

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

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*Resource Name or #: 609-615 3rd Street

P1. Other Identifier: 303 F Street, Security Pacific National Bank

*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 Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted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: 609-615 3rd Street

City: Davis

Zip: 95616

d. UTM: Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: APN 70-214-008

***P3a. Description:**

The subject property is on the northwest corner of 3rd and F streets. It includes a 7,368 square-foot, one-story-plus-mezzanine concrete building that has a rectangular footprint. The roof is a modern interpretation of a mansard form and includes two levels. The primary (south) façade includes eight structural bays. From west to east the bays include, fixed, aluminum framed windows; a pair of glass and aluminum framed doors with a fixed transom window and flanking sidelights; fixed, aluminum framed windows; fixed, aluminum framed windows; a solid wall clad in vertical, plywood siding; a solid wall clad in vertical, plywood siding with a single, solid door; and, finally, two openings to the patio area.

The west (secondary) façade includes four structural bays. The northern most bay is two stories in height and includes an aluminum framed windows on the first and second floors. Continuing to the south, the next single-story bays include a single glass and aluminum-framed door with a fixed, transom window and three fixed, aluminum-framed windows. The last two single-story bays have only fixed, aluminum framed windows.

The east (secondary) façade includes five structural bays that are one story in height. The southernmost bay is an opening to the patio area, the next two bays contain solid walls with no window or door openings, and the two northernmost structural bays each include a solid door. These doors are not public entrances.

The north façade abuts the building to the north and is not visible from the public right-of-way.

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo:
 South façade, looking north, ESA 2022.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

Historic Prehistoric Both
 1972 / Parcelquest.com

*P7. Owner and Address:

Zweben & Cass Trust ETAL
 1730 Solano Avenue
 Berkeley, CA 94707

P8. Recorded by:

Amber Grady and Vanessa Armenta, 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 # 609-615 3rd Street
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*NRHP Status Code 6Z

- B1. Historic Name: Security Pacific National Bank
B2. Common Name: none
B3. Original Use: bank B4. Present Use: commercial
*B5. **Architectural Style:** 20th Century Commercial
*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Originally constructed in 1972. (Continued on page 9)

*B7. **Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** n/a **Original Location:** n/a
*B8. **Related Features:** none

- B9a. Architect: Dean F. Unger b. Builder: Ivan G. Holmberg Jr. – structural engineer
*B10. **Significance: Theme** Progressive Visions, Managed Growth (1972 – 2015) **Area** Downtown Davis
Period of Significance 1972 **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 1963; therefore, it falls into the Progressive Visions, Managed Growth (1972 – 2015) significance theme established in the 2015 historic context.

(Continue on page 4)

- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) none
*B12. **References:** (Continued on page 10)

B13. Remarks: none

- *B14. **Evaluator:** Amber Grady, ESA
Date of Evaluation: August 26, 2022

(This space reserved for official comments.)



*P3a. Description: (Continued from page 1)



West and south facades, ESA 2022.



West façade, ESA 2022.

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

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.

Progressive Visions, Managed Growth (1972 – 2015)¹

Despite the new climate of ambivalence toward expansion and development, the breakneck pace of growth continued into the early 1970s. By 1972, UC Davis had 15,256 students and the town's population was 28,450. Residential development showed no signs of slowing down, with seventeen subdivisions recorded in 1970 and 1971.

Bob Black began campaigning for a city council seat in 1971, as did Richard Holdstock and Joan Poulos. The three relative newcomers to Davis had similar platforms emphasizing low-income housing, consumer protection, and growth control. In 1972, assisted by a large turnout among UC Davis students who had recently received the right to vote, all three were elected to the City Council, wiping away its long-standing pro-development and conservative tendencies. The election of a younger and more progressive city council has often been seen as a turning-point in Davis history. However, the actions of the Davis Planning Commission and public controversies surrounding development in 1971 demonstrate that the 1972 election was the formalization of a gradual transformation that had been brewing in Davis since the late 1960s. The new council instituted a massive program of soliciting community input. This era may have been the genesis of the citizen participation that is a Davis hallmark to this day. For the new general plan, eleven citizen subcommittees studied a variety of aspects of community life including housing, open space, and traffic, among others. In 1974, formation of an Ad Hoc Noise Committee brought the number of official civic study groups up to twelve.

The 1973 General Plan adopted two principals that would impact Davis for the next forty years: growth control and energy conservation. Although support for preserving agricultural land and limiting sprawl was fairly widespread in Davis by the 1970s, formal adoption of growth control was a somewhat radical move during this era, and Davis was only the second California municipality to limit development. In 1973, Davis altered its long-term plan to accommodate only "internally generated" development needs and to limit population to no more than 50,000 by 1990.

Under the new General Plan, North and West Davis were the preferred zones for new development (which formalized a practical policy that went back to at least 1971) and \$60 million worth of building permits were denied for south Davis in 1973. One of the means the city used to limit growth was adoption of an allocation process. Although the system was supposed to be based on objective criteria, it was administered by the City Council, and resulted in developers tailoring projects to the personal preferences of council members. There was widespread popular support for growth control, but of course the process also had its detractors. Developers were generally not thrilled about the City putting brakes on growth, and felt that the restrictions attempted to mandate intangibles that were difficult to incorporate into subdivisions. Many growth-control devices were tried or suggested during this period, and Davis began to develop a reputation for being a difficult place to build. For example, Davis city government began discussing an ordinance that would outlaw advertising Davis real estate in other areas because of fears that Davis would be overwhelmed by outsiders. In 1973, the Planning Commission refused to allow a minor change to a subdivision map until the developer agreed not to advertise in Sacramento. The Davis Planning Commission was attempting to prevent a practice that had been common among developers or residential subdivisions in Davis for two decades, leading to an article in the Sacramento Union headlined "Davis Tears Down the Welcome Sign." [...]

Ironically, despite the attempt to slow development, 1973 was another record year for construction in Davis. In that year the city issued 1,178 building permits, allowing for construction of 452 apartments and almost 500 single-family dwellings, as well as car dealerships and office buildings. By this time, UC Davis's enrollment was up to 16,241, so expansion was inevitable. In 1977, yet another record was set when the City of Davis issued permits valued at \$23,826,000. This initial failure to stem the tide of development must be viewed in the context of the relationship between the City of Davis and the University: as long as UC Davis continued to expand, the city was more or less forced to grow along with it. The allocation process did eventually slow construction, but not until the end of the decade. Permits for single family dwellings, for

¹ Brunzell Historical, *Davis, California: Citywide Survey and Historic Context Update*, 2015, page 49.

example, fell from 386 in 1975 to only 90 in 1980. By this point, Davis was home to a population of 36,640.[...]

As planned in the 1950s, Davis' Downtown shopping district and the traditional residential districts that surrounded it changed markedly during the subsequent decades. Although residential development slowed in Davis in the second half of the 1970s, commercial development spiked and alterations downtown increased. As Lofland calculated in his quantitative study of surviving Davis buildings, over 60% of pre-1945 Downtown Davis had been demolished by the turn of the twenty-first century. Most of this demolition took place in the 1970s when downtown was expanding to meet the needs of ever-increasing numbers of new citizens and their automobiles. With the spike in commercial development, retail areas began spilling outside of Downtown Davis in the late 1970s. Commercial development on the edges of Davis was strong, and the City approved new shopping centers in east and south Davis in 1976. Demolitions Downtown tailed off after 1980, and commercial developers began to focus on adaptive reuse and infill projects as well as development on Davis's borders. Commercial development over the decades has included projects like the Fifth and G Street Plaza in 1997 and Davis Commons in 1998. Most of the shopping centers constructed in the 1960s and 1970s were redeveloped in subsequent decades, with not only the businesses changing, but the buildings themselves being drastically altered. In recent years[, around 2015], Downtown has become increasingly attractive for boutiques and independent restaurants, while most big box stores and chain restaurants prefer more expansive locations on the edges of Davis or near the University.

Security Pacific National Bank

Security Pacific National Bank (SPNB) was a chief subsidiary of Security Pacific Corp., a Los Angeles' based bank holding company.² Security Pacific Corporation was incorporated in 1871 as The Farmers and Merchants Bank and became the Security First National Bank of Los Angeles in 1929.³ In 1967, Security First National Bank purchased Pacific National Bank and changed their name to Security Pacific National Bank.⁴ Until the late 1960s the company only operated in California.⁵ In 1975, SPNB constructed a 55-story tower in downtown Los Angeles, now known as Bank of America Plaza.⁶ In April 28, 1988, SPNB announced the closure of 40-60 branches in California.⁷ At this time SPNB was California's second largest bank with Bank of America being the largest.⁸ In 1992, Bank of America acquired SPNB.⁹

Dean F. Unger, A.I.A.

Dean Frederick Unger was born in 1928 in Sacramento, CA and went to C.K. McClatchy High School.¹⁰ By 1950, Unger was a resident of Berkeley and a student at University of California, Berkeley.^{11,12} In 1952, he married Margaret A. Zuber.¹³ Dean F. Unger, AIA, Inc. – Architecture and Environmental Planning was founded in 1959.¹⁴ The firm's office is at 700 Alhambra Boulevard in Sacramento, CA, and their projects are spread throughout California and include a wide variety of building types including communication, defense, educational, government/civic, healthcare, renovation/restoration, residential/mixed-use,

² Frantz, Douglas, *Security Pacific Bank to Close 40 to 60 Branches*, 1988, <https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1988-04-28-mn-3083-story.html>.

³ Security Pacific Corporation, <https://www.encyclopedia.com/books/politics-and-business-magazines/security-pacific-corporation>, accessed August 31, 2022.

⁴ Security Pacific National Bank's LinkedIn page, <https://www.linkedin.com/company/security-pacific-national-bank-spn/about/>, accessed August 31, 2022.

⁵ Security Pacific Corporation, <https://www.encyclopedia.com/books/politics-and-business-magazines/security-pacific-corporation>, accessed August 31, 2022.

⁶ Security Pacific National Bank's LinkedIn page, <https://www.linkedin.com/company/security-pacific-national-bank-spn/about/>, accessed August 31, 2022.

⁷ Frantz, Douglas, *Security Pacific Bank to Close 40 to 60 Branches*, 1988, <https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1988-04-28-mn-3083-story.html>.

⁸ Frantz, Douglas, *Security Pacific Bank to Close 40 to 60 Branches*, 1988, <https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1988-04-28-mn-3083-story.html>.

⁹ Security Pacific National Bank's LinkedIn page, <https://www.linkedin.com/company/security-pacific-national-bank-spn/about/>, accessed August 31, 2022.

¹⁰ National Archives at St. Louis; St. Louis, Missouri; WWII Draft Registration Cards for California, 10/16/1940-03/31/1947; Record Group: Records of the Selective Service System, 147; Box: 1843.

¹¹ United States of America, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C.; Seventeenth Census of the United States, 1950; Record Group: Records of the Bureau of the Census, 1790-2007; Record Group Number: 29; Residence Date: 1950; Home in 1950: Berkeley, Alameda, California; Roll: 3222; Sheet Number: 13; Enumeration District: 61-58.

¹² "U.S., School Yearbooks, 1880-2012"; School Name: University of California; Year: 1951.

¹³ Ancestry.com. California, U.S., Marriage Index, 1949-1959 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013.

¹⁴ Dean F. Unger, AIA, Inc. – Architecture and Environmental Planning, <http://deanunger.com/History.htm>, accessed August 28, 2022.

*Recorded by: Vanessa Armenta, ESA

*Date: June 2, 2022

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retail/commercial, and parks/recreation.¹⁵ Some of their projects include the CHP Myers in South Lake Tahoe, Azusa National guard Armory in Azusa, the Murphy Canyon Child Development Center in San Diego, Yolo County Administration Building in Yolo County, Catholic Healthcare West in Davis and the 5th and G Street Plaza in Davis. These are some of their more recent projects that were likely designed by Dean's successor at the firm. The archival record did not reveal any earlier works. He died in 2011 and his last known residence was in El Macero, Yolo County, California.¹⁶

Subject Property

The subject property was redeveloped in 1972 by Security Pacific National Bank specifically to house a branch office (**Figures 1 through 3**). The building was designed by Dean F. Unger, an architect based in Sacramento. Security Pacific National Bank occupied the building until at least 1989; however, more recently it has been divided up into two storefronts and occupied by a variety of retail businesses (**Tables 1 and 2**).

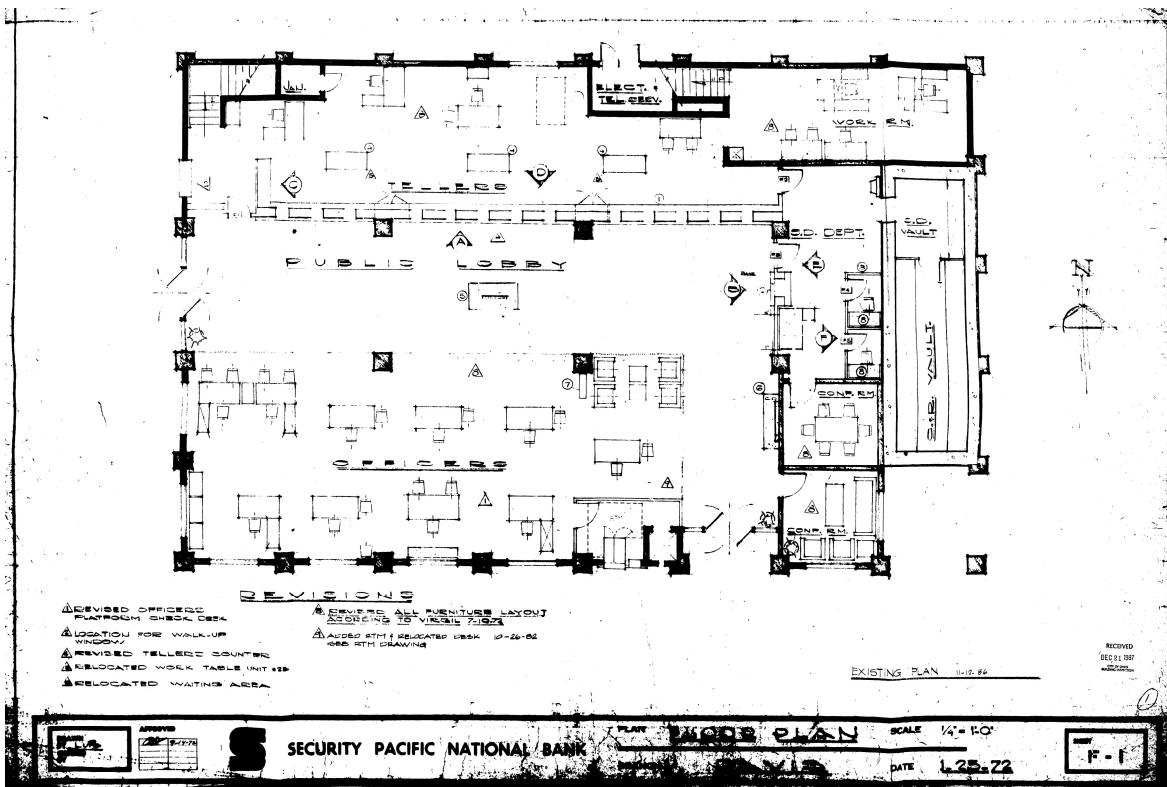


Figure 1: 1972 Floor Plan for new Security Pacific National Bank

¹⁵ Dean F. Unger, AIA, Inc. – Architecture and Environmental Planning, <http://deanunger.com/History.htm>, accessed August 28, 2022.

¹⁶ Social Security Administration; Washington D.C., USA; Social Security Death Index, Master File.

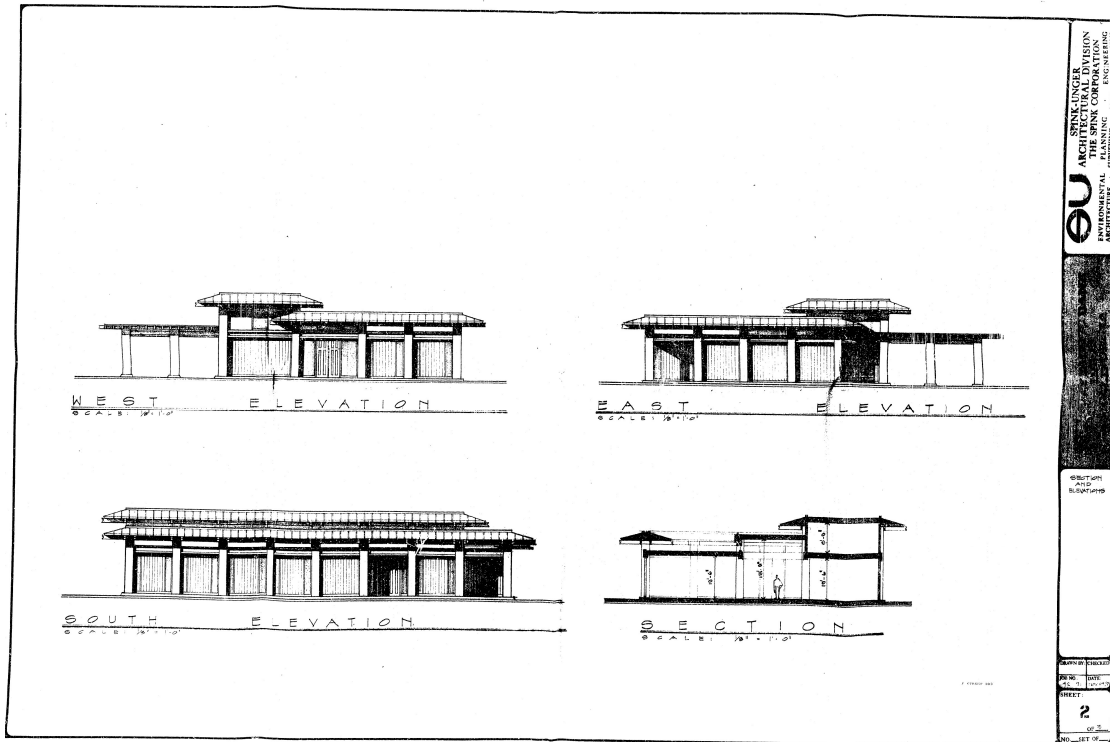


Figure 2: 1972 Elevations for new Security Pacific National Bank

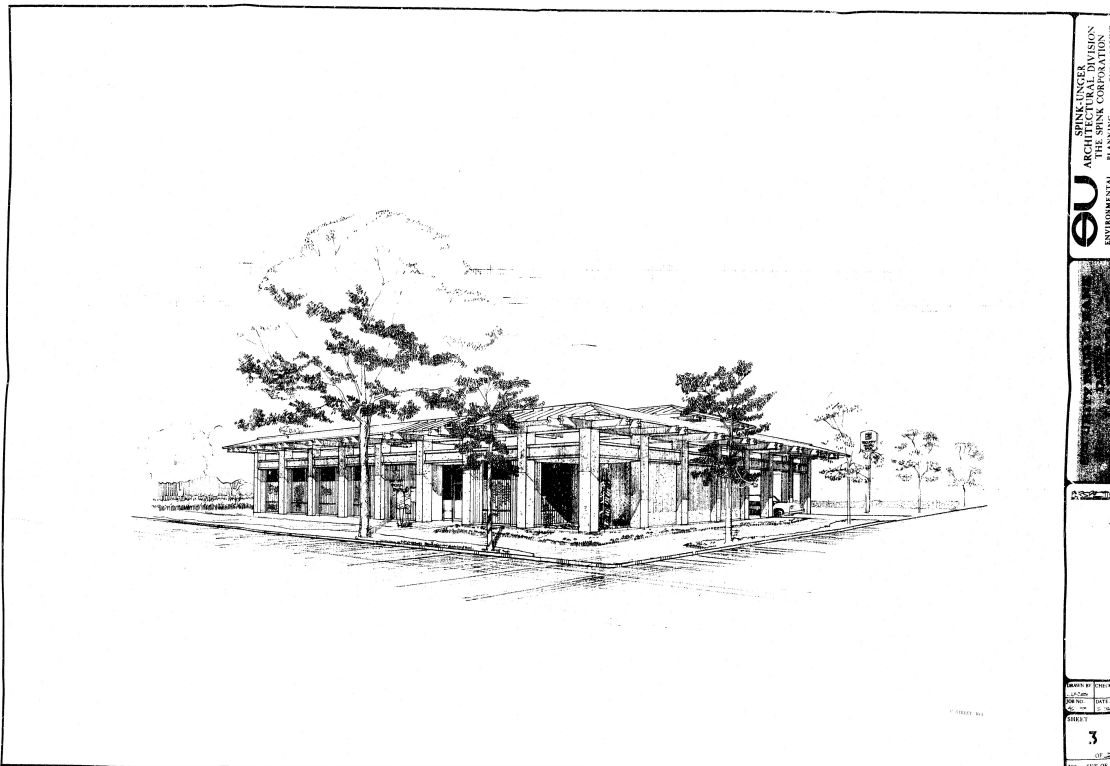


Figure 3: 1972 Illustration of new Security Pacific National Bank

TABLE 1: BUILDING PERMITS

| Date | Permit Number | Notes |
|------|------------------|---|
| 1972 | 6065, 6066, 6067 | Building permit - signs |
| 1972 | 5492 | Electrical permit - temp. power pole |
| 1973 | 5462 | Building permit - Construct a bank building; architect – Dean Unger, A.I.A. |
| 1985 | 16649 | Building permit - Replace kiosk to house automated teller machine, Couvrette Building Systems of San Diego. |
| 1987 | | Building permit - Interior remodeling and maintenance |
| 1988 | 88-57 | Building permit - Bank remodel |
| 1994 | 15-94 | Minor Improvement - painting exterior |
| 1994 | 94-11652 | Electrical - retrofit lighting fixtures |
| 1995 | 10-95 | Design Review - convert landscaping and walkway to outdoor seating area at southeast corner of the building |
| 1996 | 96-2770 | Electrical permit - commercial remodel/addition |
| 1996 | 96-2652 | Building permit - demolish non-residential building, interior improvements |
| 1997 | 97-4133 | Building permit - electric signs |
| 2003 | 03-135 | Building permit - commercial tenant improvement – Blockbuster new ADA restroom |
| 2005 | 05-2426 | Mechanical permit - replace condensing unit |
| 2011 | 11-1920 | Building permit - commercial tenant improvement – Panera Bread |
| 2012 | 12-2171 | Building permit - commercial tenant improvement |
| 2012 | 12-2959 | Sign |
| 2012 | 12-508 | Commercial tenant improvement – shell work, accessibility upgrades |
| 2012 | 12-2050 | Building permit - awnings |

TABLE 2: OWNERS/OCCUPANT

| Year(s) of Occupation | Occupant(s)/Business | Notes |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1972 - 1989 | Security Pacific National Bank | |
| 1987 - 1989 | Pacific Southwest Realty Co. (owner) | |
| 1994 | Davis Rudolph (owner) | |
| 1994 | LightWave Video | |
| 1995 | Lightwave Video Ice Cream | |
| 1996 | Dave Whizenhunt (owner) | |
| 1996 – 2012 | Givens/Zweben (owner) | |
| 1996 - 2012 | Blockbuster Video | |
| 2014 - present | University of Beer | |
| 2012 - present | Panera Bread | |

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;
- 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 609-615 3rd 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 subject property falls into the Progressive Visions, Managed Growth (1972 – 2015) significance theme. Commercial development was originally concentrated on G Street close to the railroad station at the southern end of G Street. The subject property was redeveloped with the current building in 1972, during a period of commercial growth that expanded out from the original late 19th century commercial core and redeveloped residential lots with commercial uses. The building was constructed for the Security Pacific National Bank, which no longer occupies the space. Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 609-615 3rd Street and important events or patterns in history. While the building appears to have always been used for commercial enterprises that has served the needs of the community it does not appear to rise above the typical associations with this type of commercial enterprise or the contextual period of development of 1972 – 2015. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible under Criteria A/1/1/1.

B/2/2/2 – Persons/Businesses

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 609-615 3rd Street and significant persons or businesses. A variety of businesses have occupied the storefronts since Security Pacific National Bank vacated the building. It does not appear that Security Pacific National Bank made significant contributions to local, state, or national history. It was one of many branches of this Los Angeles based bank and was one of many banks in the City of Davis at the time. While Security Pacific National Bank may have been a large organization, it was headquartered in Los Angeles and nothing in the archival record indicated any significance with this branch. Additionally, the businesses that have since occupied the building would have been present in 1989 or later, which is less than 50 years ago and would not meet the guidelines for eligibility. As research does not indicate that 609-615 3rd 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 609-615 3rd Street is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical 20th Century Commercial style of architecture. The architect was Dean F. Unger, an architect based in Sacramento that designed a large variety of projects. Archival research did not indicate that he was particularly well known for any type of development or any certain

style. Dean F. Unger is not a master architect. For these reasons, 609-615 3rd 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.” 609-615 3rd Street does not meet this criterion and therefore does not appear to be individually eligible 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. However, the subject property does not meet any of the eligibility criteria for significance; therefore, a discussion of integrity is not necessary.

Recommendation

As such, ESA recommends 609-615 3rd Street ineligible for listing in the National Register or California Register or locally as a Davis Landmark or Merit Resource.

*B12. References: (Continued from Page 2)

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City of Davis. Permit #5492. 1972.

City of Davis. Permit #5462. 1973.

City of Davis. Permit #16649. 1985.

City of Davis. Permit for interior remodel. 1987.

City of Davis. Permit #88-57. 1988.

City of Davis. Permit #15-94. 1994.

City of Davis. Permit #94-11652. 1994.

City of Davis. Permit #10-95. 1995.

City of Davis. Permit #96-2770. 1996.

City of Davis. Permit #96-2652. 1996.

City of Davis. Permit #97-4133. 1997.

City of Davis. Permit #03-135. 2003.

City of Davis. Permit #05-2426. 2005.

City of Davis. Permit #11-1920. 2011.

City of Davis. Permit #12-2171. 2012.

City of Davis. Permit #12-2959. 2012.

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*Resource Name or # 609-615 3rd Street

*Recorded by: Vanessa Armenta, ESA

*Date: June 2, 2022

Continuation

Update

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United States of America, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C.; Seventeenth Census of the United States, 1950; Record Group: Records of the Bureau of the Census, 1790-2007; Record Group Number: 29; Residence Date: 1950; Home in 1950: Berkeley, Alameda, California; Roll: 3222; Sheet Number: 13; Enumeration District: 61-58.

"U.S., School Yearbooks, 1880-2012"; School Name: University of California; Year: 1951.

Yolo County Assessor's Parcel Data. ParcelQuest.com. Accessed June 10, 2022.