

**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 #:** 424 F Street

P1. Other Identifier:

***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 Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted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: 424 F Street City: Davis Zip: 95616

d. UTM: Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: APN 070-215-002

***P3a. Description:**

The subject property is located mid-block on the east side of F Street between 4th and 5th streets. The 0.14-acre parcel includes a one-story building with a U-shaped footprint. The primary (west) façade fronts F Street, and the secondary (north) façade faces a driveway shared with the adjacent property. The wood-frame building is capped by a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The building is mostly clad in asbestos shingles, and a non-continuous, brick-veneer water table is located on the primary and secondary façades. Typical fenestration includes fixed, sliding, and single-hung aluminum-sash windows and glazed wood doors.

The primary façade features an angled bay capped by a standing-seam metal roof. Three sides of the angled bay feature single-hung windows, and a glazed door is located at the north end of the bay. The door is accessed by a short concrete path and one step. The façade terminates in a clipped gable at the roofline.

The secondary façade is composed of three segments. The east and west segments, which are in the same plane, feature one and two sliding-sash windows, respectively. The center segment is recessed and features three sliding-sash windows. At the outer ends of the center segment are two covered porches with shed roofs; located below each porch is one door. The façade terminates in a non-continuous eave at the roofline.

The rear (east) façade features one door and two sliding-sash windows, and it terminates in an eave at the roofline.

The side (south) façade is mostly obscured by a wood fence along the southern property line, and no fenestration is visible from the public right-of-way. Most of the façade is clad in T1-11 siding. (Continued on page 3)

***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: Primary (west) and secondary (north) façades, view facing southeast. March 7, 2024.

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

Historic Prehistoric Both
ca. 1953-57 (comparison of map and aerial photo)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Duaine & Nancy Worden & Worden Rev. Trust
8492 Currey Road
Dixon, CA 95620

P8. Recorded by:

Amy Langford, ESA
2600 Capitol Avenue, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

***P9. Date Recorded:** March 7, 2024

***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 # 424 F Street
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*NRHP Status Code 6Z

B1. Historic Name: 422-424 F Street
B2. Common Name: 424 F Street
B3. Original Use: Duplex (residential)

B4. Present Use: Professional offices (commercial)

*B5. **Architectural Style:** Altered Minimal Traditional

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
See Table 1 on page 7.

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

*B8. **Related Features:** The parcel immediately to the north (430 F Street, APN 070-215-003) is occupied by a nearly identical building of similar vintage. In 1982, the two properties had the same owners and were jointly converted from duplexes to offices.

B9a. Architect: unknown; Aubrey Moore Jr. (1982 remodel)

b. Builder: unknown

*B10. **Significance:** **Theme** World War II and Post-War (1940 – 1958) **Area** Downtown Davis
Period of Significance ca. 1953-57 **Property Type** Residential/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 ca. 1953-57; therefore, it falls into the World War II and Post-War (1940 – 1958) significance theme established in the 2015 historic context.

(Continued on page 3)

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

*B12. **References:** (Continued on page 10)

B13. Remarks: none

*B14. **Evaluator:** Johanna Kahn, ESA
Date of Evaluation: March 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Source: Yolo County Assessor, 2024.

***P3a. Description:** (Continued from page 1)



Secondary (north) façade, composite view facing south. Source: ESA, 2024.



Left: rear (north) façade. Right: side (south) façade. Source: ESA, 2024.

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

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

¹ Brunzell Historical, *Davis, California: Citywide Survey and Historic Context Update*, November 2015, pages 6–8.

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'être*, 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 [three blocks west of the subject property].

The following excerpt is 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 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.

Transformation of the University Farm

The end of World War II ushered in changes to California and its university system that would radically transform the little town of Davis. These changes began gradually in the second half of the 1940s, when returning veterans flooded the Davis campus after the war ended, more than quadrupling enrollment between 1946 and 1947. Over two-thirds of students had come directly from military service to the University. This abrupt spike in enrollment led to an on-campus housing crisis that quickly spilled over into the town. Without adequate dormitory or rental housing, students lived in basements, water towers, converted warehouses, and wherever else they could find space.

The G.I. Bill (officially the Serviceman's Readjustment Bill of 1944) made it possible for more people than ever to attend college, and the federal government was also increasing its support for University research during this period. Decisions made by the University Regents to increase investment in the Davis campus caused it to grow even more quickly than other campuses in the system. In 1945, before the war had even ended, the Regents appropriated \$2,700,000 to construct six new buildings on the Davis campus, including new Veterinary College, Plant Science, and Student Health buildings. The University was also in the process of buying 539 acres of farmland adjacent to the campus to prepare for future expansion. In 1951, the University established the College of Letters and Science, a first step toward becoming an institution with a broader focus. By 1956, enrollment had risen to 2,166 students, including over 600 women. This context of

² Brunzell Historical, *Davis, California: Citywide Survey and Historic Context Update*, 2015, page 131.

growth and new emphasis on education was reflected in the massive expansion of the University of California system in the 1950s.

Residential Development

After World War II, the U.S. population and economy grew at an unprecedented rate. The trends were not uniform nationwide, however, and growth was particularly rapid and strong in California. Hundreds of thousands of people who had relocated to California for military service and wartime work stayed after the war ended, and the state population continued to grow in the 1950s. The exponential growth of UC Davis intensified the broader trends of economic growth and pent-up housing demand after the war. These factors working together meant that the town footprint that had contained Davis's 2,500 prewar residents was woefully inadequate. And the population surge was coupled with factors that put home ownership within reach for millions more Americans than before the war: Federal Housing Administration (FHA) mortgage insurance and G.I. Bill mortgage insurance for veterans. These federal policies, along with the relatively new tax deduction for mortgage interest, made home ownership attractive nationwide, and particularly so in a growing community like Davis.

Davis was attractive for housing construction because of its proximity to Sacramento, a lack of strict local controls on development, and the growth of the University. Without geographical barriers like major river systems or mountains, the little town was a developer's paradise. By 1943, Davis leaders had already realized that expansion and growth in California were inevitable after the war, and that Davis would also grow. Elected officials and city staff began planning for enlarging Davis' geographical footprint, developing new areas, and improving infrastructure. The Chamber of Commerce also recognized the challenges Davis was facing, and began planning for the postwar period. By 1944, the group was discussing the need for access roads and overpasses, more housing, and the potential benefits of annexing adjacent areas.

In 1945, Davis' city limits encompassed 220 acres, only marginally larger than the original 24-block Davisville that had been laid out in 1868. The Chamber of Commerce released results of a study of annexation that year. Projecting population growth in Davis resulting from growth of the state and the University, the committee strongly recommended annexation, warning that planning would prevent development on Davis's borders in what they called "a haphazard manner." The proposed annexation would nearly triple the size of the city limits, and include areas such as Robbins and Millers subdivisions adjacent to the University (where development had already begun) as well as portions of north and east Davis that remained primarily agricultural. The Chamber also recommended new sewer lines and the extension of West Eighth and K streets. In November 1945, Davis residents approved the annexation plan in an election.

Local investors and landowners recorded six new subdivisions 1946 and 1948. Although all were small (one had only ten parcels) their number signaled a marked change from the period from 1930 to 1945, when only one new neighborhood was subdivided. The construction was clustered around the high school (currently City Hall), in the area northeast of Downtown, and adjacent to the University. Development in the immediate postwar period was in transition from the traditional gradual expansion of neighborhoods to the industrial-scale housing construction that became the norm in the later decades of the twentieth century. For the most part, these subdivisions followed the traditional pattern, although the rate was somewhat accelerated.

In fact, relatively few houses were actually constructed in the 1940s: most parcels in these neighborhoods were not developed until the early 1950s or later. This pattern was not unusual in California, despite the pent-up demand from decades of depression and war. Building materials, which had been diverted to the war effort for years, did not become available immediately after hostilities ended.

After 1950, housing development in Davis accelerated markedly. Developers recorded 34 new subdivisions between 1950 and 1959, more than triple the number created in the previous two decades. The mostly contiguous new neighborhoods spread out to the north of old Downtown Davis and the University to its west, and in the area east of Downtown and the railroad tracks. By 1960, the developed footprint of Davis had roughly doubled, and a significant amount of infill construction had also occurred.

1950 marked a watershed in the type of neighborhoods developers built in Davis, as well as the pace of growth. 1950s subdivisions began exhibiting the long blocks, gently curving streets, loop streets, and cul-de-sacs that characterize post-war subdivisions throughout California. Although these features have their aesthetic roots in nineteenth-century suburbs, they did not begin to widely replace the traditional urban grid pattern until in the second half of the twentieth century. One reason for the increased popularity of suburban-style neighborhood layout was that the FHA, which controlled the flow of capital to developers, promoted

these features. Probably more important, however, was the fact that in an increasingly automobile-dependent culture, this type of design was viewed by the public as a safety feature. Almost all Davis neighborhoods subdivided after 1950 share these features, as well as cost-saving rolled (rather than square) curbs. Most sidewalks lack planting strips and are situated immediately adjacent to the curbs, with city-owned street trees planted in the front yards by developers. Post-war Davis neighborhoods lack alleys, and every property is equipped with a garage or carport.

In addition to the shift in neighborhood design, during the 1950s developers began to utilize standardization and mass-production methods to building the houses. Although the construction of standardized tracts with identical (or very similar) houses would eventually lead to the construction of large subdivisions in Davis, the process when it began was very much in scale with the traditional local construction pattern, which was much more incremental.

The industrialization of housing construction and rise of merchant builders was a trend that began transforming the housing business nationwide even before the end of World War II. In contrast to old-fashioned subdividers, merchant builders acquired large areas of land, prepared streets and utilities, and then built and sold their houses. Inspired by wartime and consumer-goods factories, and responding to the extreme need for housing after the war, industrial-scale builders began constructing houses faster and cheaper than their small-scale competitors as early as the end of the 1940s in California's urban centers. Although the trend was slower to develop in rural Davis, industrialized building was one of the most important factors in the Davis' transformation from a rural railroad junction town to an expanding "University City."

Although the residential landscape of Davis had begun to rapidly transform, city government and infrastructure grew much more slowly. New water mains, domestic wells, and sewer lines were constructed on a piecemeal basis as needed. Davis does not appear to have added new parks, libraries, or recreational facilities during this era. And city government remained headquartered Downtown in its 1938 WPA-built City Hall until 1981.

City officials attempted to both encourage and manage growth during the 1950s. A district map from 1953 shows a town divided into zones for commercial, industrial, single-family dwellings, two family dwellings, and multiple-family dwellings. Fraternities were limited to portions of only 6 blocks along Second and B Streets.²⁵ Both sides of the railroad tracks, as well as the area between Highway 80 and the tracks, were zoned industrial. These areas had housed activities associated with agricultural processing since the nineteenth century. Other businesses in the industrial zone, such as a lumber yard and breweries, had serviced local needs. Almost all commercial development was Downtown on Second, Third, and G streets, although during this period it began spilling over into formerly residential areas. A grocery store at the corner of Russell Boulevard and Anderson Road was the only neighborhood commercial development.

What is most striking about the 1953 map is that the majority of Davis is zoned for two- or multifamily housing. During the late 1940s, the Planning Commission had changed zoning of some subdivisions back and forth from single- to multiple-family. This indecision was apparently at least in part due to pressure from local builders. By the early 1950s, the only areas set aside for single family dwellings were the neighborhoods immediately north of the University, new tracts, and areas that had not yet been developed. All of Downtown-adjacent Old Davis was zoned for two families. Bowers Acres, the area of north-central Davis that had been laid out with extra-large lots in 1913, was zoned for apartments. Davis was still grappling with a housing shortage, and local leaders had decided that redeveloping Old Davis would be the best way to solve the problem. In March, 1955, Davis City Council instituted a six-month moratorium on new building, and requested Yolo County to do the same for the area around Davis. Davis leaders argued that the break from development would allow "orderly growth," with plans for constructing and financing new infrastructure.

Aubrey Moore Jr., Architect of 1982 Remodel

Preliminary research uncovered little information about Aubrey Moore Jr., the architect of the 1982 conversion of the former duplex at 424 F Street to an office building. His other known projects designed in the early 1980s include the El Macero Village Apartments in Davis (extant at 4735 Cowell Boulevard),³ Parkside Plaza in Davis (extant at 260

³ "Davis Apartment Complex," *Sacramento Bee*, July 5, 1981, page D12.

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*Date: March 2024

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Russell Boulevard),⁴ and the Mountain View Senior Apartments in Lemoore (extant at 58 E. Hazelwood Drive).⁵ Later projects include the Palm Court Hotel in Davis (extant at 234 D Street).⁶ Moore, a local architect about whom little information is available, does not appear to be a prominent or well-known designer.

Subject Property

The subject block first appears on Sanborn maps in 1888. By that time, the subject property was included in a larger parcel that included present-day 424 and 430 F Street and included a one-story dwelling, a one-and-a-half-story building, and three small sheds. According to the 1953 Sanborn map, the dwelling and sheds remained in place, and the parcel had not yet been divided.

The subject parcel appears to have been divided ca. 1955, the same year the original building permit for the neighboring building at 430 F Street was filed. The subject building at 424 F Street was constructed as a residential duplex with integral carports sometime after 1953 (it does not appear on the Sanborn map) and before 1957 (it appears on an aerial photograph) (**Table 1**).

In 1982, 424 F Street and the adjacent residential duplex at 430 F Street were owned by the same partners. That year, building permits were issued to convert the two buildings to professional offices as part of the "430 F Street Professional Office Complex" designed by local architect Aubrey Moore Jr. 424 F Street was known as "Building B," and an addition was constructed at the west end of the building. In 2008, some accessibility upgrades were made to the exterior of the building, and it was reroofed in 2017 (Table 1).

While archival research did not identify the original owner or architect of 424 F Street, there have been at least three owners since 1982 (**Table 2**). Very few occupants were identified (Table 2), and this may be because they were recorded as occupants of the neighboring building at 430 F Street.

TABLE 1: BUILDING PERMITS

Date	Permit Number	Notes
ca. 1953-57	n/a (comparison of Sanborn maps and aerial photos)	Building constructed as a residential duplex
1982	11739	Building converted from residential duplex to commercial offices as part of the "430 F Street Professional Office Complex" (identified as "Building B"). An addition was constructed at the west end of the building.
1982	11790	Building converted from residential duplex to commercial offices
1982	n/a (change of address notice)	Address changed from 422-424 to 424 F Street
2008	08-596	Ramps added for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
2017	17-2696	Reroof

TABLE 2: OWNERS/OCCUPANTS

Year(s) of Occupation	Occupant(s)/Business	Notes
1963	Dennis Walker and family	"Births," <i>Sacramento Bee</i> , October 29, 1963, page C14
1970	Imogene Perkins (422 F Street)	1970 city directory
	Robert Carter (424 F Street)	1970 city directory
1973	Jack Farmer and family	"Vital Statistics," <i>Sacramento Bee</i> , October 19, 1973, page C19

⁴ "Davis Development," *Sacramento Bee*, February 13, 1983, page G10.

⁵ "Lemoore Planners," *Hanford Sentinel*, August 11, 1986, page 12.

⁶ Joey Franklin, "Inside Business," *Sacramento Bee*, August 18, 1994, Neighbors section, page 7.

TABLE 2: OWNERS/OCCUPANTS

Year(s) of Occupation	Occupant(s)/Business	Notes
Unknown – 1982	James N. Seiber and James Kidd (owners)	1982 architectural drawings for “430 F Street” Change of address notice, November 3, 1982, on file at City of Davis
Unknown (post-1982) – 1988	James A. Kidd and Mary Christine Kidd (owners)	
1988 – present	Duaine Worden and Nancy Worden (owners)	
1990-93	Logical Learning Center	Advertisements in the <i>Sacramento Bee</i>
2024	Z1 Real Estate Newman Associates CPA Massage Therapy Institute	Signage on building

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

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- (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 424 F 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 under the World War II and Post-War Era (1940 – 1958) significance theme. It was built in the mid-1950s as a residential duplex, and it does not appear that there are any significant associations between 424 F Street and important events or patterns in history. It does not appear to rise above the typical associations with post-war residential development or the contextual period of development. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible under Criteria A/1/1/1.

B/2/2/2 – Persons/Businesses

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 424 F Street and significant persons or businesses. Additionally, its modern office use has occurred within the last 50 years and would not fall within any potential period of significance. As research does not indicate that 424 F 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 424 F Street was constructed as a residential duplex in a Minimal Traditional style. No design professionals were identified as being associated with the original construction ca. 1953-57. The 1982 conversion of the building into offices was designed by local architect Aubrey Moore Jr.; however, this occurred within the last 50 years, and sufficient historical perspective does not yet exist to determine that the subject property is exceptionally important for its association with Moore. For these reasons, 424 F Street is recommended ineligible under Criteria 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.” 424 F 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. However, the subject property does not meet any of the eligibility criteria for significance; therefore, a discussion of integrity is not necessary.

Recommendation

ESA recommends 424 F 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)

1900, 1907, 1911, 1921, 1945, and 1953 Sanborn Maps. 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.

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“Davis Apartment Complex.” *Sacramento Bee*, July 5, 1981.

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“Lemoore Planners.” *Hanford Sentinel*, August 11, 1986.

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“Vital Statistics.” *Sacramento Bee*, October 19, 1973.

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