

RINCONADA PARK
HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA
[16280]

PREPARED FOR:
DAVID J. POWERS & ASSOCIATES, INC.



PAGE & TURNBULL

imagining change in historic environments through design, research, and technology

JUNE 8 2017

DRAFT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
METHODOLOGY	1
II. CURRENT HISTORIC STATUS	2
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	2
CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES	2
CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCE STATUS CODE	2
PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY	2
HISTORIC RESOUC E EVALUATIONS.....	3
III. RINCONADA PARK DESCRIPTION	4
IV. HISTORIC CONTEXT	23
PALO ALTO HISTORY	23
RINCONADA PARK DEVELOPMENT BY DECADE	26
ARCHITECT / LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT BIOGRAPHIES	41
V. EVALUATION.....	48
CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES	48
INTEGRITY	50
SUMMARY OF EVALUATION.....	52
VI. PROPOSED PROJECT ANALYSIS.....	53
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT	53
PROPOSED PROJECT DESCRIPTION	55
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS: JMZ PROJECT.....	58
ANALYSIS OF PROJECT-SPECIFIC IMPACTS UNDER CEQA	62
ANALYSIS OF LONG RANGE PLAN PROGRAM-LEVEL IMPACTS UNDER CEQA	62
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS.....	62
VII. CONCLUSION	64
VIII. REFERENCES CITED.....	65
PUBLISHED WORKS	65
PUBLIC RECORDS	65
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS	66
INTERNET SOURCES.....	67

I. INTRODUCTION

This Historic Resource Evaluation (HRE) has been prepared at the request of David J. Powers & Associates for Rinconada Park in Palo Alto, California. **(Figure 1).** The official address of the 19-acre multipurpose park is 777 Embarcadero Road, Palo Alto, California 94303 (APN 003-46-006). The first part of this report provides a reconnaissance survey of all features and buildings in Rinconada Park; outlines an overall history of the park's development; and evaluates the park's features and buildings for eligibility to the California Register as individual resources and/or as a designed historic landscape. In consideration of all designated and identified historic buildings and features, the second part of the report analyzes the potential project-level impacts of the proposed Junior Museum and Zoo (JMZ) project and the program-level impacts of the Rinconada Park Long Range Plan under the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and pursuant to CEQA.

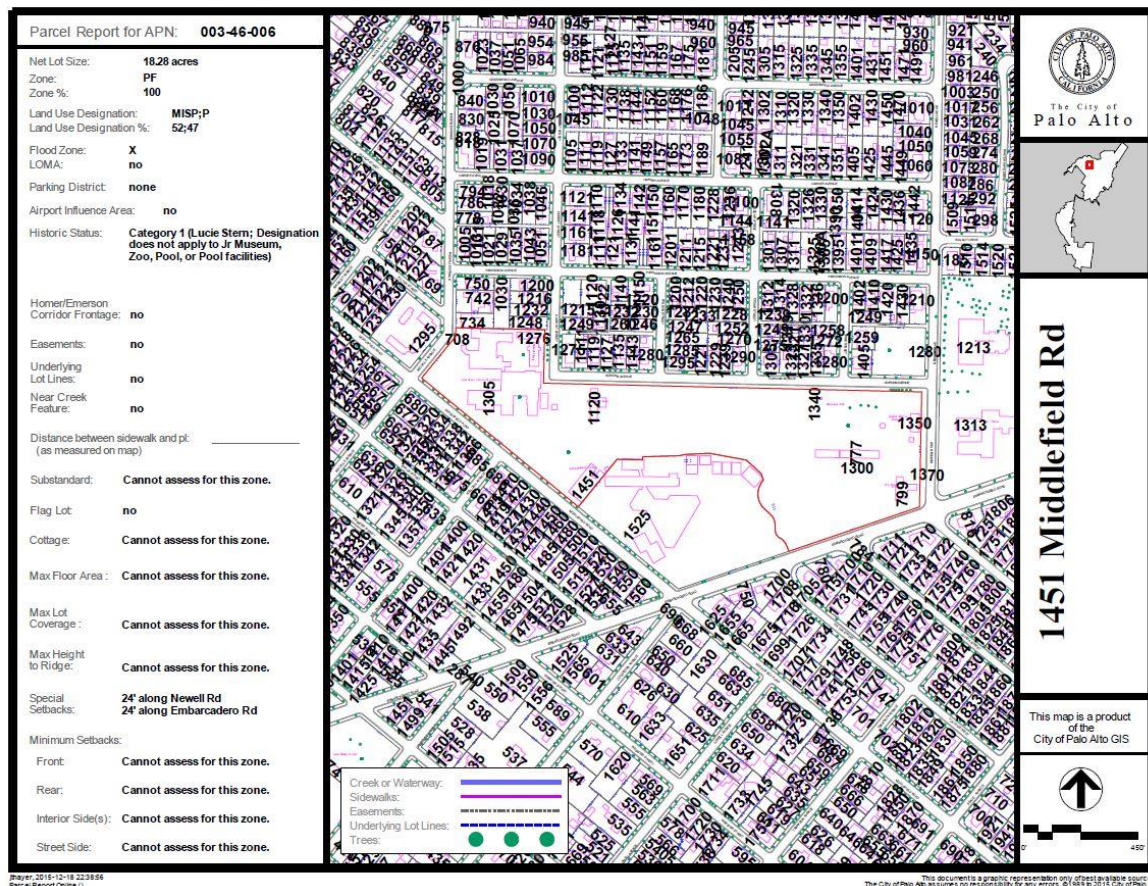


Figure 1. Parcel map of Rinconada Park).
Source: City of Palo Alto Online Parcel Reports, 2016.

METHODOLOGY

Page & Turnbull prepared this report using research collected at various local repositories, including the Palo Alto Public Library, Palo Alto Historical Association, City of Palo Alto Planning and Community Environment Department, Online Archive of California, and various other online sources. Information from Page & Turnbull's Historic Resource Evaluation for the JMZ (July 2016) also informed this report. Page & Turnbull conducted a site visit in April 2017 to review the existing conditions of the property and formulate the descriptions and assessments included in this report. All photographs were taken by Page & Turnbull in April 2017 unless otherwise noted.

II. CURRENT HISTORIC STATUS

The following section examines the national, state, and local historical ratings currently assigned to Rinconada Park.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places (National Register) is the nation's most comprehensive inventory of historic resources. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service and includes buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological, or cultural significance at the national, state, or local level.

Rinconada Park is not currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places individually or as part of a registered historic district.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) is an inventory of significant architectural, archaeological, and historical resources in the State of California. Resources can be listed in the California Register through a number of methods. State Historical Landmarks and National Register-listed properties are automatically listed in the California Register. Properties can also be nominated to the California Register by local governments, private organizations, or citizens. The evaluative criteria used by the California Register for determining eligibility are closely based on those developed by the National Park Service for the National Register of Historic Places.

Rinconada Park is not currently listed in the California Register of Historical Resources individually or as part of a registered historic district.

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCE STATUS CODE

Properties listed by, or under review by, the State of California Office of Historic Preservation are assigned a California Historical Resource Status Code (Status Code) between "1" and "7" to establish their historical significance in relation to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register or NR) or California Register of Historical Resources (California Register or CR). Properties with a Status Code of "1" or "2" are either eligible for listing in the California Register or the National Register, or are already listed in one or both of the registers. Properties assigned Status Codes of "3" or "4" appear to be eligible for listing in either register, but normally require more research to support this rating. Properties assigned a Status Code of "5" have typically been determined to be locally significant or to have contextual importance. Properties with a Status Code of "6" are not eligible for listing in either register. Finally, a Status Code of "7" means that the resource either has not been evaluated for the National Register or the California Register, or needs reevaluation.

Rinconada Park is not listed in the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) database with a status code. The most recent update to the CHRIS database for Santa Clara County that lists the Status Codes was in April 2012.

PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

The City of Palo Alto's Historic Inventory lists noteworthy examples of the work of important individual designers and architectural eras and traditions as well as structures whose background is associated with important events in the history of the city, state, or nation. The inventory is organized under the following four Categories:

- **Category 1:** An “Exceptional Building” of pre-eminent national or state importance. These buildings are meritorious works of the best architects, outstanding examples of a specific architectural style, or illustrate stylistic development of architecture in the United States. These buildings have had either no exterior modifications or such minor ones that the overall appearance of the building is in its original character.
- **Category 2:** A “Major Building” of regional importance. These buildings are meritorious works of the best architects, outstanding examples of an architectural style, or illustrate stylistic development of architecture in the state or region. A major building may have some exterior modifications, but the original character is retained.
- **Category 3 or 4:** A “Contributing Building” which is a good local example of an architectural style and relates to the character of a neighborhood grouping in scale, materials, proportion or other factors. A contributing building may have had extensive or permanent changes made to the original design, such as inappropriate additions, extensive removal of architectural details, or wooden facades resurfaced in asbestos or stucco.

The subject parcel, which encompasses all of Rinconada Park, is designated in City of Palo Alto records as a Category 1 property because of the Lucie Stern Community Center. The Category 1 designation does not apply to any other building or facility within the park.

HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATIONS

Page & Turnbull completed a Historic Resource Evaluation for the Palo Alto Junior Museum and Zoo in July 2016 and found the building not to be a historic resource.

Garavaglia Architecture completed a Historic Resource Evaluation for Palo Alto Fire Station No. 3 in August 2016 and found the building not to be a historic resource.

Other buildings and features, such as the Girl Scout House, swimming pools and building, tennis courts, and parking lot, have not previously been assessed and will be examined in this report.

III. RINCONADA PARK DESCRIPTION

The following section provides a general description of physical features and relationships that comprise Rinconada Park. The character of the park is expressed by a range of built and natural features, including buildings, swimming pools and tennis courts, playgrounds, vegetation patterns, and numerous small-scale features. These features continue to convey the spatial and functional relationships that define the park. In order to capture the site's features and spatial relationships, the following description employs categories outlined in the National Park Service publication: *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*. Numbers at the left side of the tables correspond to a site plan that follows the tables.

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

1		Name: Lucie Stern Community Center Address: 1305 Middlefield Road Designer: Birge Clark Date of Construction: 1934-1940 Brief Description: Complex of attached buildings, including a theater, children's theater, and Boy Scout meeting room. The buildings are designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with stucco and brick cladding, multi-lite steel sash windows, glazed wood doors, and clay tile gable roofs. The mass of the main theater's fly loft extends above the rooflines and features buttresses and blind arch decoration. The buildings are organized around exterior courtyards with outdoor hallways.
---	--	---

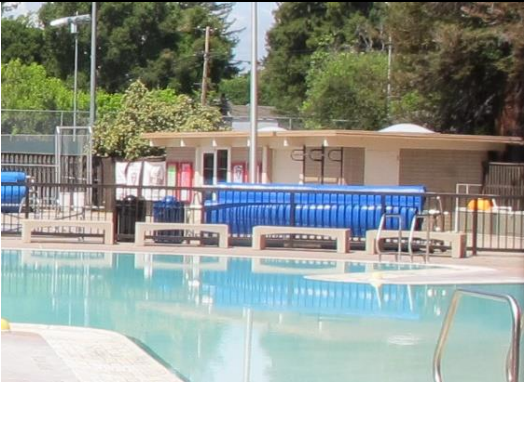
2		Name: Children's Library Address: 1276 Harriet Street Designer: Birge and David Clark Date of Construction: 1940 Brief Description: Rectangular building clad in stucco with brick accents, multi-lite steel sash windows, glazed wood doors, and a clay tile gable roof. Recent additions are located at each end and feature the same materials, though the facades are panelized.
3		Name: Roy A. Ginsburg outdoor children's theatre stage (aka "Magic Castle") Address: 1276 Harriet Street Designer: John Northway Date of Construction: 1993-98 Brief Description: Rectangular-plan, two-story building clad in stucco with two tile-roofed turrets, wrought-iron balconies, multi-light arched windows, and wood doors. Outdoor stage opens to a lawn adjacent to the Secret Garden.
4		Name: Storage Building east of Lucie Stern Community Center Address: 1305 Middlefield Road Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: ca. 1970s Brief Description: Rectangular plan, one story building with stucco cladding, a roll-up metal loading door, awning sash windows, and a hip roof covered with clay tiles.

5		Name: Mechanical enclosure Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: ca. 1998-2002 Brief Description: Stuccoed walls around mechanical equipment, no roof.
6		Name: Palo Alto Junior Museum and Zoo Address: 1451 Middlefield Road Designer: Dole Ford Thompson, renovations by Kal H. Porter (1968-69) Date of Construction: 1941 Brief Description: One-and-two-story building designed in a vernacular Ranch style. The wood frame building sits on a concrete foundation. The walls are clad in textured stucco. The building is composed of a U-shaped arrangement of two main volumes with central, connecting hyphens. The building features solid and glazed wood doors and fixed and double-hung wood sash windows. Gable and hipped roofs are clad with wood shakes or built-up roofing.
7		Name: Lou Henry Hoover Girl Scout House Designer: Birge Clark Date of Construction: 1926, addition in 1945 Brief Description: T-shaped building with board-and-batten siding, multi-lite wood sash windows, concrete steps, solid and board-and-batten wood doors, and a cross-gable roof covered with wood shingles. The building also features a stone chimney and a pair of garage doors. Signs next to and above the main entrance read: "Girl Scout House" and "The Lou Henry Hoover Girl Scout House." The garage portion was constructed on the south side in 1945.

		
8		Name: Large west playground Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: Location: 1957-59; equipment: 1997 Brief Description: Partially fenced-in playground consisting of swing set, zip line/bars, and climbing structure with slides. Ground cover consists of tanbark.

9		Name: Tiny tot playground Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: Location: 1957-59; equipment: 1997 Brief Description: Fenced-in playground consisting of climbing structure with slides, swing set, and rockers on springs.
10		Name: Pump House Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: ca. 1950s Brief Description: Square-plan building with horizontal wood cladding, pair of solid wood doors, and hip roof covered with wood shingles.
11		Name: Shed adjacent to tennis courts Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: Unknown Brief Description: Prefabricated and portable shed with vertical wood siding, solid door, and shed roof.
12		Name: Tennis courts Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: 1934 Brief Description: Six tennis courts grouped into four and two, enclosed by chain link fence. Paved in green and blue with white lines delineating the courts.

		
13	  	Name: Public restroom Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: 1953 Brief Description: L-plan wood frame and concrete block building with concrete block and vertical wood siding, vertical board and solid wood doors, vertical wood entry screens, and cross-gable roof with wood shingles. The former activities room features plate glass windows.

14		Name: Lap pool Address: 777 Embarcadero Road Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: 1938-40 Brief Description: Rectangular lap pool, 14 lanes, 100' x 75', with two diving boards. Enclosed by a wood fence and surrounded by a concrete deck.
15		Name: Children's wading pool Address: 777 Embarcadero Road Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: 1998-99 Brief Description: Cloverleaf-shaped wading pool with fountain features. Replaced the original water tank pool. Enclosed by a wood fence and surrounded by a concrete deck.
16		Name: Pool Equipment Building Designer: Edward Durell Stone Date of Construction: 1968 Brief Description: Rectangular one-story reinforced concrete and concrete block building with glazed doors. The building is capped with a flat roof supported by extended rafter tails. Appears altered compared to original drawings.
17		Name: Pool building (Dressing Rooms) Address: 777 Embarcadero Road Designer: Stedman and Williams Date of Construction: 1957-58 Brief Description: Rectangular plan, one-story building with concrete block cladding, wood framed plate glass windows, glazed wood doors, and a flat roof with extended eaves and rafter tails. Two areas—one at the far west end and another between two enclosed portions—are open to the elements, covered by lattice roofs on joists which are supported by metal poles. The open portion

		between two enclosed portions is screened from the south by a wood fence.
18		Name: Electric substation Designer: Edward Durell Stone Date of Construction: 1968 Brief Description: Rectangular plan building with concrete columns, gypsum board panels, metal pedestrian doors, roll-up metal loading doors, and a deck roof covered with wood shingles.
19		Name: Palo Alto Fire Station No. 3 Address: 799 Embarcadero Road Designer: Morgan Stedman of Stedman, Libby & Gray Date of Construction: 1948 Brief Description: T-plan, one-story building clad in stucco and vertical board-and-batten wood siding. Covered with a flat roof and metal mansard roof. The building features fixed aluminum-framed and wood casement windows.

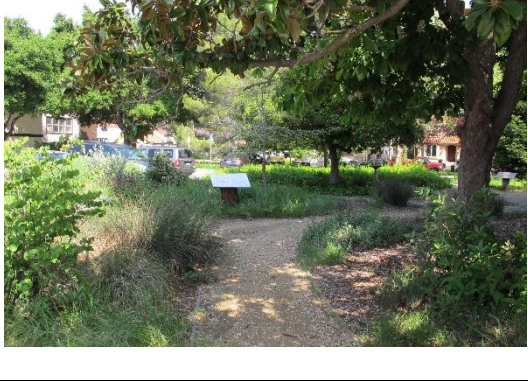
CIRCULATION

20		Name: JMZ parking lot Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: ca. 1940s, additional parking to the east in 1967-69 Brief Description: Paved parking area with painted stalls and concrete parking curbs. Parking area to the north divided by two parallel concrete curbs.
21		Name: Southwest driveway to JMZ parking lot Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: ca. 1940s Brief Description: Paved driveway from Middlefield Road, framed by wood logs and flanked by planted areas.
22		Name: Southeast driveway to JMZ parking lot Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: ca. 1940s Brief Description: Paved driveway from Middlefield Road.
23		Name: Brick walkways west of Lucie Stern Community Center Designer: Unknown (possibly Birge Clark) Date of Construction: ca. 1936-40 Brief Description: Brick walkways paved in a basket weave pattern: two walkways extend from Middlefield and Melville Avenue toward the Lucie Stern Community Center while the sidewalk adjacent to the turnaround is also paved with brick.

24		Name: Turnaround at Lucie Stern Community Center Designer: Unknown (possibly Birge Clark) Date of Construction: 1936-40 Brief Description: Paved U-shaped driveway that extends from Middlefield Road to Melville Avenue and passes the primary entrance to the Lucie Stern Community Center.
25		Name: Paved area and garden west of Girl Scout House Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: 1936 Brief Description: Paved area and garden immediately west (the “front yard”) of the Girl Scout House’s main entrance. Landscaping includes low shrubs and a variety of trees.
26		Name: Central paved walking path loop Designer: Eckbo, Royston, and Williams Date of Construction: 1957-59 Brief Description: Paved walking path loop that extends in a tear drop shape around the main recreation lawn and intersects south of the tennis courts at the public restroom. A triangle of paved walking path also surrounds the tiny tot playground.

27		Name: Paved walking path at southeast park area Designer: Eckbo, Royston, and Williams Date of Construction: 1957-59 Brief Description: Paved walking path that extends in a parabola shape with two street entrances off Embarcadero Road, and intersects with walking path offshoots in front of the pool building.
28		Name: Parking lot north of tennis courts Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: 1930s Brief Description: Paved parking lot off Hopkins Avenue, separated from the tennis courts by a tall hedge.
29		Name: Multi-use bowl Designer: Eckbo, Royston, and Williams Date of Construction: 1957-59 Brief Description: Roughly four-cornered, amoeba-shaped paved area framed by a concrete curb and accessed from the north by a paved walking path near the public restroom.

VEGETATION

30		Name: Demonstration Garden Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: Unknown Brief Description: Garden to the west of the Girl Scout House includes a protected coast live oak and several ruby horse chestnut trees.
31		Name: Picnic/landscaped area west of JMZ parking lot Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: ca. 1940s Brief Description: Small picnic area between the JMZ parking lot and driveways, featuring one picnic table and an arched trellis surrounded by ivy and various types of trees. Plantings likely updated over time.
32		Name: Landscaped area southwest of JMZ parking lot Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: ca. 1940s Brief Description: Area between southwest driveway to JMZ parking lot and Middlefield Road, landscaped with a variety of shrubs, flowering trees, and pine trees. Plantings likely updated over time.
33		Name: South courtyard of Lucie Stern Community Center Designer: Birge Clark Date of Construction: 1936-40 Brief Description: Lawn, brick steps and site wall, and plantings including wisteria. Enclosed to the south by a tall hedge and only accessed via the exterior galleries of the building's wings. Plantings likely updated over time.

34		Name: West courtyard of Lucie Stern Community Center Designer: Birge Clark Date of Construction: 1936-40 Brief Description: Lawn, brick walkways with basket weave pattern, wood benches, center quatrefoil-shaped planter, and various plantings including wisteria. Framed on north and south by exterior galleries of the building's wings. Plantings likely updated over time.
35		Name: Lawn to the west of Lucie Stern Community Center Designer: Birge Clark Date of Construction: 1936-40 Brief Description: Open lawn area framed by walkway and driveway. Two brick pathways cross the lawn. There are a number of mature trees. Plantings likely updated over time.
36		Name: The Secret Garden Designer: Birge Clark Date of Construction: 1936-40 Brief Description: Located between the Children's Theatre and the Children's Library, the Secret Garden is enclosed by a tall brick wall. It features lawn, rows of sycamore trees, blossoming shrubs, wood benches, walking paths, and garden follies. Plantings likely updated over time.

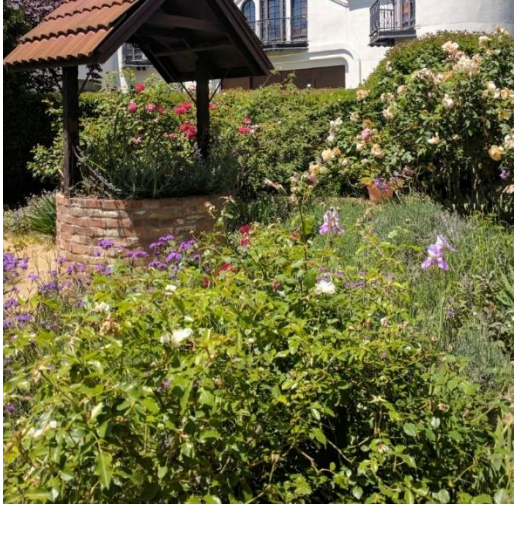
37		Name: Recreation Field Designer: N/A; Renovation by Eckbo, Royston, and Williams Date of Construction: 1920s; renovation in 1957-59 Brief Description: Open multi-use lawn framed by walkways and trees.
38		Name: Landscaping by gazebo Designer: Architect Edward Durell Stone; landscape architect Edward Durell Stone, Jr & Associates; landscape architect Jack C. Stafford Date of Construction: 1968 Brief Description: Landscape consists of lawn, trees, ground cover, and concrete paths (altered from original red rock paths).
39		Name: “The Magic Forest” redwood grove Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: 1934 Brief Description: Grove of redwood trees, ground cover, and wood benches north of the swimming pool complex.

40		Name: Southeast lawn area Designer: Eckbo, Royston, and Williams Date of Construction: 1957-59 Brief Description: Lawn and trees with metal benches along paths.
41		Name: Oak tree and stone wall Designer: Eckbo, Royston, and Williams Date of Construction: 1957-59 Brief Description: Prominent oak tree framed by a curving low stone wall adjacent to walking path and east of multi-use bowl.

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

42		Name: Brick wall west of Children's Theater Designer: Birge Clark Date of Construction: 1936-40 Brief Description: Brick wall west of the Children's Theater, which features an intricate brick-laid pattern at the top.
----	---	--

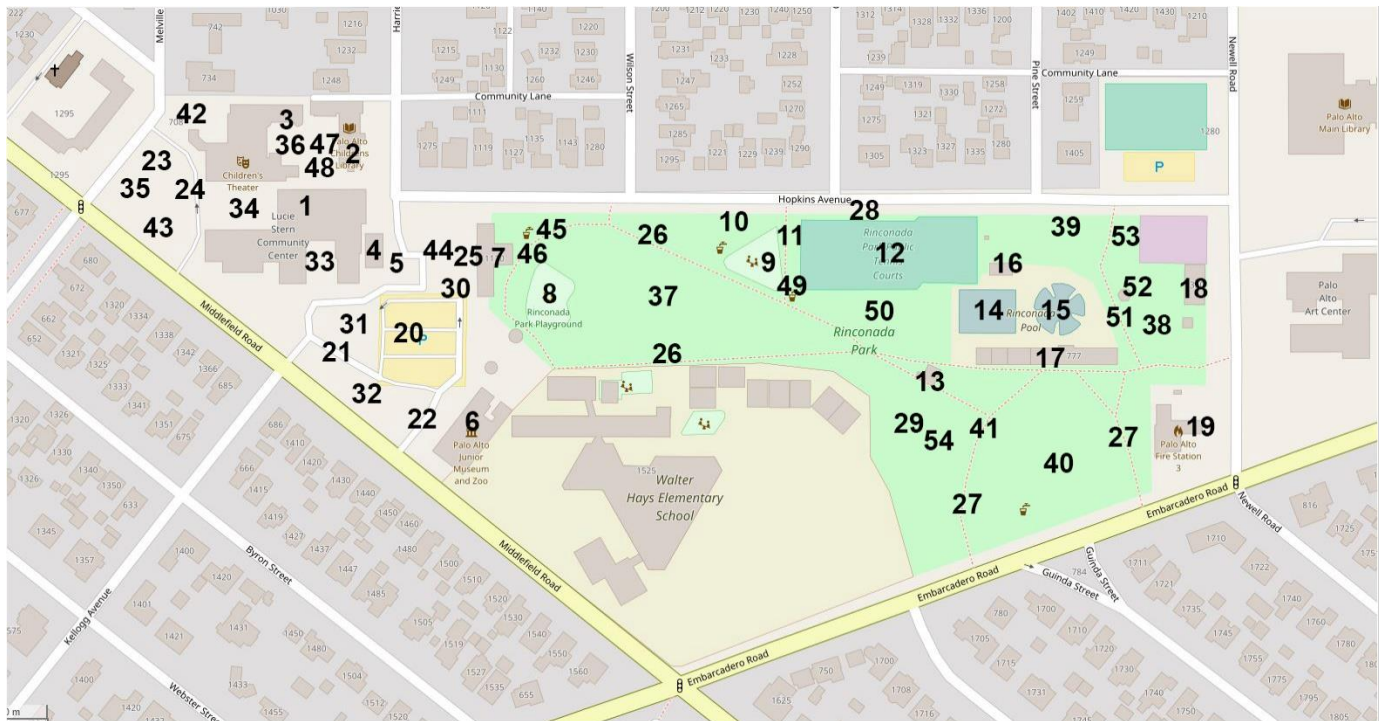
43		Name: “Movement IV” sculpture Designer: Steven Jay Rand Date of Construction: 1977 Brief Description: Blue metal intersecting cube sculpture on a cylindrical concrete podium.
44		Name: Bird bath Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: 1925 Brief Description: Concrete bird bath located west of the Girl Scout House. The inscription reads: “In memorium Edward Philip Sheridan, Scout, 1886 – 1925.”
45		Name: Sequoia picnic area Designer: Eckbo, Royston, and Williams Date of Construction: 1957-59 Brief Description: Paved and partially fenced-in area east of the Girl Scout House and north of the playground, which includes wood tables and benches on metal supports and barbeque grills.
46		Name: Drinking fountain Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: Unknown Brief Description: Concrete drinking fountain located immediately east of the Girl Scout House. The fountain is covered with a pebble dash coating and has one spigot.

47		Name: Well in the Secret Garden Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: Unknown Brief Description: Garden folly made of a brick base, wood posts, and a gable roof covered with clay tiles.
48		Name: Alice in Wonderland Sculpture Designer: Susan Dannenfelser, Dannenbeck Studios Date of Construction: 2007 Brief Description: Ceramic sculpture of a tree trunk on a brick base. The base includes the artist and the inscription: “ ‘She found herself at last in the beautiful garden, among the bright flower-beds and the cool fountains’ – Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland.”
49		Name: Drinking fountain Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: Unknown Brief Description: Concrete water fountain located between small playground and tennis courts. The fountain is covered with pebble dash coating and tile decoration. Two levels of spigots.
50		Name: Picnic tables and barbeque grills Designer: Unknown Date of Construction: ca. 1998-2002 Brief Description: Four circular concrete paving areas with wood and metal picnic tables and barbeque grills.

51		Name: Lamps at gazebo area Designer: Edward Durell Stone, Edward Durell Stone, Jr. & Associates (landscape), Jack C. Stafford (landscape) Date of Construction: 1968 Brief Description: Prescolite plexiglass spheres on metal posts
52		Name: Gazebo Designer: Edward Durell Stone Date of Construction: 1968 Brief Description: Six-sided wood frame gazebo with shake roof. Within the gazebo at center is a six-sided wood bench with a planter in the middle.
53		Name: Shuffleboard and horseshoe courts Architect: Edward Durell Stone Date of Construction: 1968 Brief Description: Three concrete shuffleboard courts and one horseshoe pit framed by wood benches.
54		Name: Multi-use bowl light fixtures Designer: Eckbo, Royston, and Williams Date of Construction: 1957-59 Brief Description: Lighting around the multi-use bowl consists of five galvanized pipes supporting a metal "Shelfex" cylinder with heavy duty fiberglass within.

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION, TOPOGRAPHY, VIEWS & VISTAS

The park is organized with the Lucie Stern Community Center, JMZ, Girl Scout House, and paved parking lots to the west; a large open field framed by picnic areas and playgrounds at center; and the tennis courts, swimming pool complex, and more lawn to the east. Topography is generally flat, though some landscaped areas have been built up to form small hills and recessions. Views and vistas generally look to the surrounding streets and residential neighborhood, as well as to the back of the adjacent Walter Hays School, classroom trailers, and playground.



IV. HISTORIC CONTEXT

PALO ALTO HISTORY

The earliest known settlement of the Palo Alto area was by the Ohlone people. The region was colonized by Gaspar de Portola in 1769 as part of Alto California. The Spanish and Mexican governments carved the area into large ranchos, and the land that would become Palo Alto belonged to several, including Rancho Corte Madera, Rancho Pastoria de las Borregas, Rancho Rincon de San Francisquito, and Rancho Riconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito.¹ The subject property at Rinconada Park was located on what was formerly Rancho Riconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito, and, at more than 2,200 acres, covered all of the original Palo Alto town site. The northern and eastern boundaries were distinguished by San Francisquito Creek, while the western boundary was located near El Camino Real and the southern boundary paralleled Embarcadero Road farther south.² These land grants were honored in the cession of California to the United States, but parcels were subdivided and sold throughout the nineteenth century.

The current city of Palo Alto contains the former township of Mayfield. In 1882, railroad magnate and California politician Leland Stanford purchased 1,000 acres adjacent to Mayfield to add to his larger estate. Stanford's vast holdings became known as the Palo Alto Stock Farm. The Stanfords' teenage son died in 1884, leading the couple to create a university in his honor. Contrary to contemporary institutions, the Stanfords wanted a co-educational and non-denominational university.³ On March 9, 1885, the university was founded through an endowment act by the California Assembly and Senate. Using the Stock Farm land, they established Stanford University

In 1886, Stanford went to Mayfield where he was interested in founding his university since the school needed a nearby service town to support its operations. However, the Stanfords required alcohol to be banned from the town because they believed that the university's mission and community would be negatively impacted by any nearby presence of alcohol.⁴ With 13 popular saloons then operating in Mayfield, the town eventually rejected the Stanfords' request. Seeking an alternative, Stanford decided in 1894 to found the town of Palo Alto with aid from his friend Timothy Hopkins of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Hopkins purchased and subdivided 740 acres of private land.⁵ Known as both the Hopkins Tract and University Park, it was bounded by the San Francisquito Creek to the north and the railroad tracks and Stanford University campus to the south (**Figure 38**). The subject property of Rinconada Park was located at the northern edge of the first platted portion of Palo Alto.

¹ "Palo Alto, California," Wikipedia, accessed December 22, 2014, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palo_Alto,_California#cite_note-12.

² Ward Winslow and the Palo Alto Historical Association, *Palo Alto: A Centennial History* (Palo Alto Historical Association: Palo Alto, CA, 1993), 16-17.

³ "History of Stanford," Stanford University, accessed December 22, 2014, <http://www.stanford.edu/about/history/>.

⁴ "A Flash History of Palo Alto," Quora, accessed December 22, 2014, <http://www.quora.com/How-is-the-historical-city-Mayfield-CA-related-to-Palo-Alto-CA>

⁵ "Comprehensive Plan," City of Palo Alto, section L-3.

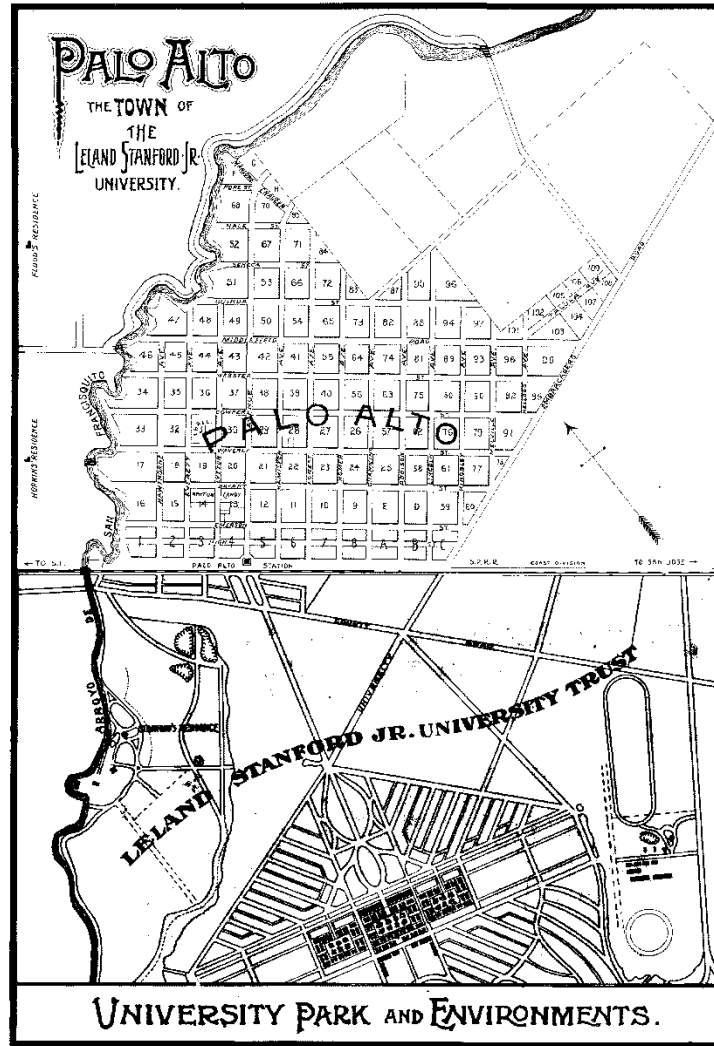


Figure 2. Map of the original town of Palo Alto.

Source: Branner Earth Sciences Library and Map Collections, Stanford University.

Palo Alto was a temperance town where no alcohol could be served. A new train stop was created along University Avenue and the new town flourished serving the university. Palo Alto grew to be much more prosperous than its southeastern neighbor Mayfield. Many people employed at Stanford University chose to move there, and it was considered the safer and more desirable alternative of the two towns.⁶ The residents were mostly middle and working class, with a pocket of University professors clustered in the neighborhood deemed Professorville. The development of a local streetcar in 1906 and the interurban railway to San Jose in 1910 facilitated access to jobs outside the city and to the University, encouraging more people to move to Palo Alto.⁷ In reaction to the decline of Mayfield, its residents voted to become a “dry” town in 1904, with sole exception of allowing the Mayfield Brewery to continue. However, the town was plagued by financial issues and could not compete with Palo Alto’s growth. In July 1925, Mayfield was officially annexed and consolidated into the city of Palo Alto.⁸

⁶ Matt Bowling, “The Meeting on the Corner: The Beginning of Mayfield’s End,” Palo Alto History.com, website accessed 11 June 2013 from: <http://www.paloaltohistory.com/the-beginning-of-mayfields-end.php>.

⁷ Michael Corbett and Denise Bradley, “Palo Alto Historic Survey Update: Final Survey Report,” Dames & Moore, 1-4.

⁸ “A Flash History of Palo Alto,” Quora.

Palo Alto was one of the first California cities to establish a City Planning Commission (CPC). In 1917, zoning matters were tasked to this advisory commission in order to control development and design. Regulations on signage, public landscaping and lighting, and appropriateness within residential areas fell under the purview of the CPC. From this early period, Palo Alto has maintained control over the built environment, which has resulted its relatively low density and consistent aesthetic. However, the zoning controls in the early part of the twentieth century played a part in the racial segregation of the city and the exclusion of certain groups from residential areas. Several neighborhoods were created with race covenants regarding home ownership and occupation, until this practice was ruled unconstitutional in 1948.⁹ The academic nature of the town prevented factories or other big industries from settling in Palo Alto, limiting the range of people who would populate the area.

Like the rest of the nation, Palo Alto suffered through the Great Depression in the 1930s and did not grow substantially. World War II brought an influx of military personnel and their families to the Peninsula. When the war ended, Palo Alto saw rapid growth. Many families who had been stationed on the Peninsula by the military or who worked in associated industries chose to stay, and the baby boom began. Palo Alto's population more than doubled from 16,774 in 1940 to 33,753 in 1953.¹⁰ Stanford University was also a steady attraction for residents and development in the city. The city center greatly expanded in the late 1940s and 1950s (**Figure 39**), gathering parcels that would house new offices and light industrial uses and lead the city away from its "college town" reputation.¹¹

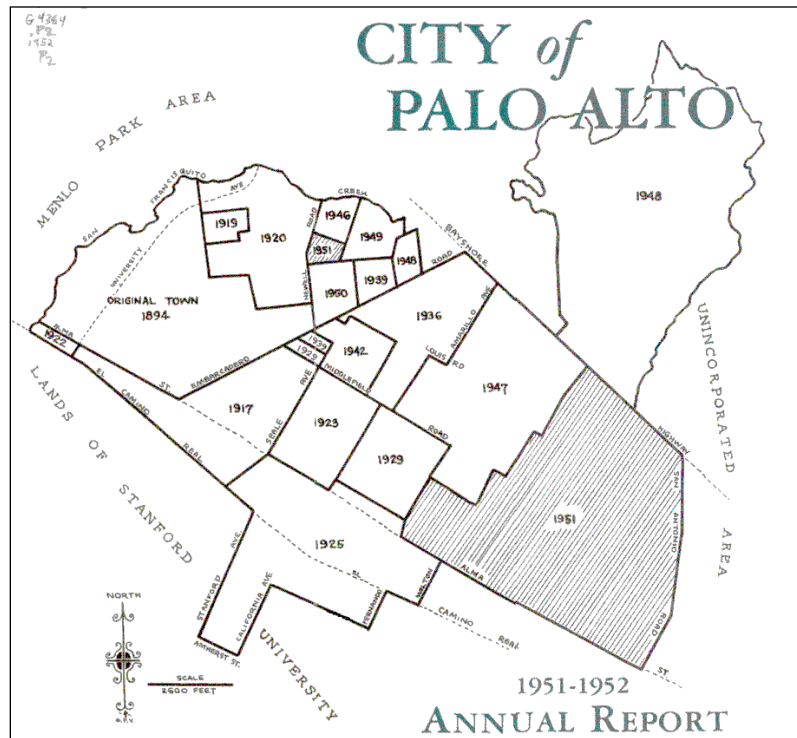


Figure 3. The expansion of Palo Alto from 1894 to 1952.

Source: Branner Earth Sciences Library and Map Collections, Stanford University.

⁹ Corbett and Bradley, "Palo Alto Historic Survey Update," 1-7.

¹⁰ "Depression, War, and the Population Boom," Palo Alto Medical Foundation- Sutter Health, website accessed 11 June 2013 from: <http://www.pamf.org/about/pamfhistory/depression.html>.

¹¹ "Comprehensive Plan," section L-4.

Palo Alto annexed a vast area of mostly undeveloped land between 1959 and 1968. This area, west of the Foothill Expressway, has remained protected open space. Small annexations continued into the 1970s, contributing to the discontinuous footprint of the city today. Palo Alto remains closely tied to Stanford University; it is the largest employer in the city. The technology industry dominates other sectors of business, as is the case with most cities within Silicon Valley. Palo Alto consciously maintains its high proportion of open space to development and the suburban feeling and scale of its architecture.

RINCONADA PARK DEVELOPMENT BY DECADE

Rinconada Park has developed into its current form over a period of over 95 years, with improvements that reflect a variety of civic and park design influences.

1890s-1900s

Prior to development of a city recreation area, the location that is now Rinconada Park was used as the city's first waterworks and power plant (**Figure 4**). The waterworks was established in 1897 and replaced the area's early collection of wells, tanks, and distribution pipes. An electricity-generating unit in the water plant was installed in 1914. The pumping station and electric light works and the powerhouse were photographed around the turn of the twentieth century.

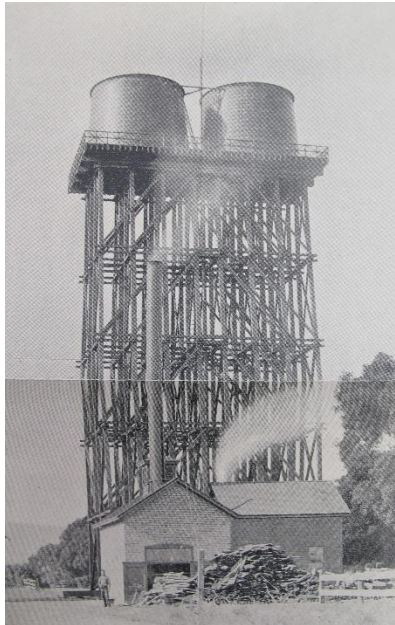


Figure 4: Water tower at the waterworks and power plant.
Source: "Palo Alto Water Works and Sewers," *Live Oak*, 22 September 1897.

The 1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance map showed that Talula Avenue bisected the area between Embarcadero Road and Hopkins Avenue that would become Rinconada Park.

1910s-1920s

The cooling pool of the power plant was converted into a public swimming pool ca. 1918 (**Figure 5**). The pool was exceedingly popular with both local residents and out-of-town tourists. Local papers described the overcrowded pool scene and the adjacent "public automobile campground" favored by weekend out-of-towners. Though some pool-goers chose to camp in their cars, most visitors simply came for the day to enjoy a swim and a picnic.

The pool and picnic grounds were sold by the University Realty Company to the City of Palo Alto in 1922 in exchange for a property at University Avenue and Waverly Street.¹² The park was the second established in Palo Alto after El Camino Park, adjacent to El Camino Real and Sand Hill Road, which was acquired from Stanford University in 1914.

At the time of the acquisition, the power plant and waterworks structures were still present on the site.¹³ The pool's popularity and the associated automobile camping culture continued to grow. The *Daily Palo Alto Times* reported: "Automobile parties from near and far may be found camped for a day or a week or even longer in the broad fields surrounding the pool."¹⁴ Official city programming such as swim classes also attracted visitors to the public pool. Very quickly it became necessary to charge admission fees to decrease attendance, and plans for a second pool were discussed.¹⁵ A ten cent admission was charged, and reserved hours were established for women and children only.¹⁶

In 1924, the City sponsored a public contest to decide upon an official park name for the popular "Waterworks Park." The winning submission came from Mrs. Marion Star Alderton, who proposed "Rinconada Park."¹⁷ *Rinconada*, meaning "little corner" in Spanish, was accepted as an appropriate name. The name was taken from Rancho Rinconada del Arroyo de San Franciscuito, the Spanish land grant that covered part of present-day Palo Alto.¹⁸

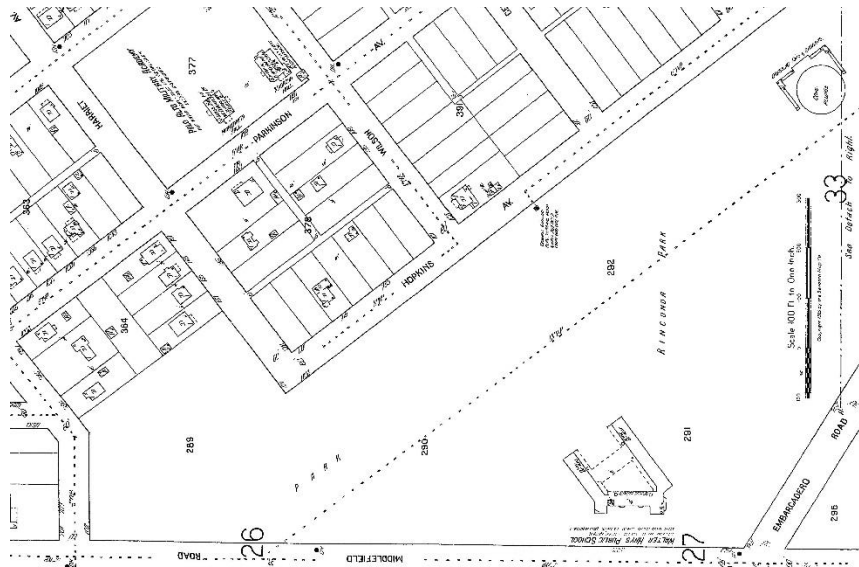


Figure 5: 1924 Sanborn Fire insurance map showing Walter Hays School and concrete plunge surrounded on three sides with dressing rooms/showers. Source: San Francisco Public Library.

With the new name decided, the City pushed forward development plans that included six tennis courts, three baseball diamonds, and a football field. Plans were also announced to convert the

¹² Ward Winslow and the Palo Alto Historical Association, *Palo Alto: A Centennial History* (Palo Alto: Palo Alto Historical Association, 1993), 47.

¹³ Bobbie Riedel, "Happy Birthday, Rinconada Park! Let's Celebrate!" *Lucie Stern Community Center Neighbors News*, Summer 1997, vol. 1 no. 1.

¹⁴ "Palo Alto's Great Summer Playground," *Daily Palo Alto Times*, (July 15, 1922).

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ "Restrictions on Swimming Pool Enacted," *Palo Alto Times*, (August 23, 1923).

¹⁷ "Balloting Begins Tonight in City's Park Name Contest," *Palo Alto Times*, (February 29, 1924).

¹⁸ "Rinconada Park," City of Palo Alto.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lou_Henry_Hoover<http://www.cityofpaloalto.org/news/displaynews.asp?NewsID=118&TargetID=14>

swimming pool into a children's wading pool and to construct a deeper, larger tank for advanced swimmers.¹⁹ The estimated cost of development was \$72,330, and the estimated cost of maintenance was \$9,525 a year.²⁰ A redwood grove on the park grounds on Hopkins Street, adjacent to the north side of the swimming pool complex, was informally named "The Magic Forest" by Edith Ellery Patton, principal of the Walter Hays School adjacent to the Rinconada Park grounds.

Because bond measures to finance the development of the park were defeated, the full 1924 development plan appears to have gone unfinished. Despite delays and cuts to the extensive development plan, four tennis courts, a baseball diamond, and a children's playground were constructed.

Funding for the log cabin-style Girl Scout House was provided in 1922 by Lou Henry Hoover and two other board members of the Palo Alto Girl Scout chapter (**Figure 6**). Hoover established the first West Coast troop in Palo Alto and served as president of Girl Scouts of the USA from 1922 to 1925 and again from 1935 to 1937. According to the Girl Scouts of Palo Alto:

Lou Henry Hoover, the wife of President Herbert Hoover, had been active in Girl Scouts on the East Coast and was the president of the National Council of Girl Scouts. She grew up in California, went to San Jose State University (then known as the San Jose Normal School) and then studied geology at Stanford University, where she met her husband. She met Juliette Gordon Low, who founded the Girl Scouts of America, at the end of World War I. When her husband moved the family to Washington D.C., Hoover started her own troop of scouts, which included both white and African American girls — a rare occurrence at that time.

Her historical files reveal that she was committed to the changing roles of women and girls and the opportunities the movement provides. This desire to provide expanded opportunities for young women everywhere led her to establish the Girl Scout movement in the western part of the United States — starting in Palo Alto. After her husband's presidency concluded, Hoover's family moved back to California, and she brought the Girl Scouts with her. In later years, as she continued in her devotion to scouting, she went on to serve as President of Girl Scouts USA.²¹

The Girl Scout House was completed in 1925, following designs by prolific Palo Alto architect Birge Clark. Reputedly, local craftsman and laborers donated their skills to help build the structure. After four years from concept to completion, Lou Hoover dedicated the building in June 1926 at its original location near Melville Avenue where the Children's Theater exists today.²² The building was named the Lou Henry Hoover Girl Scout House after the former First Lady who was its benefactor. The building is the oldest active scout meeting house in the country.²³

Also in 1925, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom donated the Children's Peace Fountain, designed by Robert Paine and placed near Middlefield Road, together with a grove

¹⁹ "Park Plan Approved by Commission," *Palo Alto Times*, (March 5, 1924).

²⁰ "City Engineer Lists Items of Expense in Project," source unknown, likely *Palo Alto Times*, (May 20, 1924).

²¹ Girl Scouts of Palo Alto, "History: First in the West," website accessed on 16 May 2017 from: <http://www.girlscoutsofpaloalto.org/>

²² "First Lady Biography: Lou Hoover," National First Ladies Library, website accessed on 2 May 2017 from: <http://www.firstladies.org/biographies/firstladies.aspx?biography=32>

²³ "Lou Henry Hoover House," Girl Scouts of Northern California, website accessed on 2 May 2017 from: <https://www.gsnorcal.org/en/rental-properties/properties/lou-henry-hoover-house.html>

of walnut trees and a lawn (**Figure 7**). The grove was described as an oval about 125 feet in length, incorporating two oak trees.²⁴ The fountain was installed in late 1926 but is no longer extant.



Figure 6: Lou Henry Hoover as national president of the Girl Scouts of the USA, 1925.
Source: National Archives & Records Administration.

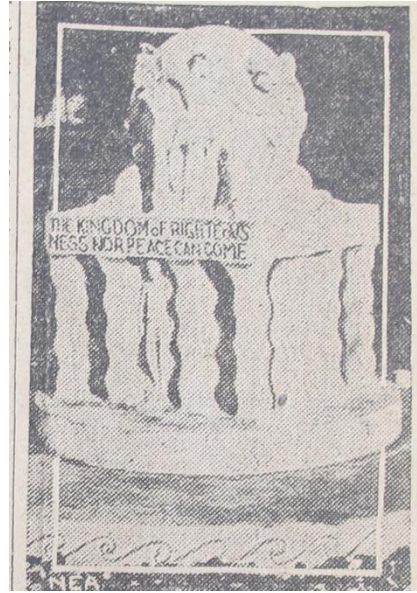


Figure 7: Rendering of Children's Peace Fountain, which was installed in 1926.
Source: "Peace Fountain Dedicated, Children Participate in Park Program, Mayor Accepts Gift for City," *Palo Alto Times*, 30 October 1926.

1930s

In 1932, one hundred flowering cherry trees were planted in the park. The *San Jose Mercury-Herald* reported, "Soil taken from the famous Washington grove of cherry trees and sent to Palo Alto by President Hoover was scattered by Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts at the base of each tree in the new grove."²⁵

In the early 1930s, Lucie Stern (1871-1946), widow of Louis Stern who was a nephew of Levi Strauss, and her daughter Ruth gifted the city with money to build what would be the Lucie Stern Community Center. Lucie's donation was for a community theater, a children's theater, and a children's library. Ruth's donation was applied to the development of an administrative wing and a large swimming pool at the park.²⁶

The theater was the first part of the Lucie Stern Community Center to be completed in 1934 following designs by Birge Clark. It appears as though master plan development of the park re-gained momentum in 1934 following a donation from the Garden Club of Palo Alto.²⁷ Blueprints by H. E. Dekker were produced, titled "General Plan of Recreational Facilities and Beautification of Available Area in Rinconada Park" (**Figure 8**). These plans, dated February 5, 1934, do not appear to have been fully implemented. The "sunken garden" bowling green planned on Middlefield Road between Melville Avenue and the Walter Hays School is known to have been eliminated. The *Palo Alto Times* reported park advancements, including a second wing added to the Civic Theatre; two six-foot paths laid out around the park, one from the swimming pool to the theater and the other branching off to Middlefield Road; about 150 cherry trees transplanted from their original location to border the

²⁴ "Paine's Design Is Adopted for Peace Fountain," *Palo Alto Times*, (March 12, 1925).

²⁵ "Palo Alto Sets Out 100 Trees," *San Jose Mercury-Herald*, (February 22, 1932).

²⁶ "Rinconada Park," City of Palo Alto.

²⁷ "Club Provides Fund for Park Master Plan," *Palo Alto Times*, (January 23, 1934).

paths; ground leveled for a volleyball court; a picnic area in the redwood grove; and a Community House proposed.²⁸



Figure 8: “General Plan for Recreational Facilities and Beautification of Available Area in Rinconada Park,” February 5, 1934. The site plan shows existing Girl Scout House, Community Theater, Walter Hays School, four tennis courts, baseball diamond, playground, and swimming pool, along with other park features that were not all implemented.

Source: City of Palo Alto.



Figure 9: Swimming pool in the 1930s, prior to construction of second pool.

Source: Palo Alto Historical Association.

²⁸ “Work Is Progressing Rapidly in Rinconada Park Development,” *Palo Alto Times*, (February 2, 1934).



Figure 10: Rinconada Park tennis courts, ca. 1930s.
Source: Palo Alto Historical Association.

The Girl Scout house was moved in 1936 to its present location to make room for Children's Theatre (**Figure 11**).



Figure 11: Girl Scout House behind the Girl Scout "Star Wagon," 4 May 1939.
Source: Palo Alto Historical Association.

From 1938-40, the swimming pool was converted to a children's wading pool, and a long-awaited 75 by 100-foot lap pool was constructed. Between 30 and 40 Works Progress Administration (WPA) workers were reportedly engaged on the job.²⁹ The new adult pool, completed at a cost of \$25,000, and funded by Ruth Stern, was dedicated as the Lucie Stern Pool.³⁰ The new pool and the converted children's pool were proclaimed to be the finest swimming facilities on the Peninsula.³¹

1940s

Construction of the Spanish Colonial Revival style Lucie Stern Community Center was completed in 1940, and included the main theater, Boy Scout headquarters, Children's Theater, and the Children's Library (**Figure 12– Figure 13**). The library is the oldest freestanding children's library in the

²⁹ "Work Starts on Adult Pool at Rinconada," no source, (April 12, 1939).

³⁰ *The Tall Tree* (a Palo Alto Historical Association publication), vol. 21, no. 1. (September 1997)

³¹ "\$25,000 Swimming Pool Will Be Completed May 4 (For Next Heat Wave)," no source, (April 13, 1940).

country, and was designed by Birge and David Clark in the Spanish Colonial Revival style to match the Lucie Stern Community Center. One of the unique architectural features was a fireplace tiled with scenes from fairytales. Behind the library and abutting the rear of the Community Center, a “Secret Garden” was designed within tall brick walls.³²



Figure 12: Lucie Stern Community Center, ca. 1939. Source: Palo Alto Historical Association.



Figure 13: Children's Library, 1940. Source: Palo Alto Historical Association.

A February 1941 Palo Alto Department of Public Works site plan titled “Physical Layout Rinconada Park” showed the completed Community Center and Children’s Library, a parking area with flag pole, the Girl Scout House in its current location, and baseball field at center with a proposed location for a museum overlapping with the baseball diamond (**Figure 14**). To the east, the park included a small pump building in its current location, a field house, tennis courts with an adjacent playground and game area, two swimming pools, and a parking area and driveway among open space.

³² “Children’s Library,” City of Palo Alto. Website accessed 2 May 2017 from: <http://www.cityofpaloalto.org/gov/depts/lib/branches/childrens.asp>

At the far east, adjacent to Newell Road, was the gas center, power plant, and well. The Walter Hays School property extended farther than it does today (**Figure 15**).

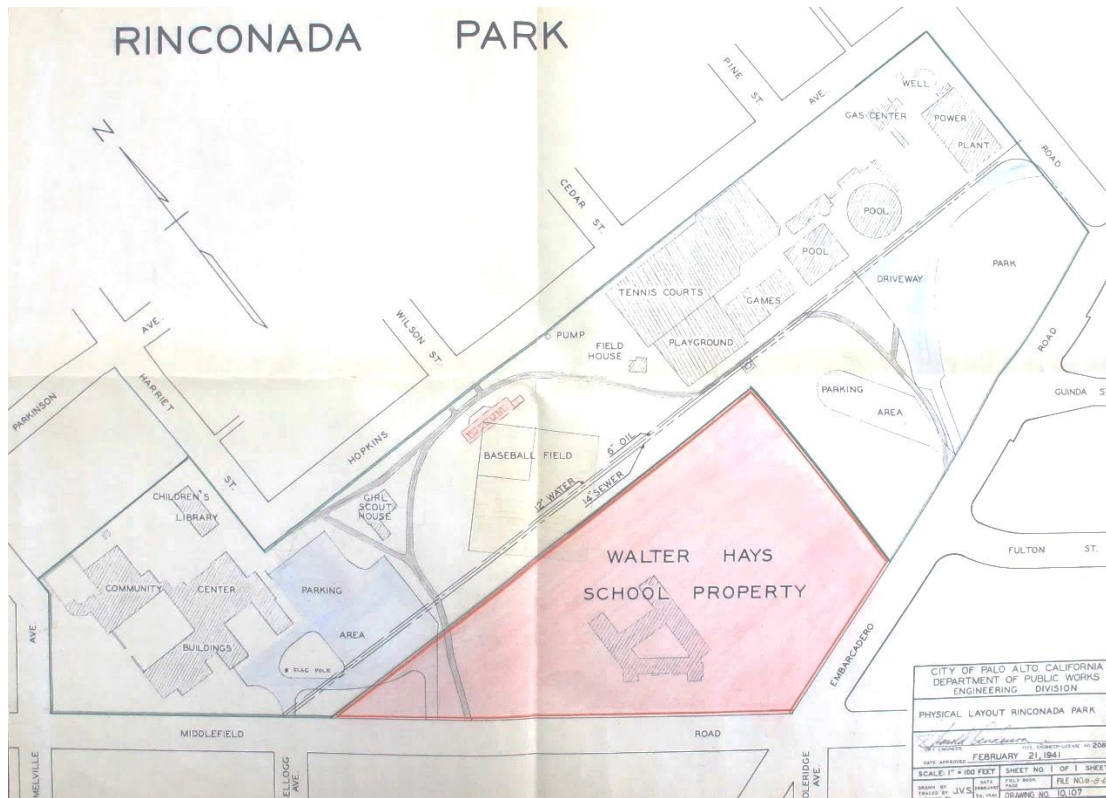


Figure 14: Palo Alto Department of Public Works site plan of “Physical Layout Rinconada Park,” 21 February 1941.

Source: City of Palo Alto.



Figure 15: Aerial view of Rinconada Park in 1941, looking southeast. Tennis courts, swimming pools, grassy picnic area, and parking lot are visible.

Source: Palo Alto Historical Association.

In 1941, a gift of \$10,000 was made by the local Margaret Frost Foundation to fund construction of a new facility for the Palo Alto Junior Museum (**Figure 16 – Figure 17**). The City of Palo Alto offered a portion of land in Rinconada Park, and the museum found a permanent home. Almost immediately after the building's opening, a \$12,000 grant was awarded to the Museum by the philanthropic Columbia Foundation of San Francisco to build a new science wing.



Figure 16: Construction photos for the Palo Alto Junior Museum and Zoo building. Source: Palo Alto Historical Association.



Figure 17. Palo Alto Junior Museum and Zoo building, 1944. Source: Palo Alto Historical Association.

Throughout the 1940s, various park improvements were also made, including the addition of park benches purchased from the Golden Gate International Exposition in 1941, which were placed around the swimming pools.³³ The Girl Scout House received an addition in 1945 on the south side of the building.³⁴ The basketball court and horseshoe court were repaired in 1947, and the adult pool was renovated in 1948.^{35 36}

³³ "City to Install Outdoor Benches," no source, (May 7, 1941).

³⁴ Palo Alto Architectural Review Board report, (January 19, 2017).

³⁵ "City Council votes \$765 for cage, 'shoe courts,'" unknown source, (February 11, 1947).

³⁶ Palo Alto Historical Association files.

Also in 1948, the fire station at 799 Embarcadero Road was constructed (**Figure 18**). It was designed by architect Morgan Stedman of Stedman, Libby & Gray, and was the third station constructed in Palo Alto, following one in downtown Palo Alto and a second in Mayfield.^{37 38}



Figure 18: Fire Station No. 3, ca. 1950.
Source: Andrew Christensen, Jr., Palo Alto Historical Association.

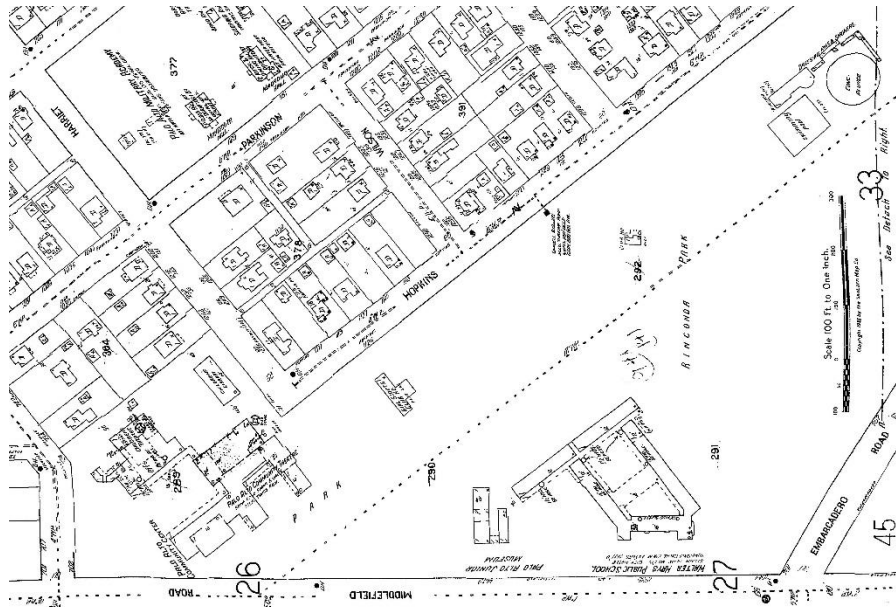


Figure 19: 1949 Sanborn Fire Insurance map showing, from west to east, Lucie Stern Community Center, Girl Scout House, Junior Museum, Walter Hays School, a small clubhouse, swimming pool, and concrete plunge with dressing rooms.
Source: San Francisco Public Library.

³⁷ Garavaglia Architecture, "799 Embarcadero Road, Palo Alto, CA Historic Resource Evaluation-Draft," (August 1, 2016) p.21.

³⁸ Note: the fire station has been altered in a number of ways, particularly in the 1970s and 1980s, which are outlined in detail in Garavaglia's Historic Resource Evaluation report.

1950s

Additional park improvements were made through the 1950s. An activities house to store recreational sports gear was constructed in 1953 (**Figure 20**).³⁹

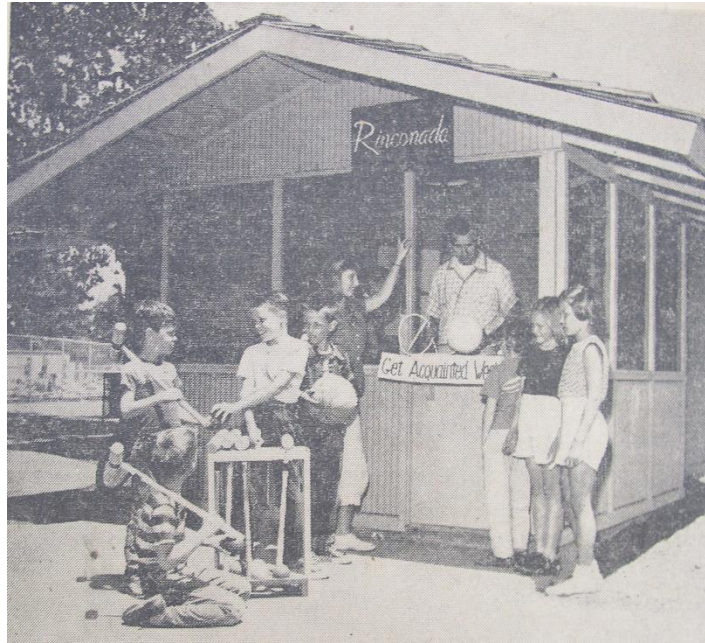


Figure 20: Activities house/public restroom building.
Source: "Open for Business," *Palo Alto Times*, 22 June 1953.



Figure 21: Two swimming pools and previous bath house.
Source: Palo Alto Chamber of Commerce, *Pictorial Map of Palo Alto and the San Francisco Peninsula*, ca. 1955.

Plans were produced in 1957 by the landscape architecture firm Eckbo, Royston and Williams of San Francisco to modernize the park (**Figure 22**). This site plan is generally what is in place today. Their plans called for eliminating the central parking area and putting a paved multi-use area in its place, surrounded by landscaping. They also intended to integrate the park with the neighboring Walter

³⁹ "Open For Business," *Palo Alto Times*, (June 22, 1953).

Hays School play area to almost double total park area. Red rock paths were designed to wind through the park, and the adult pool was renovated.⁴⁰ In 1958, bond funds were used for a new tiny tot and picnic area and relocation of walkways (**Figure 23**).⁴¹

In addition, a new \$48,000 dressing room building for the pool was designed by architects Stedman and Williams of Palo Alto (**Figure 24**). The building was situated on the opposite (south) side of the pools from the old pool building. The building opened in 1958.⁴²

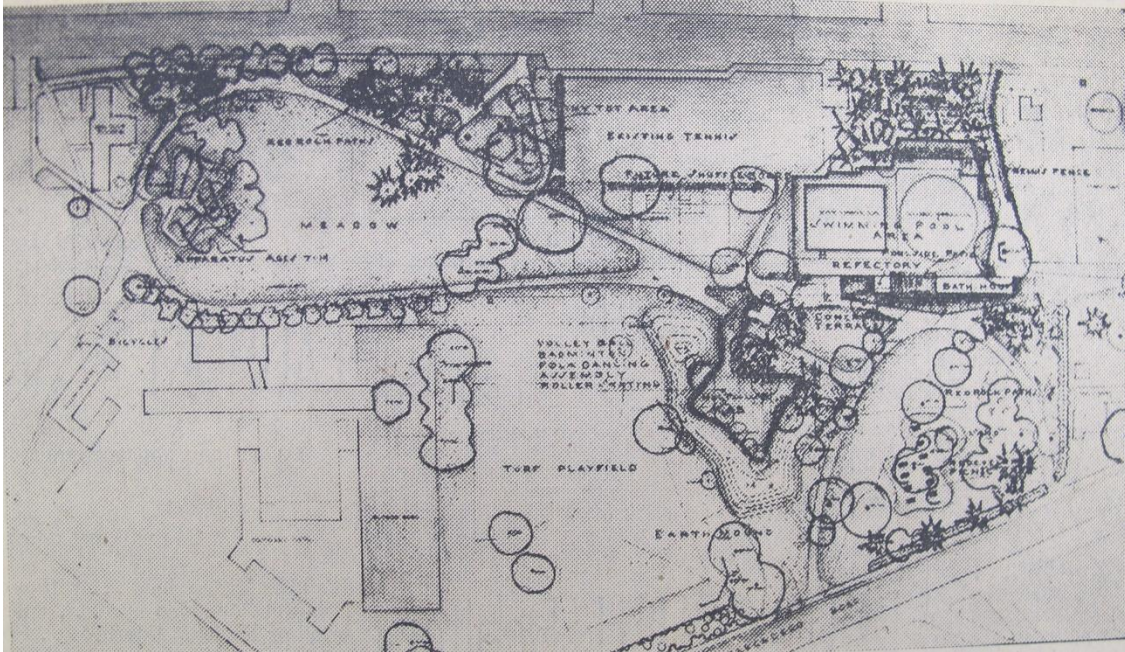


Figure 22: Eckbo, Royston, and Williams plan for park improvements. Of note, there was a picnic area west of the tiny tot playground and a picnic area at the southeast which are no longer extant. Source: "You'll Hardly Recognize the Park When This Job Is Done, *Palo Alto Times*, 9 February 1957.

⁴⁰ "You'll Hardly Recognize the Park When This Job Is Done." *Palo Alto Times* (February 9, 1957).

⁴¹ "Rinconada Park Tiny Tot Area," *Palo Alto Times*, (June 6, 1959).

⁴² "New Rinconada Swimming Pool Building," *Daily Palo Alto Times*, (May 22, 1957).

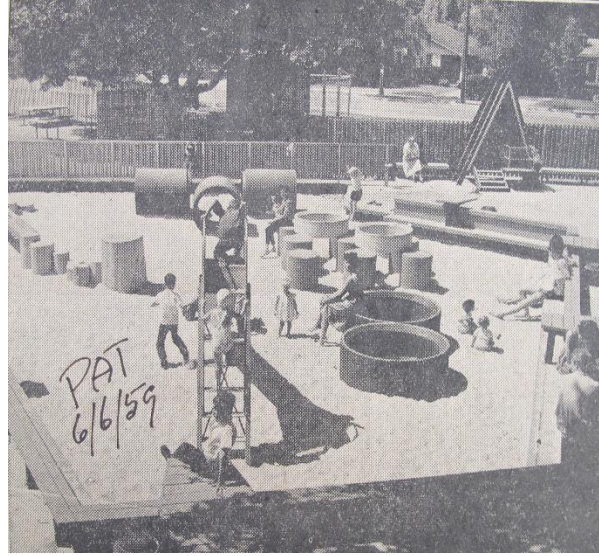


Figure 23: New tiny tot playground installed as part of the park modernization. The larger playground to the west was also developed.

Source: “Rinconada Park Tiny Tot Area,” *Palo Alto Times*, 6 June 1959.

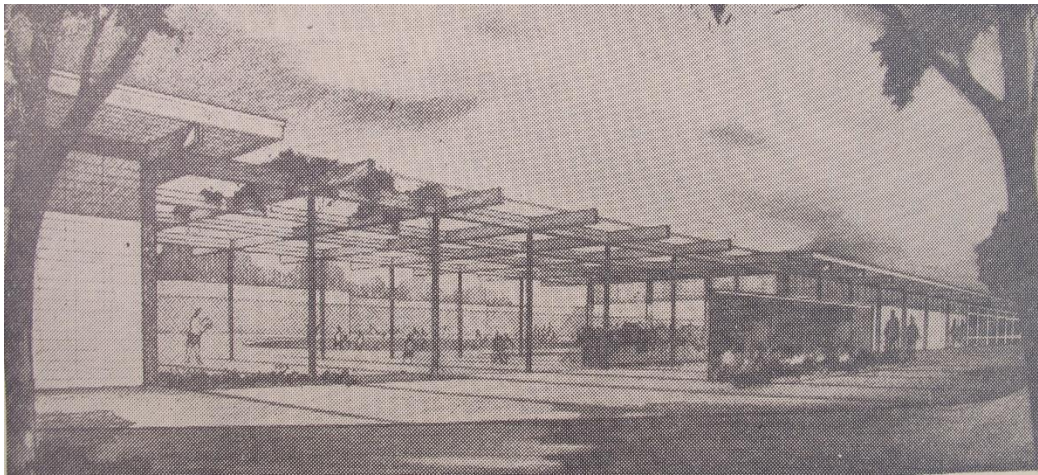


Figure 24: Perspective drawing of the new swimming pool building.

Source: “New Rinconada Swimming Pool Building,” *Daily Palo Alto Times*, 22 May 1957.

1960s

Further developments were pursued in the 1960s. Master architect Edward Durell Stone was hired in 1966 to prepare master plans and perspective drawings for the improvements. Stone drew up plans that included reflection pools, but the City Council decided not to approve the proposal, primarily due to cost and safety concerns.⁴³

The park was expanded in 1967 to include a half-block piece of land that the city owned across Hopkins Avenue. In 1968, Edward Durell Stone, landscape architect Edward Durell Stone, Jr. & Associates, and landscape architect Jack C. Stafford collaborated on a project to design a new electric substation at the corner of Newell Road and Hopkins Avenue, construct a small pool service building, improve heating and filtration systems for the swimming pool, design the new tennis courts, and design a horseshoe pit, shuffleboard courts, benches, and a gazebo east of the swimming pool

⁴³ “Committee Pares Estimate: Rinconada Park plans slashed,” *Palo Alto Times*, (November 8, 1967).

complex.⁴⁴ The eastern portion of the park was re-landscaped as part of this project, replacing a straight asphalt driveway and butane plant building.⁴⁵

The Palo Alto Junior Museum & Zoo continued to grow in size and popularity, and in 1969, a remodeled and expanded museum and zoo opened.

1970s

In 1970, three more tennis courts were constructed across Hopkins Avenue at Newell Road, occupying the site of an abandoned electrical substation, which was relocated into the new structure across Hopkins. The project was completed by the construction firm Hueting & Schromm of Menlo Park and cost \$39,927.

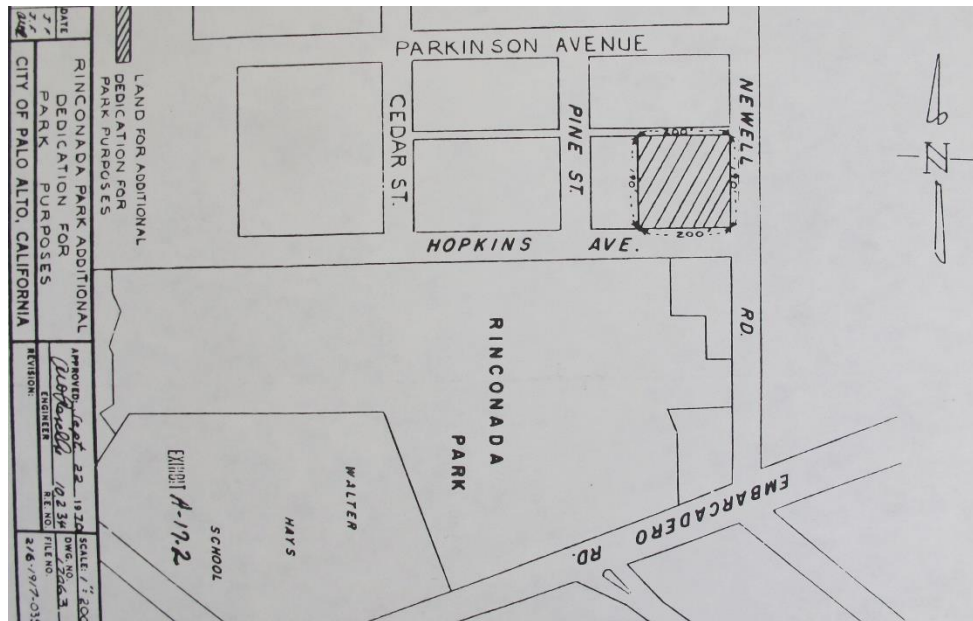


Figure 25: Additional land provided for park purposes and developed as tennis courts, 22 September 1970. Source: City of Palo Alto.

Irrigation was renovated in 1970. The Magic Forest was officially dedicated as such in 1971 in memory of Edith Ellery Patton (1877-1970).⁴⁶ The walkways were renovated in 1973 and the pools were renovated in 1978.⁴⁷

1980s

By 1980, park facilities were reported to include a jog run of ¼ mile, apparatus play area, picnic facilities, tiny tot area, lighted tennis courts, swimming pools, and rest rooms.⁴⁸ The adult swimming pool was once again renovated in 1986 (Figure 26).⁴⁹ The tennis courts were renovated in 1989.⁵⁰

⁴⁴ "Palo Alto Park Job On Again," *San Jose Mercury*, (December 5, 1968).

⁴⁵ "City Council summary," *Palo Alto Times*, (November 21, 1967).

⁴⁶ Letter to the Palo Alto City Council (March 13, 1971).

⁴⁷ Peter Jensen, Palo Alto Planning Department, comments regarding project plans.

⁴⁸ *Voter*, October 1980, pg. 23.

⁴⁹ Palo Alto Historical Association files.

⁵⁰ Peter Jensen.

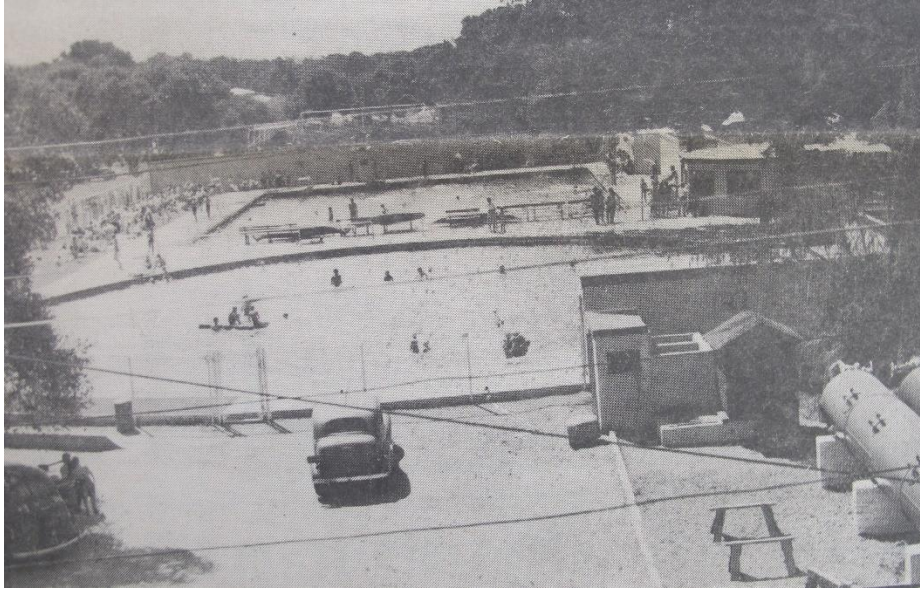


Figure 26: Rinconada Park's two swimming pools in 1987. The children's pool in the foreground was originally used as a waterworks reservoir.

Source: "Happy Birthday, Rinconada Park," *Palo Alto*, 28 March 1987.

1990s

In 1993 and 1998, the Palo Alto Children's Theatre underwent two phases of additions designed by architect John Northway. The first phase was completed by Jack and Cohen Builders Inc., and the second phase by Fernandes and Sons General Contractors. The exterior stage, accessed from the Secret Garden, was named the Roy A. Ginsburg Stage in honor of a generous donor.⁵¹

In 1997, \$115,000 worth of new playground equipment was installed at the two playgrounds.

In 1998-99, the children's pool (the old cooling pool of the power plant) was finally replaced at a cost of \$400,000. The new pool was designed in a cloverleaf shape with fountain features. A new pool storage facility was constructed, and the adult lap pool was also renovated at this time.⁵²

In 1999, the "Rinconada Oak" at the east side of the park was designated as Palo Alto Heritage Tree #2. The Coast Live Oak is 52 inches in diameter, 75 feet in height, with a 120-foot crown, estimated to have been planted ca. 1800.⁵³

2000s

In 2004, a land swap occurred with Walter Hays Elementary School, which had unknowingly expanded into Rinconada Park with portable school trailers.⁵⁴

In December 2005, the first major renovation began on the Children's Library. The building was closed for two years and re-opened on September 29, 2007. Two new wings were built that add nearly 2,500 square feet for programming and collections. The interior was upgraded, and the Secret Garden was renovated.⁵⁵

⁵¹ Plaques in the Secret Garden adjacent to the Children's Theater addition.

⁵² City Manager's Report, (February 22, 1999).

⁵³ City Manager's Report, (October 18, 1999).

⁵⁴ "City Council votes for outright land swapping," *Palo Alto Daily News*, (December 15, 2004).

⁵⁵ "Children's Library," City of Palo Alto.

2010s

From 2012 to 2017, a Long Range Development Plan has been under development and city review, which includes proposed concept designs for park upgrades over the next 20 years.⁵⁶

ARCHITECT / LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT BIOGRAPHIES

The following sections provides biographical information and discussion of the works of various architects and landscape architects who contributed to the buildings and features at Rinconada Park.

Birge M. Clark

Lou Henry Hoover Girl Scout House (1926)

Lucie Stern Community Center (1934-40)

Children's Library (1940)

Birge M. Clark was born on April 16, 1893 in San Francisco. His father had moved the family west the year before from Syracuse, New York to take a position as head of the Art and Architecture Department at Stanford University. Clark grew up around architecture as a child, and after high school he went to Stanford to study art and engineering, graduating in 1914. In 1917, he graduated from Columbia University with a graduate degree in architecture. That year he enlisted in the Army and went to France, where he served as a captain and a company commander in the Balloon Corps during World War I. Clark returned to Palo Alto in 1919, where he took part in the design of his first commission, the Herbert Hoover House, on the Stanford campus. In 1922, he married Lucile Townley and started a family that would eventually include four children. Clark taught architecture at Stanford from 1950 until 1972. In 1980, he joined the Palo Alto Historic Resources Board. In 1984, Clark retired from active participation in his firm Clark, Stromquist & Sandstrom and on April 30, 1989, he died at the age of 96.⁵⁷ All told, Birge Clark designed approximately 450 buildings in the Bay Area. Many of his buildings have been listed in local registers and the National Register of Historic Places.⁵⁸

Birge Clark was the most active and influential architect to work in Palo Alto during much of the twentieth century. He played an especially large role in the creation of Palo Alto during the boom times of the 1920s. A proponent of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, which he called "Early California," Clark's prolific output and stylistic consistency helped to give Palo Alto its current character. Clark designed a variety of commercial, residential and industrial buildings, including 98 residences in Palo Alto and 39 on the Stanford University campus. Some of Clark's most prominent residential commissions in Palo Alto include all the houses on Coleridge Avenue between Cowper and Webster Streets, the Dunker House at 420 Maple Street and the Lucie Stern residence at 1990 Cowper Street (1930). Well-known non-residential commissions include the former Palo Alto Police and Fire Station at 450 Bryant Street (now the Palo Alto Senior Center), the Hamilton Avenue Post Office (1932), the Lucie Stern Community Center (1936-40) and the 500 Block of Ramona Street (1929).⁵⁹

Clark's business tapered off during the Depression and World War II, when little construction was going on. Just as he was considering a new career, Clark contracted with Henry Kaiser to design the

⁵⁶ Palo Alto Historical Association files.

⁵⁷ "Birge Clark Dies at 96," *San Jose Mercury News*, (May 2, 1989).

⁵⁸ Rick Kushman, *Palo Alto Historical Association website*, "Birge Clark: The Man Behind the Blueprints," (April 15, 1994). http://www.service.com/paw/Centennial/1994_Apr_15.1920SE.html.

⁵⁹ Ward Winslow, *Palo Alto, A Centennial History*, (Palo Alto: Palo Alto Historical Association, 1993).

massive steel mill in Fontana, California. He then designed the first Hewlett Packard building on Page Mill Road (1942), and another at 1501 Page Mill Road in 1957.

David B. Clark

Children's Library (1940)

David Clark, younger brother to Birge Clark, was born in 1905 in San Francisco. Historian Dave Weinstein, author of *Signature Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area*, wrote: "There are those who think [Birge] Clark didn't care much about 'style' at all; that he was more interested in how a building worked, and that David Clark- his brother and, from 1928 until he died in 1944, partner- was the impetus behind the wrought iron and tile."⁶⁰ Perhaps the brothers' best-known design was the Sea Scout Base, constructed in 1940-41 and financed by Ruth Lucie Stern.⁶¹ They also designed Palo Alto's first junior high school, David Starr Jordan Middle School, which opened in 1937.⁶² The pair is credited with designing a Pontiac showroom and service department, located at 780 High Street. In addition to collaborations with Birge under the partnership Clark & Clark, David Clark is known to have independently designed 155 Island Drive in Palo Alto.⁶³

Dole Ford Thompson

Palo Alto Junior Museum and Zoo (1941)

Dole Ford Thompson received his architecture degree from the University of Michigan in 1927. He is known to have designed at least eleven buildings in Palo Alto, where he was based.⁶⁴ Most of his projects appear to be residences, but he also designed several small facilities buildings at Stanford University, including the janitors' quarters across from the men's gymnasium.⁶⁵

Kal H. Porter

Renovations to Palo Alto Junior Museum and Zoo (1968-69)

Kal H. Porter was a San Jose-based architect who primarily designed school facilities. He worked throughout Santa Clara County, including the New Inverness School in Cupertino, which featured all moveable walls, and schools for the Jefferson School District in Daly City. He founded the firm Porter, Jensen, Hansen, Manzagol Architects (now PJHM Architects) and Kal Porter, AIA and Associates, which became PSWC Group.⁶⁶

Edward Durell Stone

Pool equipment building and substation, gazebo, and shuffleboard and horseshoe courts (1968)

⁶⁰ Dave Weinstein, *Signature Architects of the Bay Area* (Utah: Gibbs Smith, 2006) p. 72.

⁶¹ City of Palo Alto, "Staff Report: 2560 Embarcadero Road," (August 6, 2008) p. 1.

⁶² "Birge Clark," *Palo Alto Online*, (May 25, 1994).

https://www.paloaltoonline.com/weekly/morgue/news/1994_May_25.CREATOR7.html

⁶³ "Prominent Architects and Builders," *Palo Alto Stanford Heritage*.

<http://www.pastheritage.org/ArchBuild.html#c>

⁶⁴ Page & Turnbull, "Historic Resource Evaluation: Palo Alto Junior Museum and Zoo, 1451 Middlefield Road," (July 20, 2016) p. 28.

⁶⁵ "New Janitor's Quarters Are Nearing Completion," *The Stanford Daily*, (August 15, 1935).

⁶⁶ Past Consultants, *San Jose Modernism Historic Context Statement*, (June 2009) p. 142.

Edward Durell Stone (1902-1978) was a highly prolific architect who made a substantial and lasting impact on the built environment of mid-century America. Born in Fayetteville, Arkansas in 1902, Stone attended the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University in 1925, followed by MIT in 1926. Traveling through Europe on a scholarship in 1927, he was strongly influenced by the work of Mies Van Der Rohe and other European Modernists of the 1920s.⁶⁷ Stone was among the early practitioners of the International Style in the United States and gained attention for the influential 1937 Museum of Modern Art in New York City, designed with Philip Goodwin and considered to be “at the time the most advanced architectural statement of European modernism in New York.”⁶⁸

Stone continued in the modernist vein through the 1940s for residential as well as commercial and public projects, “believing that its rigid structural system was well suited for the demands for efficiency and economy.”⁶⁹ However, Stone’s growing disillusionment with the strict minimalism of the International Style in the 1950s led to an exploration of ornamentation, materials and texture that resulted in an alternative modern aesthetic. His new approach is most clearly reflected in two projects, the American Embassy in New Delhi, India (1953-59) and the United States Pavilion for the Exposition Universelle et Internationale Bruxelles (1958), both of which brought Stone international attention.⁷⁰ Both projects used modern forms and materials, but incorporated decorative yet functional elements like grillework and deep overhangs for sun shading that also created more formal, elegant and approachable designs. From these and other projects in the 1950s that returned decoration and historical references to buildings, Stone was among the architects to define what would become New Formalism.

Stone’s New York-based firm grew significantly in the 1950s and 1960s with branches in Northern and Southern California. Among the West Coast projects in this period are the New Formalist Stuart Pharmaceutical Company Plant and Office Building (1958) and Caltech’s Beckman Auditorium (1963) in Pasadena, and the Edward T. Foley Center at Loyola Marymount University (1964) in Los Angeles, as well as the textile block campuses of Stanford Medical Center, Palo Alto (1955) and Harvey Mudd College, Claremont (1959). Stone also designed Palo Alto’s main library and (now demolished) Mitchell Park branch, as well as Palo Alto’s Civic Center in the late 1960s.⁷¹ When Stone finished his Palo Alto designs he returned to New York, but the small office he established in Palo Alto remained and thrived.

Starting about 1962 and through his retirement in 1974, Stone also worked on larger commissions like skyscrapers, corporate offices, capitols and universities where his alternatives to the glass-and-metal buildings moved away from the delicate grillework to explore other modern interpretations of classical forms, shapes, and layouts.⁷² The projects from this period reflected continued explorations of alternatives to the International Style with designs that may not fit neatly in the current definition of New Formalism but represent Stone’s desire for permanence, beauty, and timelessness. Perpetual Savings and Loan in Beverly Hills with its arched concrete shading wall and the Venetian-influenced Huntington Hartford Gallery (2 Columbus Circle, 1964) in New York are among these examples.

Among other local, national, and international projects of this period are:

⁶⁷ Ibid., 21-22., Paul Goldberger, “Edward Durell Stone Dead at 76; Designed Major Works Worldwide,” *New York Times*, August 7, 1978.

⁶⁸ Christopher Gray, “Streetscapes: Edward Durell Stone and the Gallery of Modern Art, at 2 Columbus Circle,” *New York Times*, October 27, 2002.

⁶⁹ Mary Anne Hunting, *Edward Durell Stone: Modernism’s Populist Architect*, (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2013), p. 15.

⁷⁰ Hunting, p. 80-89.

⁷¹ “Busman’s Holiday: Edward Durell Stone & Palo Alto,” *The Tall Tree* (2011).
<http://www.pahistory.org/talltree/TT-2010-11.pdf>

⁷² Hunting, p.18, 122-124.

- John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington D.C. (1962)
- General Motors Buildings, New York City, NY (1964)
- Von KleinSmid Center, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA (1965)
- Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology, Islamabad, Pakistan (1965)
- PepsiCo World Headquarters, Purchase, NY (1967)
- Ahmanson Center, Los Angeles (1970), also for financier Howard Ahmanson

Stone's experimentation with alternative forms of modernism was one of several reactions to the International Style at the time, and was among the more commercially successful and popular forms of modern architecture. Although he received stinging criticism from the architectural establishment that saw his work as kitschy, populist, and decorative, Stone's talents and innovation as a designer merits his status as a master architect.⁷³ His body of work and New Formalism has increasingly gained recognition with Pasadena's Stuart Pharmaceutical Company Plant and Office Building listed in the National Register in 1998 and the Von KleinSmid Center at USC listed as a City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument in 2013.

Edward Durell Stone, Jr. & Associates

Landscaping by the gazebo (1968)

Edward Durell Stone, Jr. (1932-2009), was the son of Edward Durell Stone. Stone attended Yale University, where he received a degree in Architectural Design. He served three years as a pilot in the U.S. Air Force before pursuing landscape architecture. Earning a graduate degree in Landscape Architecture from the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University, Stone began his career in 1959. In 1960, he founded Edward Durell Stone, Jr. & Associates, and began to collaborate on projects with his father. The firm enjoyed considerable success and expanded to become one of the nation's most respected landscape architecture firms. Stone was elected a Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects and received the 1994 ASLA Medal.⁷⁴

Jack C. Stafford

Landscaping by gazebo (1968)

Jack C. Stafford (1921 – 1998) is a notable landscape architect whose collections are today held at the University of California at Berkeley's Environmental Design Archives. The following is the biographical entry from the Jack Stafford Collection:

Jack Stafford was born in Casper, Wyoming. He attended the University of Wyoming for three years before joining the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II. As a pilot, Stafford flew numerous missions in the South Pacific and earned a Silver Star medal and seven separate oak leaf clusters for his outstanding service. After leaving the Air Corps in 1944, he moved to California with his wife, Bonnie. Stafford soon enrolled at the University of California at Berkeley, graduating with a B.S. in Landscape Architecture in 1950. He began working with Thomas Church and took on management of Church's projects on the San Mateo peninsula south of San Francisco. He later established his own "Peninsula" practice focusing on residential designs for homes in Palo Alto, Woodside and

⁷³ Hunting, p. 110-114.

⁷⁴ "Paid Notice: Deaths. Stone, Edward Durell, Jr.," *The New York Times*, (July 14, 2009).

Hillsborough, among other cities. Stafford eventually became a member of the Architectural and Site Review Board in Woodside. He earned numerous awards for his work, including several design awards from landscaping contractors.⁷⁵

Jack Stafford is primarily known for his residential landscapes and was particularly active in Hillsborough, Los Altos Hills, Menlo Park, Woodside, Palo Alto, Atherton, and Portola Valley. He also completed several commercial landscape designs and some instances of municipal landscape planning for Menlo Park and Woodside.⁷⁶ Stafford donated plans for the Woodside Library Native Plant Garden in 1970.⁷⁷

Eckbo, Royston, and Williams

Multi-use bowl, renovation of recreation field, southeast lawn area, new walking paths, picnic table area, and playgrounds (1957-59)

The California-based landscape architecture firm Eckbo, Royston & Williams was established in 1945 by Garrett N. Eckbo, Robert N. Royston, and Edward A. Williams. Brothers-in-law Eckbo and Williams formed a partnership in Los Angeles that operated from 1940 until 1945, with Royston joining as a third partner in 1945. Prior to joining his brother-in-law, Williams served as a consultant to the San Mateo County Planning Commission on park design and public works.⁷⁸ Eckbo, Royston & Williams' firm began designing landscapes in the San Francisco Bay Area before expanding to southern California. The firm quickly became one of the country's leading landscape architecture firms, completing hundreds of residential, church, commercial, educational and office landscapes. In the 1950s, they worked on a number of larger scale projects that combined landscape design with urban planning. This included designs for parks and institutional landscapes.

The firm's northern California commissions include the roof garden of the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco (1946) and residences for the following clients: Marshall Hale in Hillsborough (1947), Joseph Allen Stein in Mill Valley (1947), C.I. Stafford in Los Altos (1948), Mrs. Frederick Faust in Berkeley (1949), Walter Von Der Lieth in Marin County (1949), A.M. MacDermott in Larkspur (1949), L.L. Olds in San Rafael (1949), and Jack Wilsy in San Rafael (1949).⁷⁹ They also worked on Dwinelle Plaza at UC Berkeley (1950), Gragg Park in Houston, Texas (1956), the Main Library and Civic Center in Palo Alto (1954-58) and Mayfield Park (1957).⁸⁰

The partnership was amicably dissolved in 1958. Eckbo engaged in progressively larger commissions throughout the 1960s, including the strategic open space plan for the entire state of California.⁸¹ Together, Eckbo and Williams took on a new partner, landscape architect Francis Dean, to form Eckbo, Dean & Williams. During that time, the company worked on the San Francisco Diamond Heights Housing Project #3 (1962) and the Fulton Mall in Fresno (1964). In 1964, Eckbo formed the prolific firm of Eckbo, Dean,

⁷⁵ "Jack Stafford," University of California Environmental Design Archives.

<http://archives.ced.berkeley.edu/collections/stafford-jack>

⁷⁶ "Records of Jack Stafford," *Online Archive of California*.

<http://www.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/kt4n39s1hk/admin/#descgrp-1.3.12>

⁷⁷ "Woodside Library Native Plant Garden: History," Woodside Atherton Garden Club.

<http://woodsdeathertongc.org/cgi-bin/p/awtp-custom.cgi?d=woodsdeatherton-garden-club&page=9513>

⁷⁸ Peter Walker, Melanie Louise Simo, *Invisible Gardens*, (Boston: MIT Press, 1996) p. 133.

⁷⁹ Carey & Co., "Historic Resource Evaluation for One Spring Street," (March 28, 2013).

<http://commissions.sfplanning.org/cpcpackets/2012.0267D.pdf>

⁸⁰ The Cultural Landscape Foundation, "Eckbo, Royston & Williams," website accessed on 17 May 2017 from:

<https://tclf.org/pioneer/eckbo-royston-williams>

⁸¹ Marc Treib, "Thomas Church, Garrett Eckbo, and the Postwar California Garden," National Park Service.

<https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/suburbs/Treib.pdf>

Austin and Williams (EDAW). In 1979, Eckbo left EDAW and established Garrett Eckbo and Associates, and ultimately, Eckbo Kay Associates.⁸² Eckbo also served as head of the Landscape Architecture Department at University of California, Berkeley from 1963 to 1969.

Meanwhile, Royston joined landscape architect Asa Hanamoto, and their partnership ultimately developed into Royston, Hanamoto, Alley & Abey (RHAA) in 1979. RHAA is still in existence and has offices in San Francisco and Mill Valley.²² Royston became known for his constructivist play sculptures in tot lots for neighborhood parks, such as Krusi Park in Alameda, CA; for the Standard Oil Rod and Gun Club in Richmond, CA; and for Mitchell Park, in Palo Alto.⁸³ He also worked on College Terrace Park (1962) in Palo Alto. Royston completed designs for St. Mary's Square in San Francisco, Bowden Park in Palo Alto, Central Park and the Santa Clara Civic Center in Santa Clara, and Cuesta Park in Mountain View. His vast body of work includes residential, commercial, educational, civic and transportation projects.⁸⁴

Stedman, Libby & Gray / Stedman & Williams

Fire station by Stedman, Libby & Gray (1948)

Pool building by Stedman & Williams (1957-58)

Morgan Stedman (1905-1978) was born in Brooklyn, New York and received his BA in Graphic Art from Stanford University before taking Masters-level coursework at Harvard University. While at Stanford, he studied under architect Arthur B. Clark, father of Palo Alto's most well-known architect Birge Clark. He moved to Palo Alto in 1921 and obtained his registration as an architect in California in 1945. He practiced in Palo Alto within the partnerships Sumner & Stedman (with Charles Kaiser Sumner) and Stedman, Libby, and Gray (with Furber Merrill Libby and Eugene Mills Gray). His first partner, Charles Kaiser Sumner, is a well-known regional architect who came to California in 1906 after working for the prominent New York firm of McKim, Mead and White. Stedman appears to have partnered with Sumner from the late 1930s until 1941; the work during this period is notably eclectic in style, based on the revival styles popular during the Interwar period. It is likely that Stedman was influenced by Sumner's focus on the relationship between the garden and the house. During World War II, Stedman worked with Kaiser Industries in Santa Clara County, in Los Angeles, and at a submarine base in New London, Connecticut.⁸⁵ Palo Alto Fire Station No. 3 was designed by Stedman, Libby & Gray around 1947. Stedman is known to have designed 2000 Bryant Street, Palo Alto (1930) and 351 La Questa Way, Woodside (1948).⁸⁶ He also designed the Hogle Japanese teahouse with rice-paper doors for Oak Meadow, an eleven-acre property in Los Altos Hills.⁸⁷ Stedman primarily completed residential designs, and became known for signature design details including "low ceilings with exposed beams, built-in cubbyholes and cabinets, a unique fireplace, Arts-and-Craft tile shower stalls, and wrought iron fixtures."⁸⁸

⁸² "Garret Eckbo," Los Angeles Conservancy. <https://www.laconservancy.org/architects/garrett-eckbo>

⁸³ Walker and Simo, p. 141.

⁸⁴ "Inventory of Robert N. Royston Collection," *Online Archive of California*.

<http://www.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/kt8b69q7nx/admin/>

⁸⁵ Garavaglia Architecture, "799 Embarcadero Road, Palo Alto, CA Historic Resource Evaluation-Draft," (August 1, 2016) p. 21.

⁸⁶ Architectural and Site Review Board, Woodside: Meeting Minutes. November 4, 2013.

https://www.woodsidetown.org/sites/default/files/fileattachments/351_la_questa_way_attachments.pdf

⁸⁷ Lauren McSherry, "Los Altos Hill lands large gift: Environmental pioneer Lois Crozier Hogle donates 11-acre property," *Los Altos Town Crier* (January 25, 2005).

<https://www.losaltosonline.com/news/sections/news/215-news-briefs/30154-J26789>

⁸⁸ "Palo Alto: Spanish Revival by Stedman," Redfin.

https://www.redfin.com/blog/2007/05/palo_alto_spanish_revival_by_stedman.html

By the late 1940s, his projects were sometimes in conjunction with his wife, landscape architect Kathryn Imlay Stedman (1900-1997). Kathryn worked with Joseph Eichler in the 1950s, designed the landscaping for Eichler's personal residence, and was published in *Life Magazine*. Some of the joint projects of the Stedmans were profiled within *House Beautiful*. By 1954, Stedman had entered the partnership of Stedman & Williams (with Russell E. Williams). Three houses on the Stanford University campus were designed by Morgan Stedman on Governor's Avenue, Santa Teresa, and Searsville Road.⁸⁹ He designed the clubhouse building at the Palo Alto Little League field. Stedman's identified residential work in Palo Alto and around Stanford included new construction, additions, and renovations that were reflective of revival styles. He also designed a shopping center and a medical office in Palo Alto, neither of which remain today.⁹⁰

In 1959, Morgan and Kathryn Stedman were among the founding members of the Committee for Green Foothills, and were open space preservation advocates for the foothills west of the Palo Alto area.⁹¹ Stedman was a member of the Palo Alto Planning Commission from 1947-1954, and served as Chair from 1951-1953. Additionally, he served as Vice President of the American Institute of Architects (AIA), Coast Valley Chapter.⁹²

Russell E. Williams (1909- 1998) was born in Milbank, South Dakota. He received his Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Minnesota in 1934. He moved to New York City and began working for prominent industrial designer Norman Bel Geddes, and then with architect Morris Sander on the New York World's Fair in 1939. In 1940, Williams joined the Ellerbe architectural firm in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he primarily worked on hospitals and clinics designs, including the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. By 1948, he moved to Los Angeles, where he worked for industrial designers Raymond Loewy and Henry Dreyfuss. In 1951, Williams designed the residence at 2040 Louis Road in Palo Alto. He worked with Wurster, Beranrdi & Emmons in San Francisco and then formed the architectural partnership Stedman & Williams in Palo Alto in 1954. Williams received NCARB certification by 1955, and became a member of AIA, Coast Valley Chapter, in 1955. In 1963, he became a Senior Planner at Stanford University. He later joined James W. Fong & Associates in Palo Alto as a corporate partner until his retirement in 1976.⁹³

⁸⁹ Jason Yotopoulos, "Application for Historic Assessment by Palo Alto Historic Resources Board: Palo Alto Little League Baseball Field at 3672 Middlefield Road, Palo Alto," (September 29, 2014). <https://www.cityofpaloalto.org/civicax/filebank/documents/44234>.

⁹⁰ Garavaglia Architecture, p. 21.

⁹¹ https://www.woodsidesetown.org/sites/default/files/fileattachments/351_la_questa_way_attachments.pdf

⁹² "Henry Morgan Stedman," PCAD. <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/578/>

⁹³ "Williams, Russell Emanuel," *Monterey County Herald*, (September 11, 1998) p. B3.

V. EVALUATION

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) is an inventory of significant architectural, archaeological, and historical resources in the State of California. Resources can be listed in the California Register through a number of methods. State Historical Landmarks and National Register-listed properties are automatically listed in the California Register. Properties can also be nominated to the California Register by local governments, private organizations, or citizens. The California Register of Historical Resources follows nearly identical guidelines to those used by the National Register, but identifies the Criteria for Evaluation numerically.

In order for a property to be eligible for listing in the California Register, it must be found significant under one or more of the following criteria.

- *Criterion 1 (Events)*: Resources that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
- *Criterion 2 (Persons)*: Resources that are associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- *Criterion 3 (Architecture)*: Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values.
- *Criterion 4 (Information Potential)*: Resources or sites that have yielded or have the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

The following section examines the eligibility of Rinconada Park for listing in the California Register. As the Palo Alto Junior Museum & Zoo and Fire Station #3 have been evaluated in separate Historic Resource Evaluation reports, they will not specifically be discussed in this evaluation.

Criterion 1 (Events)

Rinconada Park was the second public park developed in the City of Palo Alto. Originally formed from the conversion of a waterworks tank to a swimming pool in 1922, the park developed over time through a number of construction projects and landscape design plans. The original pool is no longer extant, replaced in 1997 by the current children's wading pool. Other early features of the park, such as the tennis courts and recreation field, have been redesigned over time. The "Magic Forest" redwood grove, which appears in park plans from 1934, and the lap pool, installed in 1938-40, are somewhat notable for their relatively early development; however, they are not individually historically significant as landscape or recreation features and do not contribute to a larger significant cultural landscape. Thus, the park as a whole does not appear to represent its early role in the development of public recreation spaces in Palo Alto such that it would be significant under Criterion 1 (Events).

Several buildings at Rinconada Park do appear to be individually significant under California Register Criterion 1 as resources associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of local or regional history. The Lucie Stern Community Center (Offices, Main Theater, Boy Scouts headquarters, original Children's Theater) and related Children's Library are significant as a

complex because they provided important community gathering spaces and amenities; the theaters are unique within Palo Alto and in the area.

In addition, the Lou Henry Hoover Girl Scout House is individually significant under Criterion 1 as the first recreation-related building to be constructed at Rinconada Park in 1925, and as the oldest active scout meeting house in the country. The bird bath in the garden to the west, dedicated to “Edward Philip Sheridan, Scout, 1886-1925” contributes to the building’s significance since it relates to scouting from the same time period in which the building was constructed.

Criterion 2 (Persons)

Rinconada Park does not appear to have been associated with persons important to the history of Palo Alto or the State of California to the extent that the park as a whole would be considered eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 2 (Persons).

The Lucie Stern Community Center is individually significant in association with Lucie and Ruth Stern, local benefactors who funded the development. Lucie and Ruth had inherited a portion of the Levi Strauss clothing empire from Lucie’s husband, Louis Stern. They were major benefactors of community amenities in Palo Alto, but are best known for their contributions to the Community Center at Rinconada Park.

The Girl Scout House is also individually significant for its association with its namesake and benefactor, Lou Henry Hoover. Hoover established the first West Coast troop in Palo Alto and served as president of Girl Scouts of the USA from 1922 to 1925 and again from 1935 to 1937. The Girl Scout House was constructed while she was actively involved in both Palo Alto Girl Scouting and at the national level of the Council. The Girl Scout House represents Lou Henry Hoover’s significant contribution to the Girl Scouts, particularly since Palo Alto was the first location established on the West Coast.

Criterion 3 (Architecture/Design)

Rinconada Park as a whole does not appear to be significant under Criterion 3 (Architecture/Design), as it was designed and altered incrementally and in a series of master plan campaigns. Portions of the park landscape, such as the paved parking lot and adjacent landscaping between the Lucie Stern Community Center and the JMZ, appear to have been installed in the 1940s as those buildings were constructed and opened. The landscaping in the interstitial spaces does not appear particularly intentionally designed, and the plantings have likely been updated throughout the years, including at the demonstration garden adjacent to the Girl Scout House.

Most of the park as it appears today is largely the responsibility of the well-known mid-century landscape architecture firm of Eckbo, Royston, and Williams. They designed the amoebic multi-use bowl, renovated the recreation field and southeast lawn area, designed new walking paths, picnic table areas, and playgrounds in a master plan developed in 1957 and completed in 1959. Their plan did not extend to the western part of the park mentioned above. The Rinconada Park landscape re-design occurred at the end of the partnership, before the three designers went on to form new partnerships. The partnership of Eckbo, Royston, and Williams is best known for their landscape projects for private residences and other civic projects such as the main library and civic center in Palo Alto. Their project at Rinconada Park does not appear to have been recognized in publications and trade journals at the time. While the amoebic-shaped multi-use bowl and associated light fixtures were very mid-century landscape features, the other changes to the park are not particularly noteworthy. Royston was recognized for his pioneering tot playground designs, but the equipment installed in the late 1950s has since been replaced. His most recognized public park projects are discussed in *Modern Public Gardens: Robert Royston and the Suburban Park* (Reuben Rainey, and J.C.

Miller, 2006), but Rinconada Park is not mentioned in the book. Thus, the 1957-59 landscape plan does not appear significant in association with Eckbo, Royston, and Williams or for its design.

Similarly, the prominent modernist architect Edward Durell Stone designed the new substation building, gazebo, and landscaping at the northeast end of the park with his son, Edward Durell Stone, Jr., and Jack Stafford in 1968-69. Compared to his other recognized works in Palo Alto and around the country, Stone's contribution to Rinconada Park does not best represent his body of work. The same can be said for Edward Durell Stone, Jr. and Jack Stafford, the latter of whom is best known for his residential work.

Likewise, the Lou Henry Hoover Girl Scout House, while designed by prolific Palo Alto architect Birge Clark, is a rustic cabin-style building that does not best represent Clark's penchant for the Spanish Colonial Revival style for which he is best known. The building was constructed in the mid-1920s during a time when Clark was quite busy in Palo Alto, and thus does not represent a particularly early or unique period in his career, either. It has also been moved and was added onto in 1945, changing the original orientation and design to an extent so that it cannot be found significant for its architecture.

The pool building by Stedman & Williams represents the mid-century period and architectural style. It is a relatively modest building, however, and does not appear to rise to a level of significance such that it would be considered individually eligible for listing in the California Register. Stedman & Williams are best known for their residential projects reflective of revival styles. The design of the Rinconada pool building does not appear to have been recognized and published in architectural journals at the time.

While the park as a whole and many of its buildings and features are not significant for design, the Lucie Stern Community Center and associated Children's Library, as well as the landscaping surrounding that complex (lawn, brick walkways, and turn-around driveway at Middlefield and Melville; two landscaped courtyards, and the Secret Garden) that were built between 1936 and 1940, do appear to be individually significant under California Register Criterion 3. This complex of Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings, integrated garden courtyards, and surrounding landscaping represent a type, period, and method of construction and are also excellent examples of the work of Birge Clark and David Clark.

Criterion 4 (Information Potential)

Rinconada Park was not evaluated for significance under Criterion 4 (Information Potential). Criterion 4 generally applies to the potential for archaeological information to be uncovered at the site, which is beyond the scope of this report.

INTEGRITY

In order to qualify for listing in the National Register or the California Register, a property must possess significance under one of the aforementioned criteria and have historic integrity. Integrity is defined as "the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity by the survival of certain characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance," or more simply defined as "the ability of a property to convey its significance."⁹⁴ The process of determining integrity is similar for both the National Register and the California Register. The same seven variables or aspects that define integrity—location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association—are used

⁹⁴ California Office of Historic Preservation, *Technical Assistance Series No. 7: How to Nominate a Resource to the California Register of Historical Resources* (Sacramento, CA: California Office of State Publishing, September 4, 2001), p. 11; National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 1997), p. 44.

to evaluate a resource's eligibility for listing in the National Register and the California Register. According to the *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, these seven characteristics are defined as follows:

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plans, space, structure, and style of the property.

Setting addresses the physical environment of the historic property inclusive of the landscape and spatial relationships of the building(s).

Materials refer to the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form the historic property.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history.

Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Of the buildings and designed landscape elements that have been identified as significant under California Register criteria in the previous section, all retain sufficient integrity to represent their significance. The Lucie Stern Community Center, Children's Library, Secret Garden, and other related landscaped areas have been minimally changed over time. They retain the same location, design (aside from replacement of some plantings and construction of the outdoor children's theater stage), general setting at Rinconada Park in a residential neighborhood, materials (aside from replacement of some plantings), workmanship, and the feeling and association of a ca. 1930s Spanish Colonial Revival style theater and community center complex. Likewise, the Girl Scout House retains overall integrity; while it was moved early on, it has been located in its current position since 1936 and retains integrity of general design (aside from the 1945 addition of the garage), setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is still able to convey its significance in association with Lou Henry Hoover and the establishment of the Girl Scouts since it continues to be used by the Girl Scouts today.

SUMMARY OF EVALUATION

The following buildings and features appear significant and eligible for listing in the California Register:

Name of Building/Feature	California Register Eligibility
Lucie Stern Community Center Complex Site - Community Center (offices, theater, children's theater, Boy Scout headquarters) - Children's Library - Secret Garden - Brick walkways - Turnaround driveway - South courtyard - Lawn to the west of the Community Center - Brick wall west of the Children's Theater	Criteria 1, 2, and 3
Lou Henry Hoover Girl Scout House Site - Girl Scout House - Paved area and garden immediately west of the building's main entrance - Bird bath	Criteria 1, 2



Figure 27. The Lucie Stern Community Center Complex site is colored peach (Note: numbers 3, 43, 47, and 48 do not contribute, as they are later additions). The Lou Henry Hoover Girl Scout House site is colored blue.

Source: Open Street View Map, edited by author.

VI. PROPOSED PROJECT ANALYSIS

This section analyzes the proposed project for project-specific and cumulative impacts on the environment, as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The California Environment Quality Act (CEQA) is state legislation (Pub. Res. Code §21000 et seq.), that provides for the development and maintenance of a high quality environment for the present day and future through the identification of significant environmental effects.⁹⁵ For public agencies, the main goals of CEQA are to:

- Identify the significant environmental effects of projects; and either
- Avoid those significant environmental effects, where feasible; or
- Mitigate those significant environmental effects, where feasible.

CEQA applies to “projects” proposed to be undertaken or requiring approval from state or local government agencies. “Projects” are defined as “...activities which have the potential to have a physical impact on the environment and may include the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits and the approval of tentative subdivision maps.”⁹⁶ Historical and cultural resources are considered to be part of the environment. In general, the lead agency must complete the environmental review process as required by CEQA. The basic steps are:

1. Determine if the activity is a “project;”
2. Determine if the project is exempt from CEQA;
3. Perform an Initial Study to identify the environmental impacts of the Project and determine whether the identified impacts are “significant.” Based on the finding of significant impacts, the lead agency may prepare one of the following documents:
 - a) Negative Declaration for findings of no “significant” impacts;
 - b) Mitigated Negative Declaration for findings of “significant” impacts that may revise the Project to avoid or mitigate those “significant” impacts;
 - c) Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for findings of “significant” impacts.

Status of Existing Building as a Historic Resource

A building may qualify as a historic resource if it falls within at least one of four categories listed in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a). The four categories are:

- A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1 (g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

⁹⁵ State of California, California Environmental Quality Act, accessed 19 November 2013, http://ceres.ca.gov/topic/env_law/ceqa/summary.html.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852).
- The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Pub. Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Pub. Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Pub. Resources Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

In general, a resource that meets any of the four criteria listed in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) is considered to be a historical resource unless "the preponderance of evidence demonstrates" that the resource is not historically or culturally significant."⁹⁷

Based on analysis and evaluation contained in this evaluation, the Rinconada Park in its entirety was not found to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria. However, the Lucie Stern Community Center complex site (including the Lucie Stern Community Center, Children's Library, as well as the landscaping surrounding that complex—lawn, brick walkways, and turn-around driveway at Middlefield and Melville; two landscaped courtyards; and the Secret Garden) was found significant under Criterion 1 for its role in providing community gathering spaces and amenities, Criterion 2 in association with benefactors Lucie and Ruth Stern, and Criterion 3 for its Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings and integrated landscape design. The Lou Henry Hoover Girl Scout House site was found significant under Criterion 1 for its early role in scouting and Criterion 2 in association with Lou Henry Hoover. Meeting the criteria for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources, the Lucie Stern Community Center complex site and the Lou Henry Hoover Girl Scout House are considered qualified historic resources under CEQA, following the third of the categories listed above.

The subject parcel, which encompasses all of Rinconada Park, is designated in City of Palo Alto records as a Category 1 property because of the Lucie Stern Community Center. The Category 1 designation does not apply to any other building or facility within the park. The Lucie Stern Community Center is considered a qualified historic resource under CEQA under the second of the categories listed above.

Determination of Significant Adverse Change Under CEQA

According to CEQA, a "project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historic resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment."⁹⁸ Substantial adverse change is defined as: "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historic resource would be materially impaired."⁹⁹ The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project "demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance" and that justify

⁹⁷ Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.

⁹⁸ CEQA Guidelines subsection 15064.5(b).

⁹⁹ CEQA Guidelines subsection 15064.5(b)(1).

or account for its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to local ordinance or resolution.¹⁰⁰ Thus, a project may cause a substantial change in a historic resource but still not have a significant adverse effect on the environment as defined by CEQA as long as the impact of the change on the historic resource is determined to be less-than-significant, negligible, neutral or even beneficial.

PROPOSED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed work at Rinconada Park includes a project-level and program-level component: 1) replacement of the existing Junior Museum and Zoo building with a new facility, and 2) implementation of the Rinconada Long Range Plan (LRP). Implementation of the plan is anticipated to take up to 20 years. The JMZ project is one portion of the LRP.

Junior Museum and Zoo and Adjacent Parking Project

The project includes the demolition of the existing 9,000 sf, one and partial two-story museum building and construction of a new one-story 15,033 sf museum and educational building in the same location as the existing building. The new building would have a gabled roof reaching a maximum height of 27 feet. Amenities in the building would include educational classrooms and educational courtyard, a teacher area, general storage area, a small exhibit maintenance shop, indoor exhibits, and restroom facilities. The main JMZ entrance plaza would lead into the lobby and reception area of the JMZ building. New walkways near the new JMZ building would connect with parking lot improvements, Middlefield Road, and the Rinconada Park.

The project would also construct a new open-air netted enclosure and supporting outdoor animal management area. The 17,415 sf, 36-foot tall netted enclosure would be accessible from the JMZ building. The netted enclosure, referred to as “Loose in the Zoo,” would feature animal exhibits with landscaped features. The netting would allow for exhibition birds to fly about the enclosure.

Parking Lots Redesign

The existing parking lots located adjacent to the JMZ and between the Lucie Stern Community Center and Girl Scout House would be reconfigured to improve traffic flow, maximize parking spaces, improve landscaping and lighting, and increase pedestrian and bicyclist safety. Vehicular access to the Girl Scout House’s existing garage would be maintained, and the bird bath dedicated to a Boy Scout leader is anticipated to be relocated near the Boy Scout building in the Lucie Stern Complex.

One of the existing driveway curb cuts on Middlefield Road to the parking lot would be eliminated, and a bus drop off zone in front of the JMZ would be provided. The reconfigured parking lots would be connected for automobile traffic and provide improved pedestrian pathways to the many surrounding facilities. The components include:

- Dedicated bike and pedestrian entrance at intersection of Kellogg and Middlefield (separated from vehicular entrance), raised pathway through the parking lot and direct connection to pathways in the park;
- Safe pedestrian pathway through parking lot leading to JMZ entry plaza defined by colored concrete;
- New, single vehicular entrance mid-block on Middlefield Road and new vehicular entrance onto Hopkins;
- Fire truck and bus access through the parking lot with dedicated driveway onto Hopkins (no standard vehicular use);

¹⁰⁰ CEQA Guidelines subsection 15064.5(b)(2).

- Two-way circulation through the parking lot with dedicated drop-off and loading zone near JMZ entrance and park arrival plaza;
- Efficient stormwater treatment system: pervious paving, shallow treatment area, and connection to storm drainage line in utility corridor;
- 50 percent shading requirement met by existing and new trees; and
- Increase in bicycle parking (including racks at the entrance to JMZ and the park) and increase in long-term bicycle storage for staff.

The current demonstration garden on the west side of the Girl Scout House would be relocated within the park near Walter Hays Elementary School as part of the parking lot renovations.

Rinconada Park Long Range Plan

The Rinconada Park LRP was developed by the City of Palo Alto Public Works Department to guide the future development and renovation of Rinconada Park. The LRP includes the following components that are not already covered in the JMZ project:

Entry Plazas, Internal Pathways, Access, and Alternative Transportation Improvements

Two main pedestrian entry plazas would be developed at the west and east entrances to the park. The west entrance to Rinconada Park, north of the proposed JMZ building, would be improved with an entry plaza that would showcase the large existing trees and provide elements such as an enhanced entry noting the point of arrival, way-finding signage, and pedestrian scale art work.

A formalized entry would be located at the east edge of the park on Newell Road, north of Fire Station #3, and would include improvements such as an enhanced entry, reduction of turf with accent drought tolerant plantings, and way-finding signage.

The existing pathways in the park are asphalt and in need of renovation. Pathways within the park would be expanded and enhanced. The project includes multimodal circulation improvements to connect the site to the surrounding neighborhood. Perimeter sidewalks and on-street parking would be expanded and enhanced along Hopkins Avenue and Embarcadero Road. Bike racks would be provided throughout the park. An enhanced shuttle stop would replace the existing stop on Newell Road to promote the use of alternate forms of transportation to the park. A new bus drop off area would be installed on Middlefield Road to provide a direct access to the park amenities from the many school programs that utilize the park, reducing the impact of bus parking on Hopkins Avenue and in the adjacent parking lots.

West Playground Area/Girl Scout Picnic Area/Large Turf Area

The two existing playgrounds in Rinconada Park are proposed to be combined into one playground located in a defined children's play area at the west end of the park in close proximity to the JMZ and Walter Hays School access points. An expansion of the existing picnic area would be part of the new playground configuration. Adult exercise equipment would be provided at the eastern edge of the playground. The existing trees in this area would be protected and maintained. The area next to the Lou Henry Hoover Girl Scout House would serve public use but cater to use by the Girl Scouts, with a fire pit, food preparation table, benches and picnic tables in a small gathering area.

The existing turf area in the central portion of the park, south and east of the picnic areas, is highly used and would be maintained in its current condition to the extent possible. This area is currently utilized for community gatherings such as outdoor performances, movies and concerts and is used by the community services department for youth activities and camps. The turf area will continue to maintain the current schedule of use and programming.

Street and Access Improvements on Hopkins Avenue, Newell Road, and Embarcadero Road

New sidewalks and crosswalks aligning with adjacent sidewalk curb cuts are proposed along Hopkins Avenue. Additionally, new head in parking stalls are proposed to be installed along Hopkins Avenue, west of the tennis courts. The City is also exploring shifting the sidewalks along Embarcadero Road northward to provide additional street parking and a turning lane.

The topped redwood trees along Newell Road would be replaced with small scale trees that would not interfere with the overhead power lines. In the area gained from the removal of the redwoods, new plantings and a meandering pathway pulled away from Newell Road will provide a connection from the park's main east entry to the crosswalk at the corner of Hopkins Avenue and Newell Road. An enhanced shuttle stop would also be located along this new pathway. Artwork panels are proposed to replace the existing fencing currently screening the electric substation located at the northeast corner of the park when replacement of the fence is required.

Tennis Court Area

The existing tennis courts on Hopkins Avenue would be shifted to the west to allow for a pedestrian access route along the east side of the courts. The proposed shifting of the courts would occur when the tennis courts paving receive full renovation and replacement.

Magic Forest

The area consists of over 60 mature redwoods which would be preserved. Minimal improvements to this area would include a lighted access path to the existing ball wall and into the park, a new sidewalk at the curb edge to provide pedestrian access along Hopkins Avenue, picnic tables and benches, and a proposed children's natural play area.

Pool Area Improvements

The existing pool deck areas would be expanded on the east and west sides for lounging, supervision, and aquatic events. The area east of the pool and adjacent to the electric substation would include a new picnic area, and seating. Other amenities such as a bocce ball court will also be considered when the area is renovated. On the south side of the pool building, a plaza with thematic paving, shaded seating areas, and artwork to support the pool area activities and concessions, would be installed.

The LRP includes a full renovation of the existing 4,700 sf pool building, which includes locker rooms, offices, and pool storage. In addition to the renovated building, a 2,300 sf wing would be added to the west end to include a public restroom, activity room and possible concession area. The restroom would replace the existing restroom building currently located in the same area.

Arboretum

The priority of this area in the LRP is to maintain the native and heritage oak trees for years to come. The current pathways would be upgraded throughout this area with a permeable material and new oak trees will be planted to preserve the oak stand.

Special Event Area (Concrete Bowl)

The existing concrete bowl space south of the pool area will maintain its current use as a small performance space with the same seating capacity. Small outdoor events are currently occurring at the bowl; therefore, this is not a new use on the site. The hours of operation and number of events scheduled for the bowl would continue. The project proposes to install a new stage to replace the old undersized stage. The stage would be oriented to the southwest, away from the nearest residential uses. Coordination with Walter Hays Elementary School to utilize the bowl for educational gatherings is also proposed as part of the LRP.

JMZ Phase II: Outdoor Zoo Building

The JMZ project includes a proposed future two-story 3,600 sf building adjacent to the zoo area. The building, which would have a gabled roof reaching a maximum height of 25 feet, would consist of a classroom on the first floor and a butterfly/insect exhibit on the second floor. The massing and material of the future Outdoor Zoo Building would be similar to the proposed JMZ building.

With construction of both Phase I and Phase II of the JMZ redevelopment, the project would result in a net increase of 9,600 sf of floor area compared to the existing JMZ facility. It is anticipated that build out of Phase II may not be completed for up to ten years.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS: JMZ PROJECT

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (Standards) provide guidance for reviewing proposed work on historic properties, with the stated goal of making possible "a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values."¹⁰¹ The Standards are used by Federal agencies in evaluating work on historic properties. The Standards have also been adopted by local government bodies across the country for reviewing proposed rehabilitation work on historic properties under local preservation ordinances. The Standards are a useful analytic tool for understanding and describing the potential impacts of substantial changes to historic resources. Projects that comply with the Standards benefit from a regulatory presumption that they would have a less-than-significant adverse impact on a historic resource.¹⁰² Projects that *do not* comply with the Standards may cause either a substantial or less-than-substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource.

The Standards offers four sets of standards to guide the treatment of historic properties: Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction. The four distinct treatments are defined as follows:

Preservation: The Standards for Preservation "require retention of the greatest amount of historic fabric, along with the building's historic form, features, and detailing as they have evolved over time."

Rehabilitation: The Standards for Rehabilitation "acknowledge the need to alter or add to a historic building to meet continuing new uses while retaining the building's historic character."

Restoration: The Standards for Restoration "allow for the depiction of a building at a particular time in its history by preserving materials from the period of significance and removing materials from other periods."

Reconstruction: The Standards for Reconstruction "establish a limited framework for recreating a vanished or non-surviving building with new materials, primarily for interpretive purposes."

Typically, one set of standards is chosen for a project based on the project scope. In this case, the proposed JMZ and parking lot project scope is seeking to alter and add to a park that includes historic resources. Therefore, the *Standards for Rehabilitation* will be applied.

¹⁰¹National Park Service, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties*, accessed online 19 November 2013, <http://www.nps.gov/hps/tps/standguide/>.

¹⁰² CEQA Guidelines subsection 15064.5(b)(3).

Standards for Rehabilitation

The following analysis applies each of the applicable *Standards for Rehabilitation* to the proposed JMZ project. This analysis is based upon the proposed designs by Cody Anderson Wasney Architects, dated 27 April 2017, as submitted to Page & Turnbull by the City of Palo Alto. The analysis focuses on the project as it relates to the Lucie Stern Community Center site and the Lou Henry Hoover Girl Scout House site.

Rehabilitation Standard 1: *A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.*

Discussion: The proposed project does not change the overall recreational uses of Rinconada Park, including the historic uses of the Lucie Stern Community Center and Girl Scout House.

Therefore, as planned, the proposed project is in compliance with Rehabilitation Standard 1.

Rehabilitation Standard 2: *The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize the property will be avoided.*

Discussion: As proposed, the project involves the demolition and new construction of the JMZ, as well as reconfiguration of the parking lot to the south and east of the Lucie Stern Community Center and to the west of the Girl Scout House. The JMZ building and site are sufficiently separated from the Girl Scout House across a paved and planted “park arrival plaza” that the new construction will not directly affect the character of the historic building.

The redesigned parking lot would not affect the Lucie Stern Community Center site; the pavement would occupy a smaller footprint compared to the current paving at the south side of the complex, adding more lawn and plantings to the building’s setting. While the driveway approach would be removed from Middlefield Road to the south, a pedestrian circulation approach would replace the driveway. Thus, the view on approach to the south courtyard would remain. The historic building complex and landscaped courtyards and lawn to the west would not be affected.

The parking lot would be enlarged at the northeast, coming closer to the primary façade of the Girl Scout House. The space of the “front yard” of the Girl Scout House would change, as the paving would extend across the full length of the building’s façade. The area would be paved with an organic concrete pathway, new oak trees, bark mulch ground cover, and native grass plantings. The bird bath would be moved to a location near the Boy Scout Building at the Lucie Stern Community Center. This part of the project would affect the spatial relationship between the Girl Scout House and the bird bath, dedicated to “Edward Philip Sheridan, Scout, 1886-1925,” which contributes to the building’s significance since it relates to scouting from the same time period in which the building was constructed. However, moving it to the Boy Scout Building appears to be an appropriate alternate location given the feature’s significant associations.

Most of the proposed project is in compliance with Rehabilitation Standard 2. However, because the landscaped spaces and spatial relationships that contribute to the Girl Scout House will be altered, this portion of the proposed project is not fully in compliance with Standard 2.

Rehabilitation Standard 3: *Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historical properties, will not be undertaken.*

Discussion: The proposed project seeks to build a modern museum and zoo complex that does not attempt to copy or use conjectural features related to the rustic cabin style of the Girl Scout House or the Spanish Colonial Revival style of the Lucie Stern Community Center.

Therefore, the proposed project is in compliance with Rehabilitation Standard 3.

Rehabilitation Standard 4: *Changes to a property that have acquired significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.*

Discussion: As designed, the proposed project would not affect any changes to the Lucie Stern Community Center site and the Lou Henry Hoover Girl Scout House site that have acquired historic significance in their own right. Some changes have taken place since the Girl Scout House was constructed—in particular, it was moved to its current location 10 years after it was constructed. No changes have been made to the Community Center that have acquired significance in their own right, although newer additions to the Children’s Theater and Children’s Library are compatible with the historic buildings and are included within the historic site.

While the majority of the proposed project does not affect any elements that have acquired significance in their own right, the northeast portion of the proposed reconfigured parking lot does affect the “front yard” setting and relationship between the Girl Scout House and bird bath. While most of the project is in compliance with Standard 4, this aspect of the proposed project does not fully comply with Standard 4.

Rehabilitation Standard 5: *Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.*

Discussion: As proposed, the project would not directly alter the historic buildings at Rinconada Park. All distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques will be preserved.

Therefore, the proposed project is in compliance with Rehabilitation Standard 5.

Rehabilitation Standard 6: *Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.*

Discussion: As designed, the proposed project does not involve replacement of deteriorated or missing features at either the Lucie Stern Community Center or the Girl Scout House.

Therefore, the proposed project is in compliance with Rehabilitation Standard 6.

Rehabilitation Standard 7: *Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.*

Discussion: As designed, the proposed project does not introduce chemical or physical at either the Lucie Stern Community Center or the Girl Scout House. Therefore, the proposed project is in compliance with Rehabilitation Standard 7.

Rehabilitation Standard 8: *Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measure will be undertaken.*

Discussion: If any archaeological material is encountered during this project, construction should be halted and the City of Palo Alto's standard procedures for treatment of archeological materials should be adhered to. If standard procedures are followed in the case of an encounter with archaeological material, the proposed project will be in compliance with Rehabilitation Standard 8.

Rehabilitation Standard 9: *New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and environment.*

Discussion: As discussed in Standard 2, the proposed project would demolish the existing non-historic JMZ and construct a new building in its place. The new construction would not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the historic Lucie Stern Community Center site or the Girl Scout House site.

The new building would be distinctly of its time, but would be compatible with the nearby Girl Scout House in the use of vertical wood siding, wood slats on steel frames at the primary entrance, and wood slat ceilings under the eaves. The color palette would use earth tones of natural wood, dark red and gray standing metal seam roofs, and brownish lithocrete on the site wall that are compatible with the brown-painted wood Girl Scout House and the clay tile roofs of the Lucie Stern Community Center buildings. The proposed design for the new JMZ also takes a cue from the Lucie Stern Community Center courtyards in the use of a U-shaped building that wraps around a central courtyard. It references both the Community Center and the Girl Scout House in its use of cross-gable roofs with pronounced end gables.

At the north end of the JMZ site, a one-story wall would enclose an outdoor classroom and the "Loose in the Zoo" enclosure would be 36'-0" in height. The wall and netted enclosure would be separated from the Girl Scout House by the park arrival plaza and walkway, and would not affect the integrity of the Girl Scout House.

As mentioned previously, the proposed parking lot redesign would not affect the Lucie Stern Community Center, but would have some effect on the integrity of the Girl Scout House's environment.

Therefore, the proposed project is partially in compliance with Rehabilitation Standard 9.

Rehabilitation Standard 10: *New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.*

Discussion: If the proposed new JMZ and parking lot improvements were hypothetically removed in the future, the Lucie Stern Community Center site would be unimpaired. The landscape/hardscape at the primary façade of the Girl Scout House would remain altered, affecting the form and integrity of the building's environment to an extent, but the bird bath could be moved back to reintroduce the relationship between the object and building.

Overall, the project would be in compliance with Rehabilitation Standard 10.

ANALYSIS OF PROJECT-SPECIFIC IMPACTS UNDER CEQA

As the above analysis demonstrates, the proposed project as currently designed will comply fully with six Standards (1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8) and will partially comply with four Standards (2, 4, 9, and 10). The partial compliance for all four Standards relates to the changes proposed to the parking lot in front of the Girl Scout House. According to Section 15126.4(b)(1) of the Public Resources Code (CEQA), if a project complies with the Standards, the project's impact "will generally be considered mitigated below a level of significance and thus is not significant." Because the proposed JMZ project at Rinconada Park does not comply with all of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards*, further analysis is required.

While the proposed project includes removal of some landscape features, particularly at the "front yard" of the Girl Scout House, the significance of the historic building (California Register Criteria 1 and 2) would continue to be represented through the building. The building's T-shaped form, board-and-batten siding, multi-lite wood sash windows, solid and board-and-batten wood doors, stone chimney, and cross-gable roof would not be altered and would continue to physically convey the building's significance. The bird bath would be moved within the park to the Boy Scout Building. This is an appropriate treatment for the bird bath. Overall the project maintains sufficient historic character for the Girl Scout House to continue to convey its historic significance, which justifies its eligibility for listing in the California Register. Thus, the JMZ project does not cause a significant impact to historic resources at Rinconada Park.

ANALYSIS OF LONG RANGE PLAN PROGRAM-LEVEL IMPACTS UNDER CEQA

As the two identified historic resources at Rinconada Park are located adjacent to the JMZ project, the scope of the Long Range Plan across the remainder of the park has limited effect on the Lucie Stern Community Center and the Lou Henry Hoover Girl Scout House. Alterations would be made to the picnic area behind the Girl Scout House in order to add a fire pit, moving the group picnic area to the southeast corner of the building. The Children's Play Area would also be altered to incorporate an older children's play area, a shared tot play area, and adult exercise area. In general, these changes retain the general uses that currently exist on the east side of the Girl Scout House. A number of trees will remain in the vicinity, so that the Girl Scout House retains its rustic "woodsy" setting. Overall, the LRP maintains the historic character of the Girl Scout House and its environment, which justifies its eligibility for listing in the California Register. Thus, the LRP does not cause a significance adverse impact to historic resources at Rinconada Park.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

CEQA defines cumulative impacts as follows:

"Cumulative impacts" refers to two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts.

- a) The individual effects may be changes resulting from a single project or a number of separate projects.
- b) The cumulative impact from several projects is the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future

projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time.¹⁰³

The JMZ project and the LRP together comprise potential cumulative impacts. No other new construction is anticipated at the site for the foreseeable future. The JMZ project and LRP, in combination with recently completed projects, do not compound or increase environmental impacts. Overall, the proposed project does not appear to contribute to any cumulative impact as defined by CEQA.

¹⁰³ CEQA Guidelines, Article 20, subsection 15355.

VII. CONCLUSION

Rinconada Park was the second public park developed in the City of Palo Alto. Originally formed from the conversion of a waterworks tank to a swimming pool in 1922, the park developed over time through a number of construction projects and landscape design plans. Major projects took place in 1936-40 to build the Lucie Stern Community Center; 1938-40 to build an adult lap pool; 1957-59 to redesign a number of features at the park and construct a new pool building; 1967-68 to redesign the northeast corner of the park; and 1997-99 to replace playground equipment, install a new children's wading pool, and construct an outdoor stage for the Children's Theater.

The park in its entirety was not found to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria. However, the Lucie Stern Community Center complex site (including the Lucie Stern Community Center, Children's Library, as well as the landscaping surrounding that complex—lawn, brick walkways, and turn-around driveway at Middlefield and Melville; two landscaped courtyards; and the Secret Garden) was found significant under California Register Criterion 1 for its role in providing community gathering spaces and amenities, Criterion 2 in association with benefactors Lucie and Ruth Stern, and Criterion 3 for its Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings and integrated landscape design. The Lou Henry Hoover Girl Scout House site was found significant under Criterion 1 for its early role in scouting and Criterion 2 in association with Lou Henry Hoover.

For these reasons, the Lucie Stern Community Center complex site and the Lou Henry Hoover Girl Scout House site at Rinconada Park qualify as historic resources for the purposes of review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A proposed project for new construction at the Palo Alto Junior Museum & Zoo was evaluated according to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. The proposed project was determined not to fully comply with all of the Standards, due to changes to landscape features that contribute to the Girl Scout House. Nevertheless, the project does not appear to cause a significant impact on the Girl Scout House according to CEQA. Likewise, the Rinconada Long Range Plan does not cause any impacts to historic resources at the park, and there are no identified cumulative impacts to historic resources.

VIII. REFERENCES CITED

PUBLISHED WORKS

- California Office of Historic Preservation. *Technical Assistant Series No. 7, How to Nominate a Resource to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento: California Office of State Publishing, 4 September 2001.
- Hunting, Mary Anne. *Edward Durell Stone: Modernism's Populist Architect*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2013.
- National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 1997.
- National Park Service. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties*, <http://www.nps.gov/hps/tps/standguide/>.
- National Park Service. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Illustrated Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1997.
- Walker, Peter and Simo, Melanie Louise. *Invisible Gardens*. Boston: MIT Press, 1996.
- Winslow Ward and the Palo Alto Historical Association. *Palo Alto: A Centennial History*. Palo Alto Historical Association: Palo Alto, CA, 1993.

PUBLIC RECORDS

- Palo Alto City Manager's Report. February 22, 1999.
- Palo Alto City Manager's Report. October 18, 1999.
- Past Consultants. *San Jose Modernism Historic Context Statement*. June 2009.
- City of Palo Alto Development Center
- City of Palo Alto. "Staff Report: 2560 Embarcadero Road." August 6, 2008.
- "Comprehensive Plan." City of Palo Alto, section L-3.
- Corbett, Michael and Denise Bradley. "Palo Alto Historic Survey Update: Final Survey Report," Dames & Moore.
- Garavaglia Architecture. "799 Embarcadero Road, Palo Alto, CA Historic Resource Evaluation-Draft." August 1, 2016.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Palo Alto, Calif., 1945.
- Page & Turnbull. "Historic Resource Evaluation: Palo Alto Junior Museum and Zoo, 1451 Middlefield Road." July 20, 2016.
- Palo Alto Historical Association

Palo Alto Architectural Review Board report. January 19, 2017.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

“Balloting Begins Tonight in City’s Park Name Contest.” *Palo Alto Times*. February 29, 1924.

“Birge Clark Dies at 96.” *San Jose Mercury News*. May 2, 1989.

“Club Provides Fund for Park Master Plan.” *Palo Alto Times*. January 23, 1934.

“Committee Pares Estimate: Rinconada Park plans slashed.” *Palo Alto Times*. November 8, 1967.

“City Council Votes for Outright Land Swapping.” *Palo Alto Daily News*. December 15, 2004.

Goldberger, Paul. “Edward Durell Stone Dead at 76; Designed Major Works Worldwide.” *New York Times*. August 7, 1978.

Gray, Christopher. “Streetscapes: Edward Durell Stone and the Gallery of Modern Art, at 2 Columbus Circle.” *New York Times*. October 27, 2002.

“New Janitor’s Quarters Are Nearing Completion.” *The Stanford Daily*. August 15, 1935.

“New Rinconada Swimming Pool Building.” *Daily Palo Alto Times*. May 22, 1957.

“Open For Business.” *Palo Alto Times*. June 22, 1953.

“Palo Alto’s Great Summer Playground.” *Daily Palo Alto Times*. July 15, 1922.

“Palo Alto Sets Out 100 Trees.” *San Jose Mercury-Herald*. February 22, 1932.

“Palo Alto Park Job On Again.” *San Jose Mercury*. December 5, 1968.

“Paid Notice: Deaths. Stone, Edward Durell, Jr.” *The New York Times*. July 14, 2009.

“Paine’s Design Is Adopted for Peace Fountain.” *Palo Alto Times*. March 12, 1925.

“Park Plan Approved by Commission.” *Palo Alto Times*. March 5, 1924.

“Restrictions on Swimming Pool Enacted.” *Palo Alto Times*. August 23, 1923.

Riedel, Bobbie. “Happy Birthday, Rinconada Park! Let’s Celebrate!” *Lucie Stern Community Center Neighbors News*, Summer 1997, vol. 1 no. 1.

“Rinconada Park Tiny Tot Area.” *Palo Alto Times*. June 6, 1959.

The Tall Tree (a Palo Alto Historical Association publication), September 1997, vol. 21, no. 1.

Voter. October 1980.

“Work Is Progressing Rapidly in Rinconada Park Development.” *Palo Alto Times*. February 2, 1934.

“You’ll Hardly Recognize the Park When This Job Is Done.” *Palo Alto Times*. February 9, 1957.

INTERNET SOURCES

- “A Flash History of Palo Alto.” Quora.
[http://www.quora.com/How-is-the-historical-city-Mayfield-CA-related-to-Palo-Alto-CA \](http://www.quora.com/How-is-the-historical-city-Mayfield-CA-related-to-Palo-Alto-CA)
- Architectural and Site Review Board, Woodside: Meeting Minutes. November 4, 2013.
https://www.woodsidetown.org/sites/default/files/fileattachments/351_la_questa_way_attachments.pdf
- “Busman’s Holiday: Edward Durell Stone & Palo Alto.” *The Tall Tree*. 2011.
<http://www.pahistory.org/talltree/TT-2010-11.pdf>
- Bowling, Matt. “The Meeting on the Corner: The Beginning of Mayfield’s End,” Palo Alto History.com.
<http://www.paloaltohistory.com/the-beginning-of-mayfields-end.php>.
- “Birge Clark.” *Palo Alto Online*. May 25, 1994.
https://www.paloaltoonline.com/weekly/morgue/news/1994_May_25.CREATOR7.html
- “Children’s Library.” City of Palo Alto.
<http://www.cityofpaloalto.org/gov/depts/lib/branches/childrens.asp>
- “Depression, War, and the Population Boom.” Palo Alto Medical Foundation- Sutter Health.
<http://www.pamf.org/about/pamfhistory/depression.html>.
- “First Lady Biography: Lou Hoover.” National First Ladies Library.
<http://www.firstladies.org/biographies/firstladies.aspx?biography=32>
- “Garret Eckbo.” Los Angeles Conservancy. <https://www.laconservancy.org/architects/garrett-eckbo>
- “History of Stanford.” Stanford University. <http://www.stanford.edu/about/history/>
- “Inventory of Robert N. Royston Collection.” *Online Archive of California*.
<http://www.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/kt8b69q7nx/admin/>
- “Jack Stafford.” University of California Environmental Design Archives.
<http://archives.ced.berkeley.edu/collections/stafford-jack>
- Kushman, Rick. “Birge Clark: The Man Behind the Blueprints.” Palo Alto Historical Association. (April 15, 1994) http://www.service.com/paw/Centennial/1994_Apr_15.1920SE.html.
- “Lou Henry Hoover House.” Girl Scouts of Northern California.
<https://www.gsnorcal.org/en/rental-properties/properties/lou-henry-hoover-house.html>
- McSherry, Lauren. “Los Altos Hill lands large gift: Environmental pioneer Lois Crozier Hogle donates 11-acre property.” *Los Altos Town Crier* (January 25, 2005).
<https://www.losaltosonline.com/news/sections/news/215-news-briefs/30154-J26789>

- “Palo Alto: Spanish Revival by Stedman.” Redfin.
https://www.redfin.com/blog/2007/05/palo_alto_spanish_revival_by_stedman.html
- “Prominent Architects and Builders.” *Palo Alto Stanford Heritage*.
<http://www.pastheritage.org/ArchBuild.html#c>
- “Records of Jack Stafford.” *Online Archive of California*.
<http://www.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/kt4n39s1hk/admin/#descgrp-1.3.12>
- “Rinconada Park.” City of Palo Alto.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lou_Henry_Hoover<http://www.cityofpaloalto.org/news/displaynews.asp?NewsID=118&TargetID=14>
- State of California, California Environmental Quality Act, accessed 5 June 2017,
http://resources.ca.gov/ceqa/docs/2016_CEQA_Statutes_and_Guidelines.pdf.
- Treib, Marc. “Thomas Church, Garrett Eckbo, and the Postwar California Garden.” National Park Service. <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/suburbs/Treib.pdf>
- Weinstein, Dave. “Signature Style: Birge Clark/California Colonial/Palo Alto’s Favorite Architect Mixed Romance with Realism.” *San Francisco Chronicle*.
<http://www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/SIGNATURE-STYLE-Birge-Clark-California-2576779.php>
- “Woodside Library Native Plant Garden: History.” Woodside Atherton Garden Club.
<http://woodsideathertongc.org/cgi-bin/p/awtp-custom.cgi?d=woodsideatherton-garden-club&page=9513>

ARCHITECTURE
PLANNING & RESEARCH
PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY

www.page-turnbull.com

417 S. Hill Street, Suite 211
Los Angeles, California 90013
213.221.1200 / 213.221.1209 fax

2401 C Street, Suite B
Sacramento, California 95816
916.930.9903 / 916.930.9904 fax

417 Montgomery Street, 8th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94104
415.362.5154 / 415.362.5560 fax

