

**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 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 516 G 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 Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted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 516 G 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 070 193 04

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
516 G Street is a one-and-a-half-story-over-basement, wood-frame, vernacular bungalow situated on the east side of G Street, between Russell Boulevard (north) and 5th Street (south) (**P5a.**). The building appears to be set on a concrete foundation, and has a rectangular plan with a one-story gabled addition at the rear. A gabled hyphen joins the main residential volume with the addition. All roof surfaces are covered with asphalt shingles. A detached one-story garage is situated to the rear of the residence at the northeast corner of the site. The residence is fenestrated with replacement vinyl-sash windows and is clad with lapped wood siding. The facade is symmetrical with the main entrance at center, set beneath a gabled portico that is supported by square wood posts. Paired windows (vinyl-sash) with wood surrounds and wood mullions, flank the entrance. The street-facing eave of the gable roof has two gabled dormers, each containing a replacement vinyl-sash window. The front yard consists of two lawn sections, divided at center by a paved pathway aligned with the main entrance. A paved driveway extends eastward into the site from the street, along the north property line.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property. HP4. Ancillary building (garage)

***P4. Resources Present:**

X Building Structure Object Site
District Element of District Other
(Isolates, etc.)

***P5b. Description of Photo:**

Subject building viewed from G Street, looking east.

March 14, 2019.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: 1939. Davis HRMC.

Historic Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Heather Nicole Bischel-Magnon and
Nicolas Xavier Louis Fauchier-Magnon
516 G Street, Davis, CA 95616

***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.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing



***P11. Report Citation:** N/A

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

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

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 516 G Street *NRHP Status Code 5S3

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B1. Historic Name: 516 G Street

B2. Common Name: 516 G Street

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

*B5. Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional-Colonial Revival

*B6. Construction History: 516 Davis Street was built in 1939 for original owner and occupant Clarence J. Barry, Jr., according a residential resale inspection record on file at Davis Planning Department, and Barry, Jr.'s obituary.¹ The building was first recorded on the 1945 Sanborn map of Davis as a one-and-a-half-story dwelling with a rectangular plan. The residence featured a small portico at the center of the facade, and had a small jut-out at its southeast corner. The property also contained a one-story automobile garage at the northeast corner of the site. In 1958, a permit was filed to construct an addition; this appears to have been for the existing rear addition. In 1995, the building was reroofed. In 2012, the residence underwent an interior remodel. In 2015-2016, windows within the residence were replaced with the existing vinyl-sash windows.² Shutters at first story of facade have been removed, along with ornamental trellis at portico.

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

*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Residential Architecture Area Davis
Period of Significance 1939 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria 3 (Local Register)

516 G Street was built in 1939 and was owned by Clarence J. Barry Jr, an employee of the City's mail department. Barry resided at the residence with his mother Nellie G. Barry according to the 1940 U.S. Census. Both Nellie G. and Clarence J. Barry resided in St. Helena, California ca. 1935 prior to relocating to Davis. Clarence Barry was later listed as owner of the property on building permit applications filed between 1958 and 1995. By 2008, the property was owned by Clarence J. Barry Jr. and his wife Lucille Barry. Between 2012 and 2017, the building was owned by Kemble and/or Katherine Pope.³ 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.⁴

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:

HP2. Single family property, HP4. Ancillary Building (Detached garage)

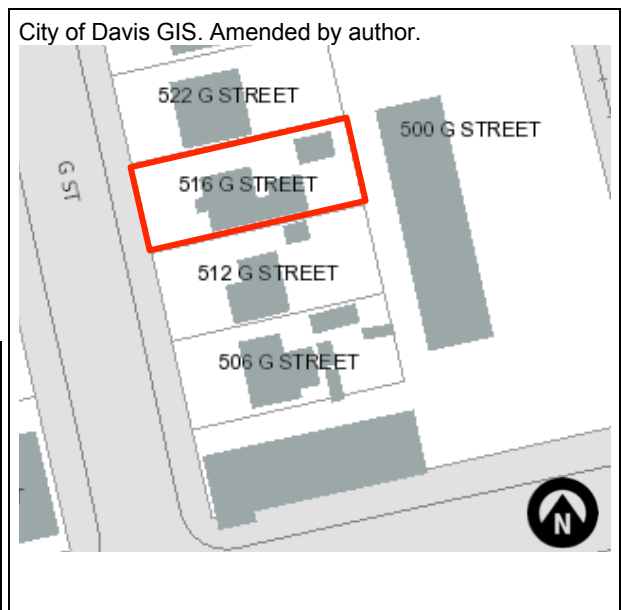
*B12. References: Building Permit Records, City of Davis Planning Department. Kara Brunzell, Brunzell Historical, *Davis, California: Citywide Survey and Historic Context Update*, 2015. Central Davis Historic Conservation District, Historical Resources Survey, August 2003. Architectural Resources Group, *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. UC Davis Special Collections, City of Davis property ownership maps 1928-1940.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Garavaglia Architecture, Inc.

*Date of Evaluation: August 12, 2019

(This space reserved for official comments.)



¹ Memorial page for Clarence J. Barry, Jr., Smith Funeral Home, website. Accessed online, May 1, 2019.

<https://www.smith-funerals.com/notices/Clarence-BarryJr>.

² Building permit records for 516 G Street provided by City of Davis Planning Department.

³ U.S. Census data for 1940, accessed at Ancestry.com. Additional ownership information was compiled from available building permit records provided by the City of Davis Planning Department.

⁴ Central Davis Historic Conservation District, Historical Resources Survey, August 2003, 12. Accessed online May 13, 2019.

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***B10. Significance (Continued):**

The subject property was one of five residences built along the east face of the 500 block of G Street between ca. 1939 and 1945, based upon available historic photographs and Sanborn maps for Davis. The property was one of several rectangular lots located along the east face of the 500 block of G Street that were owned by F.A. Plant, et. al. prior to the early 1940s. Plant operated several grain warehouses along G Street that had easy access to the adjacent railroad to the east. The subject property appears to have been vacant land without a distinct use under Plant's ownership before it was improved with the house for Barry in 1939. With the exception of a small outbuilding at mid block, and an office building at the present location of 500 G Street, the remainder block face was largely vacant prior to that period. A 1943 photograph of the property, credited to owner Clarence Barry, shows the residence's early appearance. Features that no longer remain present include shutters adjacent to windows at the first story of the facade, lattice structures at the portico, and original windows (**Figure 1**).



Figure 1. 516 G Street (left) photographed in 1943 (Lofland and Haig, *Images of America: Davis 1910s-1940s*, photograph credit Clarence Barry)

Minimal Traditional Style

Minimal Traditional style residences were constructed in the United States between ca. 1935 and 1950. Such residences 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.⁵ 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."⁶ 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."⁷

The subject building embodies the typically gabled massing and minimal ornamentation of the style. Variations of the style are embodied through the paneled front door, symmetrical facade, rare roof dormers, and an extra half-story under the roof.

Regarding residential development in Davis between 1940 and 1958, and characteristics of the Minimal Traditional architectural style, Brunzell describes:

The most widespread and important type of development between 1940 and 1958 was residential. Residential construction during the war and immediately afterward was functional, and usually architecturally straightforward. Most buildings were executed in simple, traditional materials according to standard plans, and new projects were built as infill in existing neighborhoods. During the 1940s, builders tended to construct one building at a time according to traditional methods. After 1950, Davis builders began using industrialized construction techniques,

⁵ Virginia Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 587-589.

⁶ McAlester, 587

⁷ *Ibid.*, 588.

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and the pace of residential construction increased. As had been the case before the war residential construction during this period of development focused on development of single-family homes and a small number of duplexes. The shortage of housing also led to the addition of multi-family buildings during the period, which was a new property type in Davis.⁸

Minimal Traditional Style

The Minimal Tradition style grew out of an attempt to building houses based on traditional forms during the difficult economic conditions imposed by the Great Depression. For small houses in Davis, the style was dominant through the end of the 1940s. Early examples display a fair amount of variation between parcels. During the early 1950s developers began utilizing industrialized building techniques and building houses based on virtually identical plans.

Minimal Traditional

- Medium pitched gabled or hipped roofs
- Minimal eave overhang
- Integral or detached single garage facing the street
- Linear or slightly L-shaped plan
- Stucco or wood cladding, occasionally with brick trim
- Steel casement or double-hung wood-frame windows
- Lack of ornamentation

Clarence J. Barry, Jr.

The following biographical information for Clarence J. Barry is excerpted from an online memorial/obituary for Barry, published in 2007.

Clarence Joseph Barry Jr. was born a second generation native Californian and a Davis resident for 70 years, died Tuesday, April 3, 2007, at his home. He was preceded in death by his wife of 52 years, Lucille.

Clarence was born November 2, 1917 to Nellie Gertrude Maloney and Clarence Joseph Barry, Sr. in St. Helena, CA. He graduated from St. Helena High School in 1936 where he excelled in history and dramatics, and served as student body president during his senior year. He moved to Davis in 1937 because [he] could earn \$16 a week working as a grocery clerk at the Purity Store.

After working at the grocery and for the Southern Pacific Railroad in Dixon as a crossing guard operator at night, he passed the civil service exam and took a job at the post office as a substitute clerk/mail carrier in 1938. During his years at the post office, he carried mail, served the public as a clerk and eventually became postmaster, holding that position for 8 years.

While living in a boarding house on 5th and F Streets, Clarence, aged 22, had the family home at 516 G Street built in 1939.

He joined the US Army in 1942. After basic training as an infantryman he served as a postal clerk in the New York City APO and then as a Personal Affairs Consultant to returning soldiers on the Army transport ship Waycross Victory. Besides providing soldiers with information and advice to facilitate the discharge process, he organized ship-board entertainment and directed the ships library and newspaper. He was honorably discharged in 1946.

Returning to Davis, he resumed work at the post office here. While attending a Great Books Discussion Group at Sacramento City College, he met the charming Lucille Bresnan. They married in 1952 and have one daughter, Jane. [...]

He retired as postmaster in 1975, after 33 years as a civil servant.⁹

⁸ Kara Brunzell, Brunzell Historical, *Davis, California: Citywide Survey and Historic Context Update*, 2015, 24.

⁹ Memorial page for Clarence J. Barry, Jr., Smith Funeral Home, website. <https://www.smith-funerals.com/notices/Clarence-BarryJr>.

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Evaluation

The following section provides evaluation of the subject property for eligibility for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and the Davis Register of Historical Resources (local register), which contains buildings identified as Landmarks and Merit resources. The CRHR bases its criteria on that of the NRHP, and the local register criteria are based on those of the NRHP/CRHR. Therefore, evaluation under all three registers is undertaken simultaneously.

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 1939, the subject was one of several Minimal Traditional residences built in Davis during the later years of the Great Depression and the 1940s. During this time period, Davis experienced a lot-by-lot residential development pattern that saw individual properties developed as larger parcels were subdivided or sold off by owners of larger tracts. The subject property was developed within this pattern as it was sold out of the ownership of F.A. Plant, et. al. to Clarence J. Barry, Jr., who commissioned the construction of the subject building as a personal residence. Within this context, the property does not stand out for having a significant association. Research did not find evidence that the subject building's construction was important to establishing a residential construction trend, or that the subject property was the location of an event of historic importance.

Criterion B/2 (Persons)

The subject building does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion B/2 for listing in the NRHP/CRHR or local register. Historic information related to ownership and occupancy of the subject building was researched through available archival and online sources including U.S. Census, city directories, building permit records, and historic newspapers. These sources did not provide evidence that the subject building is significant for its association with a person or persons who made significant contributions to local, State, or national history. The property served as the home of long-time owner and occupant Clarence J. Barry Jr., a post office clerk born in St. Helena, California, who spent the majority of his life and career in Davis. Although Barry was a long-time resident and property owner in Davis, he does not appear to have made significant contributions to local, State, or national history that are associated with or expressed by his personal residence. The land upon which the residence stands was under the ownership of F.A. Plant, et. al. prior to Barry's ownership. Although F.A. Plant was a significant individual in the history of Davis, the subject property was redeveloped by Barry after Plant's ownership and does not associate with Plant's period of ownership.

Criterion C/3 (Architecture-Design)

The subject property does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion C/3 for listing in the NRHP/CRHR. The property does appear to be eligible for the local register as a Merit Resource. The period of significance is 1939, the year the building was constructed. The subject building was constructed in 1939 and is a bungalow typology designed in a Minimal Traditional-Colonial Revival style. Research did not identify a designer or builder of the residence. The building embodies the distinct characteristics of the Minimal Traditional style through its one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled massing, lapped wood exterior siding, modest window surrounds, and minimal ornamentation. Features such as roof dormers and symmetrical facade fenestration, along with the building's gabled roof form are representative of the application of common Colonial Revival style variant of the Minimal Traditional style. Research has not found that the building represents an individually important example of its style relative the most representative examples in the State or the Nation. The building's designer-builder was not identified through archival research of limited resources. The building does, however, provide a very good local example of its style, type, and period of construction such that it appears to qualify for listing as a local register Merit Resource. See a discussion of historic integrity below.

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:

- 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.

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- 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.

Analysis of Integrity

Location. The subject property retains integrity of location. The subject building's location of original construction has been retained since 1939.

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. The building's footprint has been altered at the rear, while retaining the primary massing characteristics of a side-gabled, one-and-a-half-story dwelling. Windows have been replaced with vinyl-sash.

Setting. The subject property retains integrity of setting. 516 G Street retains the setting of a residential property in a neighborhood comprised of similar residential properties. Although the residence received a rear addition in 1958, the residence's setback from the street, side driveway, and separation from neighboring dwellings has been retained. The conversion of some residences to commercial use in the vicinity has not changed the setting of the vicinity to the degree that it no longer feel like a residential area.

Materials. The subject property retains integrity of materials. Windows within the building have been replaced by vinyl-sash windows of similar dimension. Windows along elevations visible from the public right-of-way appear be placed at original locations. Additional materials that have been retained include wood window surrounds and sills, wood corner boards, channeled wood siding, wood dormer, eave, and fascia trim, and wood posts supporting the entrance portico. Despite replacement of original windows, the building retains most original materials that reflect its Minimal Traditional design.

Workmanship. The subject property retains integrity of workmanship. Integrity of workmanship has been diminished due to the replacement of original windows, but has not been lost entirely due to retention of additional original materials at the exterior, particularly wood siding, corner boards, features of the entrance portico, gabled dormer windows, and modest wood surrounds that are representative of Minimal Traditional design ca. 1940s. The building's window openings appear to retain their dimension and are set in single or paired configurations as they were originally.

Feeling. The subject property retains integrity of feeling. The building retains the feeling of a Minimal Traditional style residence as location, setting, and design have been retained. The building's overall design reflects a modest scale, minimal ornamentation and traditional forms that embody the Minimal Traditional style.

Association. The subject property retains integrity of association. The property's is not significantly associated with a pattern of events, but retains distinct features that embody the Minimal Traditional style. Retention of the building's design, location, setting, enable the building to retain the feeling of a 1939 Minimal Traditional residence.

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

The property at 516 G Street meets the criteria for individual listing in the City of Davis Register (local register) as a Merit Resource.