

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

Primary
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 21

*Resource Name or #: 330 G Street

P1. Other Identifier: none

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County Yolo

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Date T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; B.M.

c. Address: 330 G Street

City: Davis

Zip: 95616

d. UTM: Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: APN 070-218-004

***P3a. Description:**

The subject property is located on the east side of G Street between 3rd and 4th streets. The 0.242 acre lot includes a 10,552 square foot, one story building with a brick courtyard between the building and the public sidewalk. The wood frame, U-shaped building has a cross hipped/gabled roof. The building is clad in vertical wood siding. The northern "leg" of the building is shorter than the southern "leg." The building appears to be attached to building to the north at 840 4th Street; however, it is on a separate parcel and no information was present in the permit records that indicated they have a shared history.

The northern "leg" includes vinyl sash windows and modern replacement doors on the west and south facades. The north façade includes one metal sash casement window; one divide lite, fixed window; two vinyl sash replacement windows; and two larger openings that have been boarded up. Shallow eaves are present on the west and south facades while the wide eave on the north façade is supported by square wooden posts to create a breezeway. The west and south facades are clad in vertical wood siding. The concrete blocks on the north and east facades are painted. The southern "leg" includes wide eaves on the west and north facades that are supported by square wooden posts to create a breeze way. The south façade is built at the lot line and is a blank wall with no window or door openings.

The east façade is painted concrete block and appears to include four original casement windows. There are three doors and one door opening has been filled in with a vinyl sash modern replacement.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial

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



P5b. Description of Photo:
West façade of northern leg of "U" with interior courtyard in foreground, looking north, ESA 2022

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
 Historic Prehistoric Both
1949 / Assessor's Parcel data, ParcelQuest.com

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Naka Davis LLC
340 Mills Drive
Davis, CA 95616

P8. Recorded by:
Amber Grady, ESA
2600 Capitol Avenue, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

***P9. Date Recorded:** June 2, 2022

***P10. Survey Type:** intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** none

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # 330 G Street

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

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B1. Historic Name: none

B2. Common Name: none

B3. Original Use: commercial

B4. Present Use: commercial

*B5. Architectural Style: none

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

Constructed in 1949. (Continued on page 7)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: n/a

Original Location: n/a

*B8. Related Features: none

B9a. Architect: unknown

b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme World War II and Post-War (1940 – 1958) Area Downtown Davis

Period of Significance 1949

Property Type Commercial

Applicable Criteria n/a

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

In 2015, the *Davis, California: Citywide Survey and Historic Context Update* was prepared to provide a framework for the evaluation of 20th century resources within the City of Davis. It provided an updated historic context statement focusing on the World War II and post-war periods, evaluation criteria, and significant themes. The significance themes include Native American, Spanish, and Mexican Era (prehistory – 1847); Pioneer and Railroad Era (1848 – 1904); University Farm and University of California Era (1905 – present); Early Twentieth Century and Depression Era (1905 – 1939); World War II and Post-War (1940 – 1958); Explosive Growth (1959 – 1971); and Progressive Visions, Managed Growth (1972 – 2015). The subject property was constructed in 1949; therefore, it falls into the World War II and Post-War (1940 – 1958) significance theme established in the 2015 historic context.

(Continued on page 5)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) none

*B12. References: (Continued on page 20)

B13. Remarks: none

*B14. Evaluator: Amber Grady, ESA

*Date of Evaluation: September 15, 2022

(This space reserved for official comments.)



*P3a. Description: (Continued from page 1)



West and south facades of southern "leg" of U-Shaped building, ESA 2022



West façade of southern "leg," ESA 2022



West facades, ESA 2022



North façade of southern "leg," ESA 2022



North façade and breezeway of northern "leg," ESA 2022



East façade, ESA 2022

***B10. Significance:** (Continued from page 2)

The subject property is located within the original plat boundaries of the City of Davisville. Commercial development was originally concentrated on G Street close to the railroad station at the southern end of G Street while the surrounding area was sparsely developed with residences. As the commercial area expanded many residences were converted to commercial use or demolished to make way for new commercial building.

The following early history of the City of Davis is taken from the *Davis, California: Citywide Survey and Historic Context Update*.¹

American settler Joseph Chiles bought a portion of the Rancho Laguna de Santos Calle, which he resold to his son-in-law Jerome Davis in 1854. Davis established a dairy and other ventures, and eventually his land holdings grew to 12,000 acres. After California became a state in 1850, other farmers, many of them German immigrants, began to settle in the area. Yolo County quickly became a prosperous farming region focused on grain, livestock and orchard crops.

In the 1860s, a group of five investors sometimes called the "Big Five" began planning a railroad routed through Davis' ranch, and by 1868 the California Pacific Railroad had built its line to the area, laying out the three-way junction in its present location and alignment, where the Woodland branch line turned north from the main line. The railroad also constructed a depot, and laid out a town around it as a speculative investment.

The arrival of the railroad was a turning point, creating an economic impetus to found a town out of what had previously been a collection of scattered farms. The railroad's investors laid out the town site adjacent to the depot, and by 1868 Davisville had about 400 residents. The railroad and new population spurred a brief building boom, but by the 1870s local growth had slowed. Davisville during the late nineteenth century was a farm village devoted to processing, storing, and shipping agricultural products. There was also industrial activity along the railroad tracks, some of which, like the lumber-yard, served the town in general. Most of the industry, however, was related to agriculture in one way or another, such as the Schmeiser manufacturing plant, on the east side of the railroad tracks with buildings on both sides of what is now Third street, which built almond hullers.

After the railroad provided an economic impetus for a town, commercial establishments quickly sprang up to serve local residents. In addition to the farming-related businesses that were the community's raison d'etre, blacksmiths, carpenters, livery stables, and wagon-makers established businesses. A post office and express office provided access to the world beyond Davis, and hotels, restaurants, saloons, and boarding houses catered to travelers. Retail businesses such as grocery stores, butchers, liquor stores, and clothing stores opened, as did a doctor's office and shoe repair shop. With warehouses and industrial services concentrated along the railroad tracks, downtown was clustered between First and Third Streets on G Street, a block west of the depot and tracks. A shortlived weekly newspaper was founded in 1869, and the Davis Enterprise began publishing in 1897. In addition to all the commercial activity, local residents established an Odd Fellows Lodge and Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches.

With the tiny downtown located on G Street, residential development began around F Street just one more block to the west. Individual property owners built houses one at a time, and the availability of land meant that during the nineteenth century many blocks had only one or two houses set on large parcels. The gradual population growth of this area (ten residents a year) meant that residential construction proceeded at a measured pace. At the turn of the twentieth century, Davis did not have a single residential block that was completely built-out in the modern sense. The original town plat easily accommodated the gradual growth of the little town, and the only major subdivision was Rice's Addition in 1888, which was four small blocks along Rice Lane between the University campus and B Streets.

Peak & Associates, Inc. *Historical Resources Assessment of the 302/304 G Street Properties, City of Davis, California*. May 13, 2015. Page 1.

Davisville was platted out in 1868, with the California Pacific Railroad from Vallejo to Sacramento completed through the townsite in 1869. The grid included thirty two square blocks. Each full block contained 16 lots, roughly 50 by 120 feet in size. G Street was first called "Olive Street."

The following is excerpted from, the *Davis, California: Citywide Survey and Historic Context Update*.

World War II/Post-war Era (1940 – 1958)²

Davis was typical of communities across the United States in that support for the war effort was a collective priority during World War II. In addition to more common volunteer activities, local residents assisted with harvesting crops and unloading railroad cars. After the fall semester in 1942, classes were suspended at the

¹ Brunzell Historical. *Davis, California: Citywide Survey and Historic Context Update*. November 2015.

² Brunzell Historical, *Davis, California: Citywide Survey and Historic Context Update*, 2015, page 11.

University Farm because so many students (who were almost all male during this era) had enlisted in the military. Professors engaged in agricultural research, however, redoubled their efforts to expand food production. The University also donated a ten-acre parcel south of the Richards underpass for a community garden. In February 1943, the U.S. Army took over the entire campus, which it used as an advanced training facility for its Signal Corps. The Signal Corps returned the campus to the University in fall of 1944, and classes resumed in 1945. Despite the sacrifice and disruptions of wartime, Davis during World War II remained the quiet agricultural community it had been for many years.[...]

Resources Constructed during World War II/Post-war Era

The limited construction that took place in Davis during and immediately after World War II largely conformed to development patterns established during the Great Depression. Projects were small in scale as one lot at a time was developed in and around old Downtown Davis. By the late 1940s, however, builders were subdividing new areas and development was picking up speed. Residential projects began to increase in scale as Davis attempted to provide housing for its new citizens. Commercial and institutional development, meanwhile, proceeded at an incremental rate. Industrial development had been sluggish since education began to replace agricultural processing as the primary local industry with the establishment of the University Farm shortly after the turn of the century. During this era, old industrial properties began gradually to be demolished or converted to commercial uses. After 1940, development of agricultural properties within modern Davis city limits also slowed, and there are no known agriculture-related resources that date from this period.

Commercial Properties

With commercial development slow during and after World War II, Downtown Davis (and the formerly residential neighborhoods around it) were sufficient to contain almost all new retail construction of this period. One exception was the Davis Supermarket, constructed in the mid-1950s at the corner of Russell Boulevard and Anderson Road, which at the time was a residential neighborhood surrounded by farmland. Although city records indicate that at least a dozen commercial buildings were constructed during this period, most have either been demolished or so heavily altered that their original forms are unknown.

Most commercial buildings from this period appear to have been typical one-story mid-century retail buildings with large glass storefronts and shared side walls. These were similar in scale and massing to earlier storefront buildings, and generally occupied an entire parcel, but lacked the decorative detail of pre-war commercial buildings. Typical examples have flat roofs and flat canopies shading the sidewalk. In addition to the more straightforward retail-oriented buildings, a handful of buildings designed to make strong stylistic statements were constructed. These include two Streamline Moderne buildings, late examples of an architectural style that had been abandoned elsewhere. The State Market on Second Street (no longer extant) was designed by local architect Silvio Barovetto and constructed in 1940, while the Varsity Theater at 616 Second Street is was built in 1950. Despite the general conservatism of the era in regards to commercial architecture, at least one Contemporary-style building was constructed Downtown, the Pence Dentist office, which has since been drastically altered.

Subject Property

The southern portion of the subject property was developed with a single family residence prior to 1907 (**Figures 1 through 3**). By 1945, a variety of accessory structures had been added to the site (**Figure 3**). It was one of the earliest residences in the original town plat. The subject property was redeveloped with the current building in 1949 (**Figures 4 and 5**). The current configuration of the building is evident on the 1957 aerial map, so it is possible that this is how it was originally constructed (**Figure 5**). Based on the current building materials including the vertical wood siding and vinyl sash on many of the windows as well as architectural plans it appears that the building has undergone substantial alterations (**Figures 7 and 8**). The footprint appears to match the historic aerials, but the majority of the cladding, doors, and windows appear to be replacements.

TABLE 1: BUILDING PERMITS

Date	Permit Number	Notes
1955	34	Partitions
1966	163	Electrical

TABLE 1: BUILDING PERMITS

Date	Permit Number	Notes
1968	1523	Remodel
1969	1523 (or 1623)	Remodel and addition, Jack Hayes (contractor)
1969	1931	Electrical
1970	3753	Electrical
1971	3804	Fire equipment
1971	3845	Sign
1973	6057 (or 6257)	Remodel
1973	6210	Comm. Remodel – ice machine
1974	7674	Electrical
1975	8809	Electrical
1975	8810	Fire repair
1975	8840	Plumbing
1975	8875	Plumbing
1976	10380	Electrical
1976	10440	Fire repair
1977	80-77	Design review - sign
1978	13-78	Design review - - sign
1978	2588	Electrical
1979	5649	Relocating a wall
1980	7067	Underground electrical service
1980	8054	Stucco existing wall
1980	8200	Remove existing walls and electrical
1980	8508	Sprinkler
1980	9230	Reroof
1981	10516	Replace HVAC
1983	75-83	Design review - sign
1994	94-00011010	Commercial add/alter
1994	94-00011795	Plumbing only
1995	95-00012333	Commercial add/alter – enclose patio area and revise bathrooms to handicap
1995	95-14264	New roof
1995	18-95	Minor Improvement project – storage enclosure
1996	96-2220	Commercial add/alter
1998	11-98	Minor Improvement project – sign
1999	99-1865	Electrical, outdoor gas brick fireplace
1999	55-98	Minor improvement project – outdoor serving area's brick flooring and gas fireplaces
2000	00-5346	Replace HVAC on roof
2005	05-334	Tenant improvement to southern half of building to expand Little Prague Restaurant
2008	08-2652	Monument sign

TABLE 1: BUILDING PERMITS

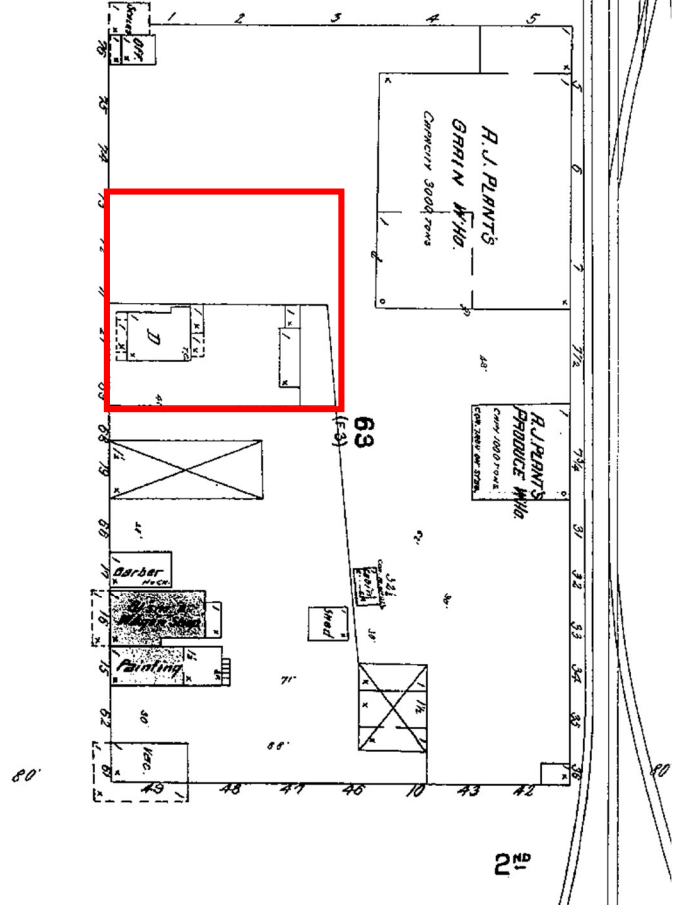
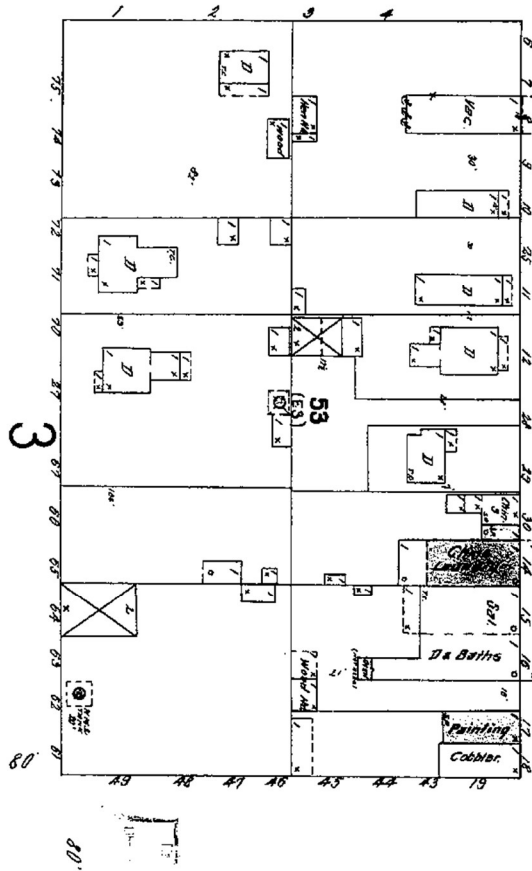
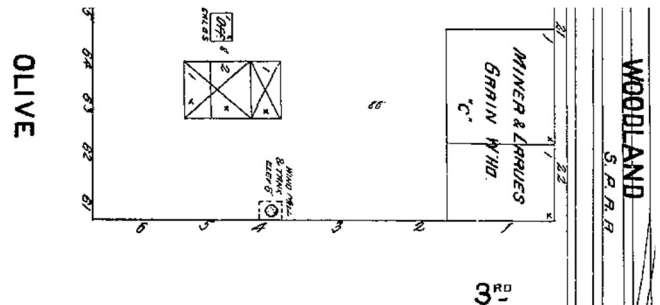
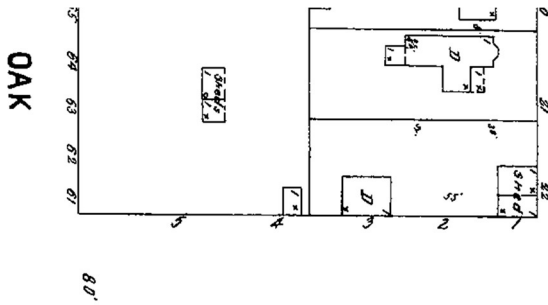
Date	Permit Number	Notes
2013	13-189	Replace pkg unit on roof (HVAC)
2015	15-2913	Tenant improvement – pizza restaurant
2017	17-1507	Reroof
2018	18-3091	Commercial tenant improvements new to space
2019	19-2338	Reroof

TABLE 2: OWNERS/OCCUPANTS

Year(s) of Occupation	Occupant(s)/Business	Notes
1955	W.L. Werner (or R.L. Werner) (owner)	
1955 - 1966	Dr. W. Wendell Nickels office	
1967	doctor's office	Building inspection on May 4, 1967
1968	Sanchez (owner)	
1968	Mr. Warner	
1968 - 1973	Mexican restaurant / Mexican Kitchen	
1971 - 1973	Pauline's – Women's Specialty Shops	
1971	Mrs. Fern Warner (owner)	
1973 - 1974	Insurance Agency of Davis (owner)	
1975	Mrs. Warner (owner)	
1976	Stehli, Purves, Cervelli	Fire incident report April 22, 1976
1977 - 1980	The Ivy Cottage	Formerly Pauline's
1978	Mi Casita	Mi Casita, Inc.
1979	Blue Mango	
1980	Mrs. Ray Wagner (owner)	
1981	Cottage (owner)	
1983 - 1985	Salvation Army Thrift Store	PA #75-83, Building permit #12552 (1985)
1994	Blue Mango Little Prague	
1994 - 2018	Grant S. and Grace K. Noda (owner)	
1996 - 2003	The Farmers Wife Little Prague	Alcoholic Beverage license application (File #401283)
2005	Little Prague Restaurant	
2008 - 2014	Davis Gold & Silver	Zoning permit (March 19, 2014)
2015 - 2019	Blondies New York Pizza	Zoning permit (August 6, 2015)
2017	Hometown Taiwanese Restaurant	
2018	Hometown Kitchen	
2018	Hometown Chinese Restaurant	Zoning permit (July 23, 2018)
2019 - present	Parkside Bar & Lounge	

TABLE 2: OWNERS/OCCUPANTS

Year(s) of Occupation	Occupant(s)/Business	Notes
2020 – present	Hometown Kitchen	



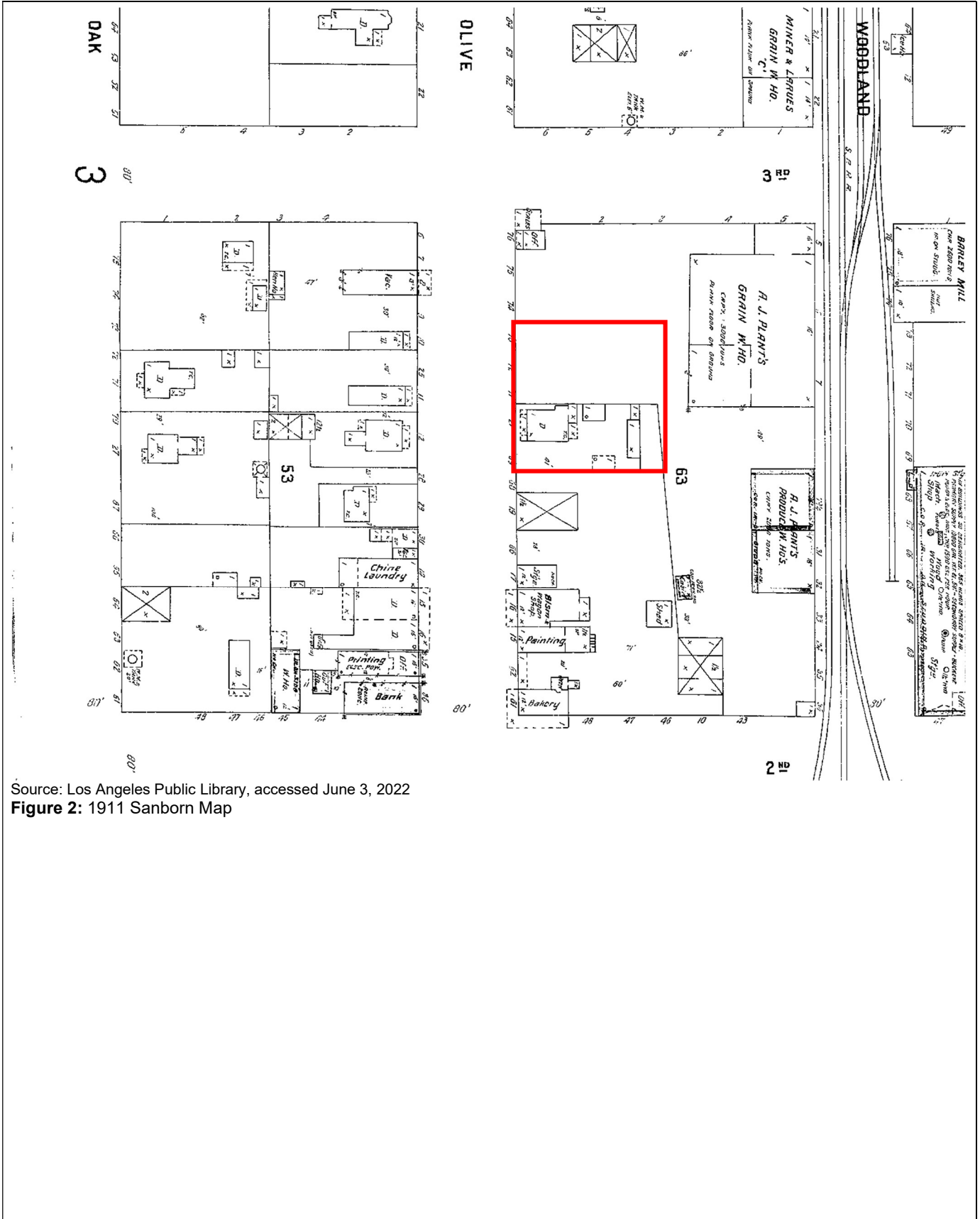
Source: Los Angeles Public Library, accessed June 3, 2022
Figure 1: 1907 Sanborn Map

*Recorded by: Amber Grady, ESA

*Date: June 2, 2022

Continuation

Update



Source: Los Angeles Public Library, accessed June 3, 2022
Figure 2: 1911 Sanborn Map



Source: UC Santa Barbara Library, Framefinder Aerial Imagery, ABO-1937_54-2, 08/20/1957, accessed June 3, 2022.

Figure 4: 1937 Aerial Photograph



Source: UC Santa Barbara Library, Framefinder Aerial Imagery, ABO-1957-46t-36, 08/01/1957, accessed June 3, 2022.

Figure 5: 1957 Aerial Photograph



Source: UC Santa Barbara Library, Framefinder Aerial Imagery, CAS-65-130_12-213, 05/18/1965, accessed June 3, 2022.

Figure 6: 1965 Aerial Photograph

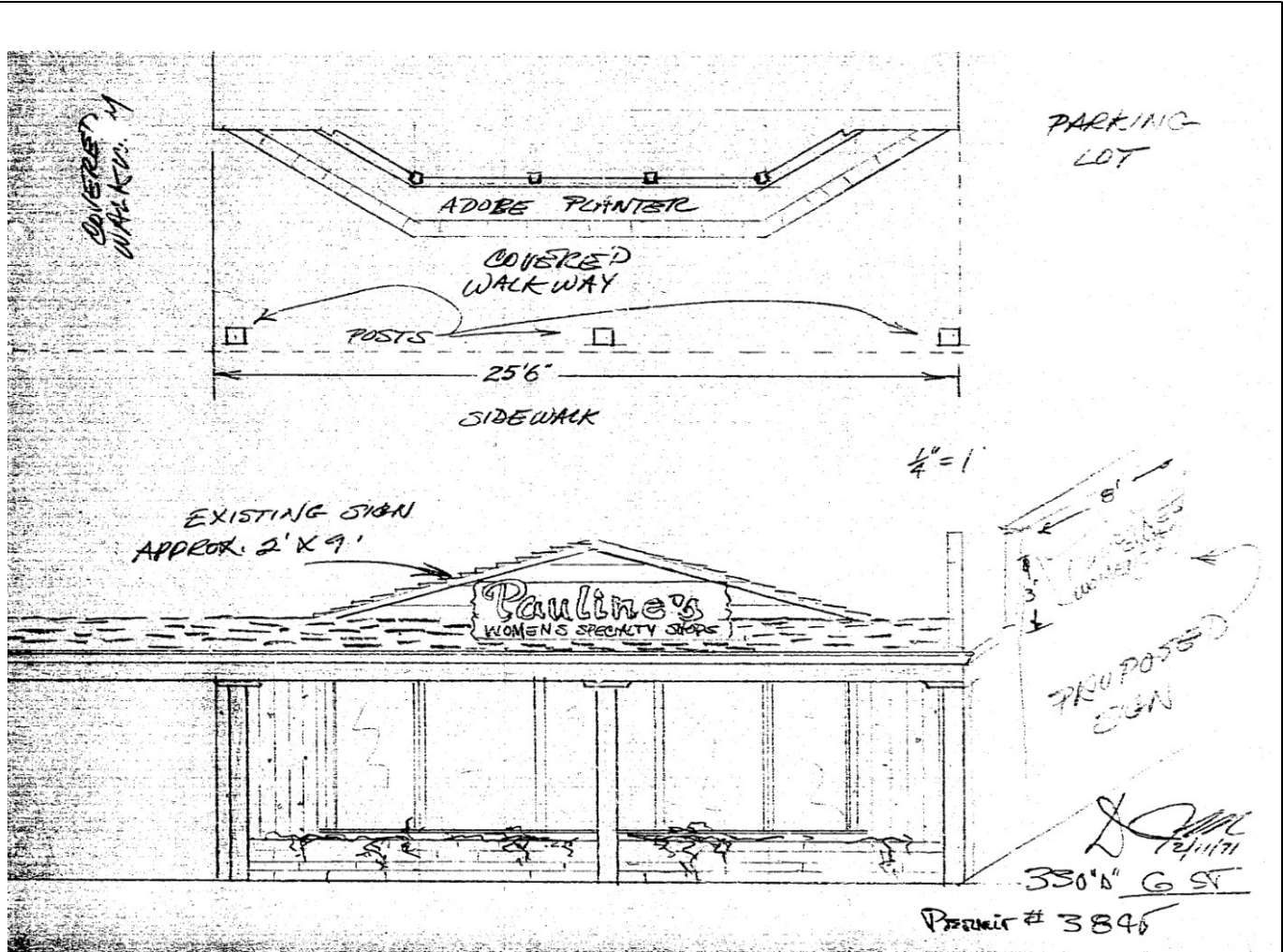
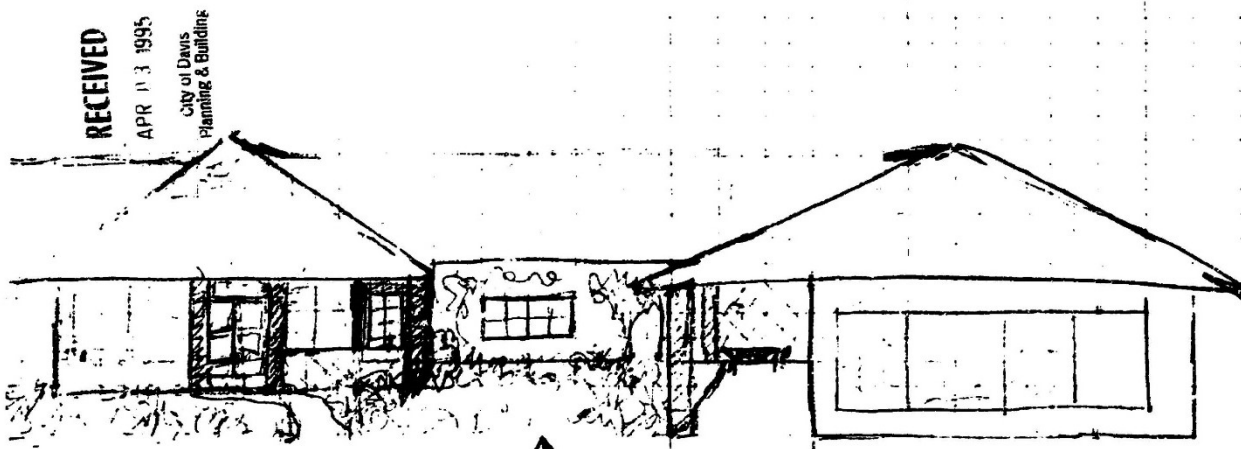


Figure 7: 1971 Architectural Drawings (Permit #3845)



*Proposed change
Wall with window to enclose area under
the overhang + between the two wings.
Wall will be covered with lattice
and flowering vines will be planted.
Garden area is unchanged.*

*Farmers Wife / Little Prague
330 G. St. Davis #9.
756-1107 Sue Brady*

- ROUGH SAWN REDWOOD SIDING WITH NATURAL COLOR FINISH.
- REDWOOD LATTICE.
- DOORS WITH NATURAL COLOR FINISH.
- WINDOW TRIM PAINTED WHITE.

Figure 8: 1995 Minor Improvement Project

Regulatory Framework

National Register of Historic Places

A property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) if it meets the National Register listing criteria at 36 CFR 60.4, as stated below:

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 that:

- A) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or
- B) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or
- C) 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) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

California Register of Historical Resources

To be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) a historical resource must be significant under one or more 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;

*Recorded by: Amber Grady, ESA

*Date: June 2, 2022

Continuation

Update

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, represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

City of Davis Landmark Resource

In addition to the National and California registers, the City of Davis provides for the additional designations of Landmark Resource and Merit Resource in their Historical Resources Management Zoning Code (40.23.060). To be eligible as a Landmark a resource must meet at least one of the four criteria at the local, state, or national level of significance and retain a high level of historic integrity.

- (1) Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns in the history of Davis, California, or the nation; or
- (2) Associated with the lives of significant persons in the history of Davis, California, or the nation; or
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, architectural style or method of construction; or that represents the work of a master designer; or that possesses high artistic values; or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (4) Has yielded or may likely yield archaeological or anthropological information important in the study of history, prehistory, or human culture.

The following factors must also be considered:

- (1) A resource moved from its original location may be designated a landmark if it is significant primarily for its architectural value or it is one of the most important surviving structures associated with an important person or historic event.
- (2) A birthplace or grave may be designated a landmark if it is that of a historical figure of outstanding importance within the history of Davis, the state or the nation and there are no other appropriate sites or resources directly associated with his or her life or achievements.
- (3) A reconstructed building may be designated a landmark if the reconstruction is historically accurate and is based on sound historical documentation, is executed in a suitable environment, and if no other original structure survives that has the same historical association.
- (4) A resource achieving significance within the past fifty years may be designated a landmark if the resource is of exceptional importance within the history of Davis, the state or the nation.

City of Davis Merit Resource

In addition to the National and California registers, the City of Davis provides for the additional designations of Landmark Resource and Merit Resource in their Historical Resources Management Zoning Code (40.23.060). To be eligible as a Merit Resource must meet at least one of the four criteria and retain a high level of historic integrity. The four criteria to qualify as a Merit Resource as nearly identical to those for a Landmark except that Merit Resources only consider local significance.

The following factors must also be considered:

- (1) A resource moved from its original location may be designated a merit resource if it is significant for its architectural value or if an understanding of the associated important person or historic event has not been impaired by the relocation.
- (2) A birthplace or grave may be designated a merit resource if it is that of an historical figure of outstanding importance within the history of Davis and there are no other appropriate sites or resources directly associated with his or her life or achievements.
- (3) A reconstructed building may be designated a merit resource if the reconstruction is historically accurate and is based on sound historical documentation, is executed in a suitable environment, and if no other original structure survives that has the same historical association.
- (4) A resource achieving significance within the past fifty years may be designated a merit resource if it is of exceptional importance within the history of Davis.

Even if a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register, the lead agency may consider the resource to be an "historical resource" for the purposes of CEQA provided that the lead agency determination is supported by substantial evidence (CEQA Guidelines 14 CCR 15064.5).

Evaluation

The subject property at 330 G Street was evaluated for potential historic significance under National Register Criteria A through D, California Register Criteria 1 through 4, Davis Landmark Criteria 1 through 4, and Davis Merit Resource Criteria 1 through 4. While the wording is slightly different for each of the four criteria for the National Register, California Register, Davis Landmark, and Davis Merit Resource eligibility, they each align to cover the same potential significance criterion. A/1/1/1 covers associations with significant historical events, B/2/2/2 covers significant people, C/3/3/3 covers significant architecture, and D/4/4/4 covers the information potential of a site.

A/1/1/1 – Events

The building at 330 G Street is a commercial building constructed in 1949. It has remained in use and associated with a variety of restaurants and other commercial businesses. Its association with the commercial development of Davis does not appear to be historically significant. No significant events or trends can be associated with the subject property. Rather it appears to a general commercial building not associated with a particular period or area of expansion of the city. Nor does it have historically significant associations with trends in commercial development in Davis. It is for these reasons that 330 G Street is recommended ineligible under Criteria A/1/1/1.

B/2/2/2 – Persons/Businesses

330 G Street has been occupied by a variety of commercial businesses and offices including restaurants and at least one doctor's office; however, archival research does not support consideration that any of these associations are historically significant. These appear to all of have been locally serving business that have not made significant contributions to Davis or the surrounding region. As research does not indicate that 330 G Street is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, it is recommended ineligible under Criteria B/2/2/2.

C/3/3/3 – Design/Engineering

The subject property at 330 G Street does not appear to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction. The building is commercial in nature and currently includes a variety of materials from various decades of construction and renovation. The building is largely devoid of decoration or other defining features of a particular style or period of architectural design and does not possess high artistic values. It does not appear to be associated with a master designer. For these reasons, 330 G Street is recommended ineligible under Criterion C/3/3/3.

D/4/4/4 – Information Potential

Criterion D/4/4/4 applies to properties that have the potential to inform important research questions about human history. According to National Register Bulletin 15, to qualify for listing, the property must "have or have had information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory and the information must be considered important." 330 G Street does not meet this criterion and is recommended ineligible under Criterion D/4/4/4.

Integrity

For a property to be eligible for listing on the National Register, California Register, or as Landmark or Merit resources per the City of Davis regulations it must meet one of the eligibility criteria discussed above as well as retain sufficient integrity. The seven aspects of integrity are **location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association**. The subject property does not meet any of the eligibility criteria for significance; therefore, an analysis of integrity is not needed.

Recommendation

ESA recommends 330 G Street ineligible for listing on the National Register or California Register or locally as a Davis Landmark or Merit Resource.

***B12. References:** (Continued from page 2)

1907 Sanborn Map of Davisville CA. Proquest Digital Sanborn Maps, 1867-1970. Accessed via the Los Angeles Public Library. https://digitalsanbornmaps-proquest-com.ezproxy.lapl.org/browse_maps/5/499/2198/2240/22446?accountid=6749

1911 Sanborn Map. Proquest Digital Sanborn Maps, 1867-1970. Accessed via the Los Angeles Public Library. https://digitalsanbornmaps-proquest-com.ezproxy.lapl.org/browse_maps/5/499/2199/2241/22450?accountid=6749

1921-1945 Sanborn Map. Proquest Digital Sanborn Maps, 1867-1970. Accessed via the Los Angeles Public Library. https://digitalsanbornmaps-proquest-com.ezproxy.lapl.org/browse_maps/5/499/2201/2243/22471?accountid=6749

*Recorded by: Amber Grady, ESA

*Date: June 2, 2022

Continuation

Update

Brunzell Historical. Davis, California: Citywide Survey and Historic Context Update. 2015.

City of Davis. Alcoholic Beverage license application File #401283.

City of Davis. PA #75-83.

City of Davis. Permit #34. 1955.

City of Davis. Permit #163. 1966.

City of Davis. Permit #1523. 1968.

City of Davis. Permit #1523 (or 1623). 1969.

City of Davis. Permit #1931. 1969.

City of Davis. Permit #3753. 1970.

City of Davis. Permit #3804. 1971.

City of Davis. Permit #3845. 1971.

City of Davis. Permit #6057 (or 6257). 1973.

City of Davis. Permit #6210. 1973.

City of Davis. Permit #7674. 1974.

City of Davis. Permit #8809. 1975.

City of Davis. Permit #8810. 1975.

City of Davis. Permit #8840. 1975.

City of Davis. Permit #8875. 1975.

City of Davis. Permit #10380. 1976.

City of Davis. Permit #10440. 1976.

City of Davis. Permit #80-77. 1977.

City of Davis. Permit #13-78. 1978.

City of Davis. Permit #2588. 1978.

City of Davis. Permit #5649. 1979.

City of Davis. Permit #7067. 1980.

City of Davis. Permit #8054. 1980.

City of Davis. Permit #8200. 1980.

City of Davis. Permit #8054. 1980.

City of Davis. Permit #8508. 1980.

City of Davis. Permit #9230. 1980.

City of Davis. Permit #10516. 1981.

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*Recorded by: Amber Grady, ESA

*Date: June 2, 2022

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