999) and James Lindsay were born prior to the Cameron’s occupancy of the subject building.⁸ Between 1931 and 1936, Cameron and his family resided in Ithaca, New York, as Cameron continued post-graduate studies and worked as an instructor in veterinary science at Cornell University. Cameron earned a Doctorate in Veterinary Medicine in 1931, a Master’s of Science in 1932, and a Ph. D in 1935. In 1936, Cameron accepted an appointment as Assistant Professor of veterinary science and assistant veterinarian in the Experiment Station at UC Davis.⁹ In 1942, Cameron rose to the Associate Professor rank, and in 1947 became a fully-tenured professor.¹⁰ Cameron spent 28 years, his entire professional career, at UC Davis, retiring in 1974.

During his career, Cameron authored over 70 scientific publications related primarily to “infections in domestic animals, including trichomoniasis, trichostrongylosis, *Corynebacterium* infections, enterotoxemia, epididymitis in sheep, hemolytic streptococcal infections in the bovine mammary gland, *Erysipelothrix* infections in swine, and hog cholera,” as described by Douglas, Meyer, and Osebold.¹¹

As described in a memorial to Cameron available at University of California’s *Calisphere*:

He served in every capacity the University and his profession asked of him and he served well and honestly. He was a member of the original committee that planned the existing School of Veterinary Medicine; and as a member of the initial committee on admissions, he helped in the selection of the first several classes. He was indeed one of the founding fathers of the School of Veterinary Medicine.

⁴ Virginia Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 587-589.

⁵ McAlester, 587

⁶ *Ibid.*, 588.

⁷ Voter Registration records for Yolo County, 1944, accessed at Ancestry.com.

⁸ In 1930 Hugh married Margaret McKenzie, a fellow Scot, who bore him two sons, Lindsay and Hugh, Jr. Margaret passed away in 1970 and Hugh subsequently married Marian McKenzie.

⁹ J.R. Douglas, M.E. Meyer, J.W. Osebold, “Hugh Stuart Cameron, Veterinary Medicine: Davis,” *Calisphere*, accessed online March 19, 2019. <http://texts.cdlib.org/view?docId=hb1199n68c;NAAN=13030&doc.view=frames&chunk.id=div00013&toc.depth=1&toc.id=&brand=calisphere>

¹⁰ “Cameron Faculty Research Lecturer at Davis,” *University Bulletin*, Vol. 7, No. 16, November 24, 1958.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

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Woven through the fabric of his University service and in fact the backbone of this service was his research on the infectious and contagious diseases affecting the food producing animals.

He was an author on over seventy scientific publications. The writings dealt with a variety of infections in domestic animals, including trichomoniasis, trichostrongylosis, *Corynebacterium* infections, enterotoxemia, epididymitis in sheep, hemolytic streptococcal infections in the bovine mammary gland, *Erysipelothrix* infections in swine, and hog cholera. By his efforts knowledge was advanced toward the understanding and control of these numerous disease problems; however, the greatest part of Hugh Cameron's thought and research effort was directed to investigations on the genus *Brucella*, one of the world's important diseases in both man and animals. His first published paper on the subject appeared in the *Cornell Veterinarian* in 1932 wherein he stated, "It is the intention of the author to continue this work." Indeed, the studies were pursued and over forty manuscripts on brucellosis followed from that beginning. Early studies on the viability of *Brucella abortus* helped provide needed guidelines for the National Program to Eradicate Bovine Brucellosis in the United States. He also provided a technique and plan for the eradication of brucellosis from swine, which has formed the basis for control of this disease in many parts of the world. Dr. Cameron investigated antibodies accumulating in the mammary gland of chronically infected cattle and fostered the use of the whey test as an alternative diagnostic procedure to the testing of blood serum. His studies showing differences in the metabolic patterns of *Brucella* organisms have provided a much needed method for differentiating species and types within the genus.

As a result of the reputation gained from his research, Dr. Cameron was invited to serve on important committees, such as the Brucellosis Committee of the National Research Council and the statewide Brucellosis Committee in California. He served as president of the Conference of Research Workers in Animal Diseases and was an associate editor of the *Cornell Veterinarian*.

As a result of his distinguished research accomplishments, Dr. Cameron was selected by his faculty colleagues as Faculty Research Lecturer in 1959. He was honored again in 1961 when the American Veterinary Medical Association bestowed on him the Borden Award in recognition for research. In 1968 the University bestowed on him its highest honor for his distinguished accomplishments, the honorary degree Doctor of Science. [...]

Among Dr. Cameron's professional affiliations were the American Veterinary Medical Association, the California Veterinary Medical Association, the Conference of Research Workers in Animal Diseases, and the American Society for Microbiology.

Evaluation

Criterion A/1 (Events)

The subject building does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion A/1 for listing in the NRHP/CRHR or local register. Built in ca. 1938, the subject property was constructed beyond the early years of residential development following the opening of the University Farm in 1908, and was one of many residences constructed in Davis during interwar years. The building does not appear to be among the individually important properties within the context of the University Avenue/Rice Lane neighborhood's historic development. The subject building is not known to have been the location of a historic event of singular importance.

Criterion B/2 (Persons)

The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion B/2. Although the residence was owned and occupied by noted UC Davis Professor Hugh S. Cameron, Cameron's work as a professor and scholar in the field of veterinary medicine is most strongly associated with the UC Davis School of Veterinary Medicine, and in particular the building(s) Cameron practice in, rather than residence(s) he occupied.

Criterion C/3 (Architecture-Design)

The subject property appears to be eligible as a Davis Register Merit Resource for embodying distinct characteristics of a Minimal Traditional style residence in Davis. The period of significance is 1938, the building's year of original construction. The 1938 residence provides a very good local example of a Minimal Traditional style residence with elements of the Tudor Revival style in Davis as it features an irregular plan, gabled roof with sloped eaves, and fenestration with wood-sash windows, a chimney, and entrance porch. The building is not known to be associated with a particular builder or designer, due to an absence of original construction documentation.

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Criterion D/4 (Information Potential)

Archival research and physical investigation of the property focused on the above ground resource only. Therefore, no informed determination could be made regarding the property's eligibility for the NRHP, CRHR, or local register under Criterion D/4.

Integrity

To determine if the subject building remain capable of expressing its apparent significance as a Davis Merit Resource for its embodiment of the Minimal Traditional style, its historic integrity must be analyzed. The seven aspects of historic integrity include:

The following seven aspects define historic integrity:

- Location. The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- Design. The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- Setting. The physical environment of a historic property.
- Materials. The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- Workmanship. The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- Feeling. A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- Association. The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Summary of Integrity

Location. The subject property retains integrity of location. The subject building's location of original construction has been retained since 1938.

Design. The subject property retains integrity of design. The building's overall design has been retained through minimal alteration of the building's exterior. The building retains its side-gabled roof, original height, original cladding materials, and original fenestration pattern. Windows and doors appear to have been replaced within original openings.

Setting. The subject property retains integrity of setting. 237 1st Street retains the setting of a rectangular residential lot with a detached residence. The property retains front and rear yards, and the residence retains its original setback. The vicinity remains a primarily residential area. Construction of a much larger residential building of more recent origin to the south of the property has diminished the continuity of residential scale along the subject block face, but does not appear to have resulted in a loss of overall setting for the subject property.

Materials. The subject property retains integrity of materials. The building's original material palette and modest ornamentation has not been altered, resulting in retention of integrity of materials.

Workmanship. The subject property retains integrity of workmanship. The building retains original windows, entry door, exterior stucco covering, and brick chimney, providing evidence of period constructions materials and methods.

Feeling. The subject property retains integrity of feeling. The building retains the feeling of a Minimal Traditional style residence and that of the 1938 property as location, setting, and design have been retained.

Association. The subject property retains integrity of association. The property is not significant for association with a pattern of events or a person, however, it remains strongly associated with its Minimal Traditional style as the building retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

Overall, the property retains overall historic integrity and is capable of expressing its apparent significance such that it remains eligible for listing as a City of Davis Merit Resource for its embodiment of the Minimal Traditional style.