

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 06000659

Date Listed: 7/21/2006

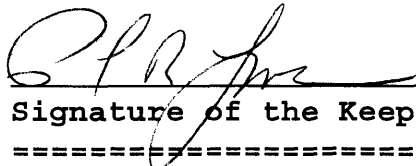
MacFarland House
Property Name

Santa Clara
County

CA
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

7/21/2006
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

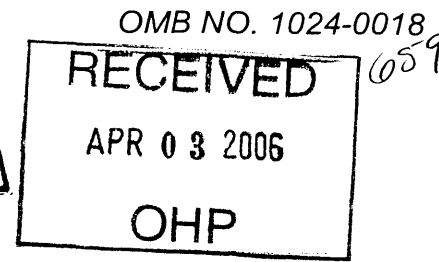
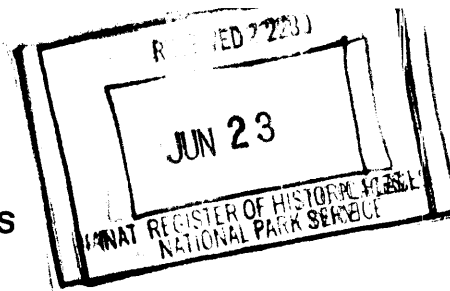
Significance:

The correct Area of Significance is: *Science*
[The nomination form omitted citing a specific area of significance.]

These clarifications were confirmed with the CA SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor or computer to complete all items.

A. Name of Property

Historic name: MacFarland House

Other names/site number: 159498; 43--0074

B. Location

Street and number 775 Santa Ynez Street

City or town Stanford vicinity N/A

State California code CA county Santa Clara code 085 zip code 94305

C. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Stephen S. Mikerec DSH PO
Signature of certifying official
California Office of Historic Preservation

6/20/06
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

D. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register
 - see continuation sheet
 - determined eligible for the National Register
 - see continuation sheet
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register
 - other (explain): _____

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper
7/21/2006 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)		
		contributing	noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	.....2.....	.....1.....	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	.....0.....	.....0.....	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	.....0.....	.....1.....	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	.....0.....	.....0.....	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	.....2.....	.....2.....	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0.....

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Category	Sub
DOMESTIC.....	Single Dwelling.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Category	Sub
DOMESTIC.....	Single Dwelling.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American
Movements.....
Craftsman and Other: Neo-classical.....

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE.....
roof WOOD: shingle.....
walls STUCCO.....
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

See Continuation Sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

MacFarland, Frank M., House
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Period of Significance

1914-1951
.....
.....

Significant Dates

1914
.....
.....

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

MacFarland, Frank Mace
.....

Cultural Affiliation

N/A
.....
.....

Architect/Builder

Clark, Arthur Bridgman
.....
.....

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed on National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Property owner:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 ~~10~~ ~~573400~~ ~~x~~ ~~411421~~
Zone Easting Northing

2 10 573560 41 41240

3 ~~10~~ ~~573560~~ ~~x~~ ~~411421~~
Zone Easting Northing

4

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jody R. Stock/ Lauren M. MacDonald

organization MacFarland, Frank M., House date 31 March 2006

street & number Pier 9, The Embarcadero telephone (415) 421-1680 x 245

city or town San Francisco state CA zip code 94111

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's locations

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property

Additional items (check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name house: James Lock, MD, PhD and Brian N. Kleis, MD/ land: Stanford University contact Laura Jones, PhD

street & number house: 775 Santa Ynez Street/ land: 655 Serra Street telephone (650) 323-6925/ (650) 566-5558

city or town house and land: Stanford state CA zip code 94305

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 7 Page 1

MacFarland, Frank M. House

Name of property

Santa Clara, California

County and State

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The MacFarland, Frank M., House occupies an approximately 1-acre site in the San Juan Hill subdivision in the southwest corner of Stanford University in Palo Alto, California. The San Juan Hill subdivision is a housing tract on Stanford land cleared by the University administration in the 1890s to encourage faculty to live near campus. The University owns the land beneath these residences. They cannot be sold to anyone outside of the Stanford community, restricting ownership to faculty and staff. The parcel is bounded by Santa Ynez Street to the south, Mirada Avenue to the north, and residential lots that abut the west and east border of the MacFarland parcel. The setting is heavily landscaped with large, mature trees and shrubs. There are two contributing buildings on the property; the main residence, which is two stories in height with a full attic and a one-story, detached, two-car garage that was built during the MacFarlands' ownership and later modified as a living space under the second owners. Non-contributing additions made to the house and property in the 1960s include: a pool, spa, and pool house. Contributing additions to the main house made in 1981 include: a laundry room, study, carport, and greenhouse. The MacFarland residence retains a good degree of integrity. Although additions were made in 1924, the 1960s and in 1981, the 1924 addition was by the original architect of the residence, A. B. Clark, and has integrity as part of the historical residence. The successive additions are not visible from the primary elevations. The buildings rest on concrete foundations and are topped by gabled roofs, heavily shingled in a rolled, faux-thatch style; a shed roof covers the attached greenhouse. The residence is an example of early-20th-century Tudor Revival with Neo-colonial and Craftsman style details that add individuality and distinction to an otherwise traditional design. Its faux-thatched, rolled shingled roof, heavily textured stucco walls, paired casement windows with divided lights, and subtle massing are brought together to create a picturesque residence. The heavy stucco walls, window patterns, and exposed rafter tails are examples of the Craftsman style, which was at its peak in the Bay Area at the time the house was designed. The arched, broken pediments ornamenting the recessed front window units, recessed columns, and semi-circular arched windows are uniquely Neo-colonial. While these are the only exterior Neo-colonial

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elements, embellishments in this style are found in the details of the home's interior. The site is comprised of two contributing buildings, one non-contributing building and one non-contributing structure. The two contributing buildings include: the main residence and detached garage. The additions to the main residence, made in 1924 and 1981 are considered part of the house. The 1960s modernist pool house is a non-contributing building, and the pool and spa, also constructed in the 1960s, are counted as one, non-contributing structure.

DESCRIPTION

The MacFarland, Frank M., House, constructed from 1910 to 1914, is a two-story private residence located at 775 Santa Ynez Street. The residence is situated between two mature oak trees that dominate the landscape. These trees appear in historic photographs taken during construction and were a determining factor in the siting of the home on the property. The house is situated at the edge of the southwestern brow of the hill. A brick front walkway winds up the side of the hill from Santa Ynez Street. An asphalt driveway at the northern corner of the parcel connects to Mirada Avenue. The driveway leads to an open parking area and a small-detached garage, just north of the main residence. A smaller concrete drive extends along the northeastern property line from the main driveway entrance and curves sharply around a landscaped rock garden with ornamental plantings, leading to a carport, designed in a modernist style and attached to the northeast corner of the main house.

The form of the MacFarland, Frank M., House as constructed in 1910-1914, is currently relatively unaltered with the exception of additions to the building's east and north elevations. The original portion of the structure is two stories in height and forms an irregular "H" in plan. The east wing, comprised of additions made in 1924 and 1981, creates an asymmetrical "J" form, partially enclosing the concrete rear patio. The massing is symmetrical at the front and northwest side elevations of the central block. The wood-framed building has a concrete foundation and is topped by a series of

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cross-gable roofs. One of the most distinguishing features of the MacFarland, Frank M., House is the faux-thatched, rolled shingled roof. The two-story central block of the main residence has a side-gabled roof. The four low, one-story, cross-gabled wings extend to the front and back. The massing is fairly symmetrical at the front and northwest side elevations of the central block. Wings frame three sides of the low courtyard at the rear of the residence. The later additions extend asymmetrically to the northeast from the east elevation.

The original roof remains in excellent condition. The shingles are painted dark green and wrap the eaves in a rolled, faux-thatched form. The large eaves are supported by exposed rafters at the gabled ends and have applied wood gutters. The walls, columns, and low landscaping walls are covered in heavy stucco textured with light trowling. The fenestration includes a variety of window types including: paired casements, double-hung sash, and fixed windows with transoms. There is a lunette on the main elevation and an arched window on the second story of the rear elevation. A ribbon of casements wraps the second-story of the northeast corner. Initially this was the location of the sleeping porch, which was open to allow air to flow freely.

Some time before 1924, the MacFarland's made a later addition to the east elevation and commissioned the construction of a two-car garage. The eastern addition and a detached garage appear on the Sanborn map in 1924. The 1924 addition included a sunroom, connected to the original kitchen and additional all-purpose living space. The addition of the detached two-car garage, adjacent to the house's northwest corner likely dates to the same period. Palo Alto architect A. B. Clark designed both the main residence and the early additions.

The main façade has two projecting bays. A glazed front door, flanked by sidelights is located on the east side of the main facade. A similarly proportioned tripartite, fixed window is located west of the main entrance. The upper level includes four symmetrically-placed windows. A semi-circular arched window is centered below the gable at the attic level.

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Between the two projecting wings the wall is ornamented with a trellis supported by two pairs of beveled brackets. Lattice is also mounted on the walls. The pair of projecting front bays have recessed windows that vary slightly in detail. The east bay has a recessed tripartite, fixed window with transom. The west bay has a casement window with sidelights and transom. The bays are accented with identical wide arched broken pediments and Doric columns in the Neo-colonial style.

On the east elevation a shed roof projects from the wall. Doors are located on the first floor of the east elevation, near the front façade, followed by a band of fixed windows. Paired casement windows with divided lights are symmetrically located on the second story. The one-story addition made by the MacFarlands in 1924 projects near the rear corner of the house on the eastern elevation. The addition is attached to the original structure by a shed roof and includes a wood, six-lite, sash door, as well as asymmetrical paired casements with divided lights, and fixed windows. Designed by the original architect, A. B. Clark, and commissioned by the MacFarlands, the 1924 addition has integrity as part of the historical residence. Another addition was made to the east elevation under the ownership of Ezra and Janet Solomon in 1981. This wing, composed of a study and laundry room with attached greenhouse, is connected to the 1924 MacFarland addition by an extended gable roof, lower than the main eave of the central gable. The 1981 addition includes glazed, double doors, as well as asymmetrical, fixed windows with sill. A modernist greenhouse composed of wood and plastic extends from the far north corner of this addition.

The west elevation is the location of Professor MacFarland's first floor laboratory/study. This elevation is similar to the east elevation with its wide facing-gable above the main shed roof; however, on this side the ground floor does not have an added wing. The main feature of this elevation is the recessed study entrance, which mimics the front colonnaded window openings. This entrance includes a pair of recessed Doric columns and a pair of doors with sidelights. To the

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north of the entrance is a series of double-hung windows in a variety of types. The second floor of this elevation has a series of symmetrically-spaced pairs of three-over-one double-hung windows.

The rear (north) elevation is symmetrical in the massing of its central gable. However, the one-story projecting wings are treated differently than the projecting wings located on the main façade. The east wing has a shallow projection that terminates in a gabled end; its face is aligned with a narrow overhang and arbor that projects from the main wall and is wrapped, in an "L" around the opposite wing. Windows on the lower level of the rear elevation include: a wide, tripartite French door and sidelights, placed symmetrically with a fixed tripartite window. The upper level of the central block includes a variety of window types: an arched, fixed window; a paired casement with divided lights; a ribbon of casements at the sunroom; and some double-hung sash. All window placements reflect the interior floor layout. In 1981, under the ownership of Ezra and Janet Solomon, a large carport was attached to the original structure (this carport is not counted as a separate structure, but as part of the main residence). The flat wood roof of the carport extends from the south (rear) elevation of the east wing and rests on two supporting walls, which run along the north half of the east elevation and the north elevation of the carport.

Interior

While the interior has undergone modification in both the kitchen and bathrooms, a number of significant features remain. The laboratory/study includes the original wood shelving, counters, and sink that were used by Professor MacFarland in his marine biology work. The room also contains a fireplace with distinctive tile, mantel, and adjoining inglenook in the Craftsman style. The main entrance leads into the expansive vestibule that runs the width of the residence, from front door to the back entrance leading to the rear concrete patio. A grand staircase, lit by a large semicircular arched window, located on the landing, dominates the vestibule. The original lighting sconces, which may have been designed by Olive

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MacFarland, remain extant and in use. A large Craftsman style, built-in linen closet, made of oak with the original brass hardware, dominates the second-floor landing. The remaining interior features are a reflection of the original partnership between owner and architect.

Alterations

In 1961, Ezra and Janet Solomon purchased the MacFarland, Frank M., House. Ezra Solomon was Professor of Economics at Stanford from 1961 until 1990. The author of dozens of articles, books, and monographs, the most influential being *The Theory of Financial Management* (1963), Solomon was also one of President Richard M. Nixon's economic advisors from 1971 to 1973. During the Solomon's ownership, additions in the modernist style were made to the residence. Both Ezra and Janet Solomon died in 2002, and their heirs maintained the property until 2004 when ownership changed hands for the third time. Currently James Lock, MD, PhD, a professor at Stanford University and Brian N. Kleis MD, own the MacFarland, Frank M., House. They purchased the home in November of 2004 and currently live there with their two children.

The main residence is relatively unaltered from its original design and remains in excellent condition. The house underwent two additions since its initial construction. The additions made to the residence in 1924 and 1981 include the sunroom from 1924 and the study, laundry room, greenhouse, and carport from 1981. The site has also incurred minor alterations, including two buildings, and a pool and spa. These buildings include a detached two-car garage, which was added to the property in 1924, during the MacFarlands' ownership and a pool house added in the 1960s, under the Solomons' ownership. The pool and spa were added to the property in the 1960s, they are counted as one structure. Interior alterations included the complete remodel of the kitchen during the Solomons' ownership.

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A terrace that accommodates a 1960s swimming pool and modernist pool house, sits directly in front of the residence. The main façade of the residence faces southwest across a narrow brick courtyard that runs along the edge of the upper terrace and looks down upon the lower pool terrace. Despite the modern additions by the Solomons' in the 1960s and again in 1981, the residence continues to have a high level of integrity with many of its original character-defining features intact and in excellent condition.

Detached Garage (contributing building)

The detached garage can be considered a part of the historic property. It was constructed during the property's period of significance, designed by the same architect as the house, A. B. Clark, and shares the same significant architectural characteristics. During its conversion into a residential cottage (date unknown) the structure has undergone very few modifications. The building retains its original windows and doors. The pair of overhead garage doors remain, but have been fixed in place and are no longer operable. The single, flush wood door on the east end of the north elevation is a later addition and not original to the building.

The garage is square in plan with a gabled roof, with exposed rafters and covered in rolled faux-thatched shingles. The walls are covered in textured stucco. Both the roof, textured stucco walls, and windows on the south elevation are identical to the main residence. The west elevation has two wood garage doors (fixed). The south elevation has a paired casement window with divided lights on the west end. Adjacent to this window is a semi-circular arched doorway with wood batten door. The east (rear) elevation has no openings. The south elevation is comprised of a single flush, wood door on the east end, which does not appear to be original, followed by two casement windows with divided lights. This elevation is difficult to see as a fence obscures it. The building continues to represent its original design and retains a high degree of integrity.

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Modern Additions (non-contributing buildings)

The wooden fences, pool, spa, and pool house are all modifications to the property made in the 1960s and do not date from the period of significance and were not designed in the same architectural style.

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MacFarland House
Name of property

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The MacFarland House is significant at the state level under National Register Criterion B for its association with Dr. Frank Mace MacFarland, a major contributor to the early development of the field of marine biology in California. MacFarland began his career as an advanced student instructor at Stanford University in 1892. After returning from graduate work in Europe, he became an Associate Professor of Histology at Stanford and later, in 1909, was made full professor, a position he held for a quarter of a century until his retirement in 1934. Dr. MacFarland's contributions to science at Stanford went far beyond his courses; he was in charge of the University's Hopkins Marine Station from 1910 to 1913 and served as co-director from 1915 to 1917. In 1916, MacFarland and another professor were responsible for restructuring the station's organization and designing the plans for a new facility.¹ Dr. MacFarland served in leadership positions at another prominent scientific institution, the California Academy of Sciences, for more than twenty-five years. He was also director of the Academy's Museum and Steinhart Aquarium from 1934 to 1939. In addition to his involvement with these institutions, MacFarland's lifework was the study, classification and documentation of sea slugs of the molluscan subclass opisthobranchiata. The culmination of his work was the posthumous publication of his research and scientific papers as a memoir that was the most comprehensive work on the opisthobranchs and continues to be used by students and researchers of marine biology. His research and scientific approach inspired a vibrant school of research that continues to influence the study of marine mollusks today.

CRITERION B: ASSOCIATION WITH FRANK MACE MACFARLAND

Marine biologist Frank Mace MacFarland's life began far from the ocean in Centralia, Illinois on 10 June 1869. After completing his undergraduate work at De Pauw University in 1889, he taught biology and geology at Olivet College in Michigan. In June 1892, he left the Midwest to become an instructor and advanced student at Stanford University in Palo Alto, California. MacFarland arrived only a year after the University first held courses in 1891. With a short hiatus for

¹¹ Fisher, 411.

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MacFarland House
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graduate work in Europe, MacFarland's involvement at Stanford would last over three decades. While at Stanford he pursued his A.M. (*Artium Magister*) degree, which he was awarded in 1893.

After returning from his graduate studies in Europe, Dr. MacFarland was appointed Associate Professor of Histology at Stanford. On 27 August 1902, he married Olive Knowles Hornbrook, also a Stanford graduate. MacFarland advanced to Professor of Histology in 1909, a position he held for a quarter of a century until his retirement in 1934.² Although MacFarland's appointment was officially in histology, a branch of anatomy that involves the study of animal and plant cells and tissue at the microscopic level, he also taught biology and was on the medical school admissions committee. In addition, he wrote and published numerous scientific papers on histological, cytological, and zoological subjects.³

One of MacFarland's greatest accomplishments at Stanford was his work in the administration and design of a new facility for the Hopkins Marine Station. Marine stations were essential to the study of marine organisms in situ. The first stations were established in France (the *Societe Scientifique d'Arachon* in 1863, the Roscoff Station in 1872, and several more in the 1880s). The most influential marine station was the Naples Zoological station founded by Anton Dohrn in 1874. Other European countries followed; the United Kingdom, Germany, and several Scandinavian countries created their own station in the 1880s and 1890s. The first station in North America was created in 1871 by the National Marine Fisheries Service at Woods Hole in Milford, Connecticut.⁴

The purpose of the stations was to study marine animals and organisms in their natural environment. This revolutionary approach to "study nature, not books" was brought to the United States in the 1870s by Swiss scientist Louis Agassiz.

² Frank Mace MacFarland, *Memoirs of the California Academy of Sciences* (Vol. VI, San Francisco, CA: California Academy of Sciences, 1966), XIII.

³ "Frank Mace MacFarland, 1869-1951", 30-31.

⁴ Hermann Friedrich. *Marine Biology: An Introduction to Its Problems and Results*. Trans. Gwynne Vevers. (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press) 22.

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While a professor at Harvard University, Agassiz advocated students and researchers work in the field in an effort to make biology more observational and experimental. To achieve this end, in 1873 Agassiz established the Anderson School, an early American marine station on Penikese Island off Cape Cod.⁵ By 1900, this approach, the biologist as a naturalist, had become the most significant shift in the field of biology.⁶

One of Agassiz's students, David Starr Jordan, received his Ph.D. in biology and took the observational and experiential approach Agassiz advocated to California when he became the first president of Stanford University. Once in California, Jordan and his colleagues quickly took steps to create a marine station at Stanford. Jordan commissioned Professors Charles Henry Gilbert and Oliver Peebles Jenkins to found the Hopkins Seaside Laboratory in 1891, the same year the University opened. The pair selected land at Point Aulon near Pacific Grove on the south side of the Monterey Bay. A simple two-story, wood-frame structure was erected, and the first session was held during the summer of 1892.⁷ The station had the distinction of being the second marine station to be established in the United States and the first on the West Coast.⁸

Dr. MacFarland was in charge of the Hopkins Marine Station from 1910 to 1913 and served as co-director from 1915 to 1917.⁹ After several decades of use, in the early 1910s, the site at Point Aulon was determined to be inadequate. In 1916, Stanford President Ray Lyman Wilbur and the Board of Trustees identified and secured a new location at Mussel Point, a half mile east of the old site. MacFarland played a major role in creating the new facility; along with Henry Gilbert,

⁵David Epel, "Stanford by the Sea: A Brief History of Hopkins Marine Station." *Sandstone & Tile*. (16.4, Fall 1992) 3.

⁶Philip J. Pauly. "The Appearance of Academic Biology in Late Nineteenth-Century America." *Journal of the History of Biology*. (17.3, Fall 1984) 395.

⁷W.K. Fisher, *Science* (New Series, Vol, 47. No. 1217, 26 April 1918) 410.

⁸Marilyn Bailey Ogilvie and Clifford J. Choquette. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* (125. 4, 21 August 1981), 297.

⁹Lawrence Rogers Blinks, Lowell Turrentine, and William Walter Greulich, Chairman, "Memorial Resolution: Frank Mace MacFarland." www.marine.stanford.edu/HMWweb/Memorial%20Resolutions/MacFarlandf.pdf, 7 January 2006).

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professor of zoology, MacFarland was responsible for restructuring the organization and designing the new station.¹⁰ In contrast with the original simple two-story, wood-frame structure, the new building MacFarland and Gilbert designed was substantial. It was a three-story station that included: a physiological laboratory, floor aquarium, laboratory, room for sorting collections, storage for boats and collecting apparatus, photographic dark room, five large general laboratories for instruction, nine private laboratories for research, a library, advanced laboratories, and a concrete tank on the roof filled with sea water to supply tanks within the building. The new facility was completed in 1917. The purpose of the station was twofold: first to provide instruction in biology, and second to offer facilities for advanced research work in hydrography, oceanography, marine biology, and embryology.¹¹ The station continued to grow and attracted famous biologists to the faculty. Many students went on to become professors; some were elected to the National Academy of Sciences, and several received the Nobel Prize.¹² MacFarland remained actively interested in the Hopkins Marine Station throughout his life and often conducted his own research in the Monterey Bay area.¹³

Dr. MacFarland was active in the development of another prominent scientific institution, the California Academy of Sciences. The Academy had been founded in 1853 and was the first scientific institution in the American West. The original Academy building in downtown San Francisco was destroyed by the 1906 earthquake and fire, and a new Academy of Sciences building was constructed in Golden Gate Park in 1916.

Dr. MacFarland's involvement with the Academy lasted over twenty-five years. He served as corresponding secretary in 1926, was on the council from 1926 to 1932, was appointed first vice-president in 1932, and was re-elected in successive terms as president from 1934 to 1946, at which time he declined the nomination in order to devote his efforts to his

¹⁰ Fisher, 411.

¹¹ Epel, 5.

¹² Ibid., 7.

¹³ Lawrence Rogers Blinks.

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scientific research.¹⁴ MacFarland also served as director of the Academy's Museum and Steinhart Aquarium from 1934 to 1939. He is credited with leading the Academy through a financially difficult period. In honor of MacFarland's contribution and commitment to the Academy and distinguished scientific achievement, MacFarland was made an honorary member, the highest honor the Academy can bestow.¹⁵ According to a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees, "The result of his [Dr. MacFarland's] influence and work will remain with the Academy always."¹⁶ MacFarland was also a honorary life member of the National Geographic Society, a corresponding member of the Malacological Society of London, and a member of the San Francisco Microscopical Society.

In addition to his efforts at Stanford, the Hopkins Marine Station, and the California Academy of Science, MacFarland's lifework was the study, classification, and documentation of sea slugs of the molluscan subclass *opisthobranchiata*, which includes the orders *tectibranchiata* and *nudibranchiata*. MacFarland worked to classify one of the major groups of this subclass and created detailed studies of the anatomy of as many West Coast species as possible.¹⁷

When Dr. MacFarland began his career in the late nineteenth century, the field of marine biology was relatively new. At the turn of the eighteenth century, it was generally known that a large number of plants and animals lived in the oceans along the coasts, and that the types of organisms at different locations varied greatly. However, it was assumed that large expanses of the ocean were devoid of life. After Charles Darwin's circumnavigation of the globe (1831 to 1835), he regarded portions of the oceans as "deserts."¹⁸ The Challenger Expedition (1872 to 1876) led by Sir C. Wyville Thomson explored all the world's oceans. This excursion brought knowledge of new forms and species and unparalleled collections of marine specimens. Its impact on the study of marine biology was significant; it led to a period of the pursuit of detailed

¹⁴ MacFarland, XIII.

¹⁵ "Frank Mace MacFarland, 1869-1951," 30-31.

¹⁶ "Copy of the Resolution Unanimously Passed at a Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the California Academy on March 11, 1946."

¹⁷ MacFarland, VII.

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and systematic morphological research on marine organisms. The expedition movement reached its peak internationally between 1870 and 1900. During those decades most civilized countries funded large ocean-going missions for the investigation and collection of marine organisms.¹⁹ This type of research, the systematic and morphological investigations of marine organisms, continues to the present day.

Dr. MacFarland's work exemplified a major trend in the overall science of biology. After 1900, the most important and feasible studies were research problems in embryology, cytology, and the physiology of invertebrates, like MacFarland's sea slugs. Techniques focused on dissection and microscopes and the creation of journals, graduate departments, and marine laboratories.²⁰

In documenting and categorizing the *opisthobranchs*, Dr. MacFarland was aided in this effort by his wife, Olive MacFarland who worked as his technician and prepared delicate watercolor paintings of mollusks for his scientific publications. When the MacFarlands, with the aid of architect Arthur Bridgman Clark, designed their house on Stanford land, they included a large laboratory on the first floor. The room was equipped with ample built-in shelving for Dr. MacFarland's extensive library of specimens, a desk for his work, and a sink for the laboratory purposes. Much of his work on the *opisthobranchs* was undertaken in his home laboratory, and Olive MacFarland created paintings of the species there as well. G. Dallas Hanna, chairman of the Committee for Preparation of the MacFarland Manuscript, remarked on the use of the in-house facilities:

It should be noted at this point that Dr. MacFarland had a laboratory set up in his home especially for his *Opisthobranchiata* work, and for Mrs. MacFarland's illustrations. All of his notes, manuscripts, collections and library were assembled there. The collections were rather extensive and in general well

¹⁸ Friedrich, 6.

¹⁹ Ibid., 7

²⁰ Pauly, 371.

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labeled and cared for. He did much of his anatomical work from thin sections and there are a great many of these.²¹

MacFarland saw the culmination of his work as the creation of a comprehensive monograph of the *opisthobranchs* of North America.²² His studies of these marine mollusks “brought Dr. MacFarland world-wide recognition as the greatest authority on the life and habits of these animals.”²³ The classification of plants and animals, such as MacFarland’s work on the marine mollusks, was an important scientific approach that forwarded the understanding of evolutionary relationships.²⁴ According to Ángel Valdés, Ph.D., Associate Curator of Malacology at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Dr. MacFarland’s work has created a lasting legacy in marine biology:

Dr. Frank Mace MacFarland was one of the most important contributors to the systematics and anatomy of opisthobranch mollusks worldwide. His numerous publications introduced modern standards to this field of research and provided new knowledge on the faunal composition of the California coast.²⁵

Dr. MacFarland died suddenly on 21 February 1951 at the California Academy of Sciences. He was attending the first meeting of the Academy in its new auditorium, which he had been influential in planning. He was well-known and respected for his work at Stanford, the Marine Hopkins Station, and the California Academy of Sciences. However, his life’s work, the monograph on *opisthobranchs* was incomplete. For the next ten years Olive MacFarland organized Dr. MacFarland’s notes and manuscripts, finally publishing them as *Memoirs of the California Academy of Sciences, Volume VI, Studies of Opisthobranchiate Mollusks of the Pacific Coast of North America*.²⁶ This substantial work (it weighed

²¹ MacFarland, VII.

²² *Ibid.*, IX.

²³ Lawrence Rogers Blinks.

²⁴ Frank N. Egerton. “The History of Ecology: Achievements and Opportunities, Part One.” *Journal of the History of Biology* (16.2, Summer 1983) 278.

²⁵ Ángel Valdés, Ph.D., Associate Curator of Malacology, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, E-mail to Jody Stock, 27 March 2006.

²⁶ MacFarland, VII.

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over 7 pounds) was the most comprehensive work on the *opisthobranchs* and continues to be used by students and researchers of marine biology as the foundation for taxonomy of *opisthobranchs* of the Pacific Coast.

Dr. MacFarland's contributions to the sciences, marine biology in particular, continued long after his death. In 2000, Dave Behren's, author of *Pacific Coast Nudibranchs*, wrote about MacFarland's book, "Those familiar with the scientific literature on Pacific Coast fauna know that it is rare that an author not refer to the *Memoirs* in published descriptions and studies on the species of this region."²⁷ MacFarland's collection and work are still cited in current literature, and, in 2001, as part of a malacological symposium, the 50th anniversary of MacFarland's death was commemorated and his contributions to the field celebrated.²⁸ His colleagues have recognized his work in marine biology by naming four new species after him, *Glossodoris macfarlandi* (Cockerell, 1902), *Doridopsis macfarlandi* (Østergaard, 1955), *Platydoridopsis macfarlandi* (Hanna, 1951), and *Licnophora macfarlandi* (Stevens, 1904).²⁹ According to Dr. Valdés, MacFarland's influence is still felt in the study of opisthobranch today:

Dr. MacFarland revolutionized the field of opisthobranch systematics in several respects. He introduced the use of reproductive features as important elements for species identification and classification. His anatomical drawings are still unmatched by modern workers. He pioneered the study of the California fauna and inspired a vibrant school of research that has produced a number of students in the field: Robert Beeman, David Behrens, Hans Bertsch, Michael Ghiselin, Jeffrey Goddard, Terrence Gosliner, Steven Long, Gary McDonald, David Mulliner, James Nybakken, Gordon Robilliard, Richard Roller, Gale Sphon, Gary Williams, among others. Today, and because of Dr. MacFarland's pioneer work, California has the highest concentration of opisthobranch workers in the World.

²⁷ Dave Behren's Book Review: *Studies of the Opisthobranchiate Mollusks of the Pacific Coast of North America (Nudibranch News, Vol. 2, No. 7, March 2000)*, 28.

²⁸ Lawrence Rogers Blinks.

²⁹ Valdés

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MacFarland left his library to Stanford University. He bequeathed his collections, including his notes, manuscripts, and bibliography regarding *opisthobranchiate*, to the Department of Invertebrate Zoology at the California Academy of Sciences.³⁰

Dr Frank M. MacFarland's association with the residence at 775 Santa Ynez Street is strong; he lived in the house for thirty-seven years (1914-1951) during the most productive decades of his career. In addition, the house was designed specifically for Dr. and Mrs. MacFarland and included a laboratory for his work and collections of specimens.

FURTHER RESEARCH

The property is likely also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Eclectic Revival styles popular in the 1910s and 1920s on the Stanford campus and surrounding neighborhoods. This criterion was not developed for this nomination.

³⁰ MacFarland, VIII.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary line is indicated on the site map included with this nomination. As indicated on the USGS map included with this nomination, the location of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference point: 10 573442E, 4141416 N, (WGS84/NAD83).

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by parcel number 142-08-049. The current parcel boundaries are identical to those established at the time of initial construction (1910-1914). The property is a 1-acre site in the San Juan Hill subdivision in the southwest corner of Stanford University in Palo Alto, California. The boundary includes the main residence, garage, and surrounding gardens that have historically been part of the MacFarland residence. The parcel is bordered by Santa Ynez Street to the south, Mirada Avenue to the north, and residential lots to the east and west.

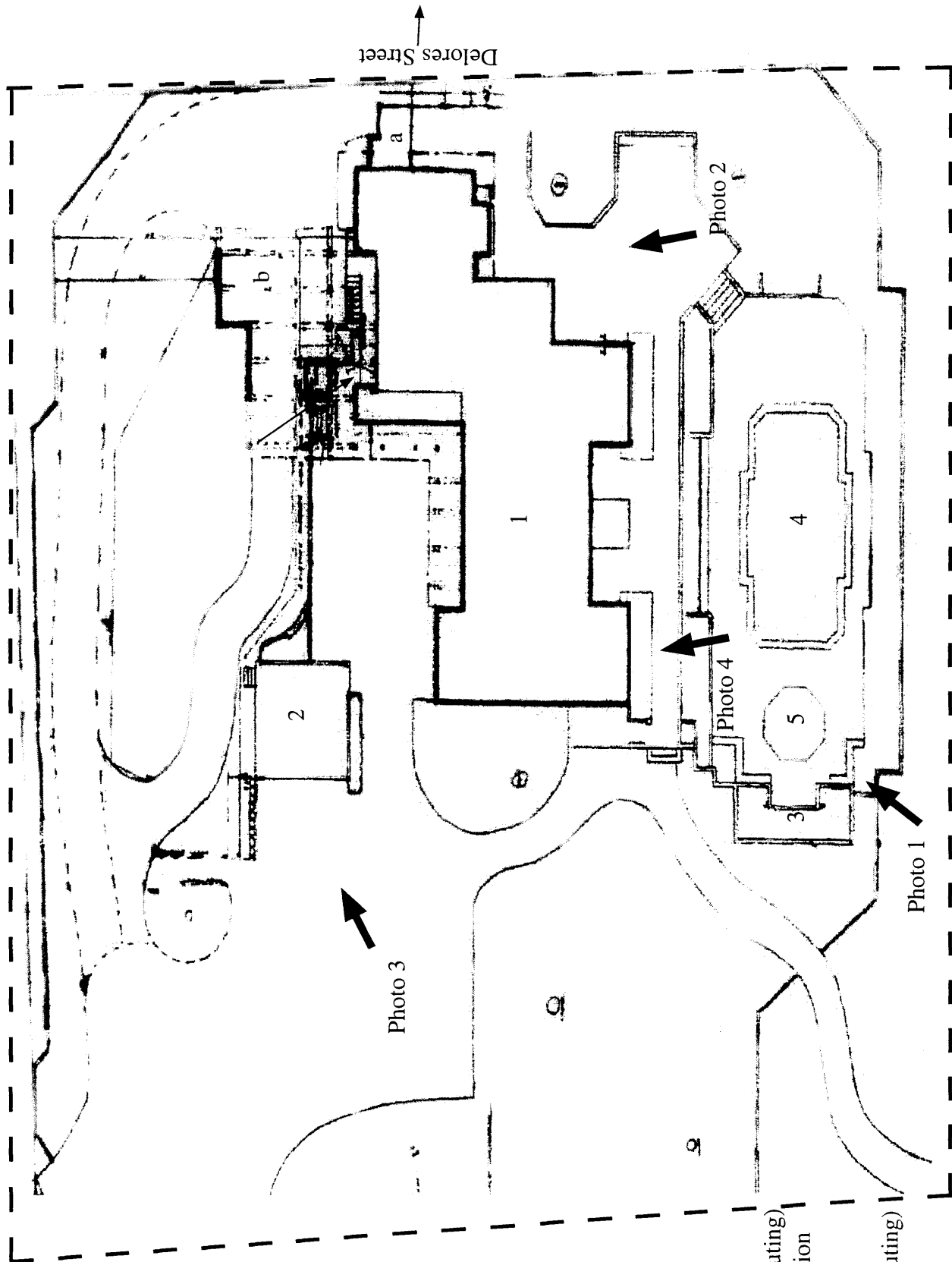
MacFarland Residence
 775 Santa Ynez Street
 Palo Alto, CA 94305

Mirada Avenue

Delores Street

Campus Drive

Santa Ynez Street



Key

- 1) Main Residence (contributing)
- a) Greenhouse addition
- b) Carport addition
- 2) Garage (contributing)
- 3) Pool House (non contributing)
- 4) Pool (non contributing)
- 5) Spa (non contributing)

Property Line - - - - -



Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"