

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 18). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Steinbeck, John, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 16250 Greenwood Lane

not for publication

city, town Monte Sereno

vicinity

state California

code CA

county Santa Clara

code 085

zip code 95030

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> structures
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> objects
<u>4</u>	<u>3</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official Kathryn Guellieri

Date 11-8-89

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. 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:) _____

Amy Federman

12/28/89

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic

single dwelling

Domestic

single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Modern Movement: Ranch Style

foundation

concrete

walls

wood

roof

shake

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The John Steinbeck House, Greenwood Lane, Monte Sereno, is a single family, one story house on a 1.6 acre parcel of land. The original portion of the building, built in the summer of 1936 for John Steinbeck, is 40' x 35'. The square footage encompassed a living room with dining section, a bedroom, workroom, bath, kitchen and porch. The ranch style home has a shake roof with slightly pitched roof, board-and-batten exterior walls, and large windows with muntin separations. Notable interior features are the knotty pine walls throughout, and the living room's vaulted ceiling, copper-hooded fireplace, and built-in floor-to-ceiling bookcases. The guest house, built in the fall of 1936, is located about 25' to the southeast of the main house kitchen. Construction materials are identical to those used for the main house. The roof line and style are the same but were executed on a smaller scale. The extended roof forms a full width porch. The guest house has two bedrooms with small kitchen and bath. Both the main house and guest house have retained their integrity because all of the above described features remain intact. A bedroom/bath and family room have been added to the original house, but great care was taken to match materials, roof lines, window proportions and interior finishes, in order to preserve the integrity of the original portion of the house, to insure its compatibility to the hillside terrain, and to enhance its comfortable and casual ranch style architecture.

The property is in the foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains. To reach it entails a steep climb of almost a mile from the main Saratoga-Los Gatos Road, as Greenwood quickly becomes one lane. Winding upward it passes several large estates, while the native foliage becomes more dense. The Steinbeck property is protected from the road along its western perimeter by an 8' grapestake fence that was built by John Steinbeck. The lot slopes steeply down from the road in the west, to its eastern property line. The terrain has a complete ground cover of ivy. Two Steinbeck-built brick paths curve down toward the house, one from the parking area, and one from the gate on which hangs the hand-carved (by Steinbeck) sign, "Arroyo del Ajo". Majestic oak and bay trees (see topographic survey map C) form a canopy of light and shadow. The low-pitched, side gabled, shake roofs of the house and guest cottage, blend well with the vertical board-and-batten wall cladding of the buildings. The natural wood "look" of the buildings are consummately appropriate for their setting. Thei building design allows them to nestle into the flat pad created for them in the side of the hill. The siting of the house takes advantage of its elevation for a sweeping view toward the east hills of the Santa Clara Valley from the living room, porch, patio and pool.

According to The Field Guide to American Houses by the McAlesters, the John Steinbeck House falls into the Modern classification. Its architectural style is Minimal Traditional, with some elements of Ranch Style.

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In 1936, as the Steinbecks stepped through the front entry door to inspect their new house before signing off to builder/contractor Lawrence Case, their bedroom was directly to the right; a step-up living room straight ahead. At entry level to the left along the front of the house, was a dining space, and beyond it, an 8' x 8' workroom where Steinbeck would do his writing. The window on the north wall of the living room looked out toward the valley view. The east wall had a large brick fireplace in the middle, with a window on the north side of it and glass French doors on the south side. The Steinbeck-designed cone-shaped hood of copper, was fabricated by a friend, Pacific Grove blacksmith, Fran Whitaker. It was painted black, and rose above the fireplace. The south living room wall partition had two floor-to-ceiling book-cases, built by Steinbeck, flanking a narrow door leading to a small storage closet behind it. At the east end of the partition another narrow door opened into the kitchen.

A partition separated the closet from the bathroom to the south. The bathroom was between the bedroom and kitchen, which was located in the southeast corner of the house. There were no halls. A small porch was to the east of the living room. It was reached from a door off the eating area of the kitchen.

The structural system of the Steinbeck House was post and beam. The framing was redwood. The interior walls were all paneled, floor to ceiling, in knotty pine that was white-washed. Most of the interior doors were of knotty pine and were narrower than a standard 2'4" door width. All of the floors were covered with the same pattern of sheet linoleum.

The Steinbecks would have noted the two casement windows in the bedroom, one in the dining area, one in the workroom, two in the living room and one each in the kitchen and bathroom. Two horizontal and vertical muntins separated the panes in the larger windows. The interior ceiling followed the exterior side gable roof lines. The bedroom and workroom ceilings were slanted as they followed the roof pitch. The peak of the living room ceiling was emphasized by three sets of large pine beams spanning its width in truss formation.

Approximately 100' to the southeast they would have also checked out the carport and the driveway leading from it up to the main road.

Later that fall the Steinbecks had Case return to build a guest house 25' to the southeast of their kitchen. It was built in the same ranch style but its roof line was extended to form a full width porch with five 4' x 4' porch supports. The cottage had two small bedrooms, kitchen and bath. Sometime later they added a small gazebo 85' due north of the porch corner of the main house.

Had John Steinbeck been Thomas Wolfe and tried to "go home again" in 1980, he would have been able to see all the above described facets of his property. Notwithstanding the fact that necessary maintenance repairs, such as having roof shakes replaced, had been done over the last fifty years, the core area of the house and guest house he had built remained essentially undisturbed.

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In 1980 Steinbeck would have seen two rooms which had been added in 1971: a master bedroom/bath at the northwest corner of the house, and a family room to the west of the kitchen, which gained access, through a corridor, to the guest house. Other 1971 changes that did not substantially alter the original "core building": a doorway leading to the master/bath was put through the west wall, and the east wall of the kitchen was opened up to add the family room. A swimming pool was installed 40' north of the house, and the gazebo was utilized to house pool equipment.

To facilitate an understanding of what has been changed, the listed changes will follow the prior descriptions, Section #7, page 2, in chronological order starting with paragraph 1, as follows:

1971, MAIN HOUSE

- Paragraph 1: Front entry - larger door installed; small gable added above door;
Bedroom - - use change to dining room, north wall partition opened, windows enlarged;
Dining space - small door closed; oak plank flooring added;
Workroom - - north wall partition opened;
Living room - window in east wall replaced with glass french doors; lineoleum replaced with oak plank flooring.

Paragraph 2: Porch - - - screening replaced with glass.

GUEST HOUSE

- Paragraph 6: Kitchen - - converted to bathroom;
East Wall - - incorporated into corridor from Main House.

OUTBUILDINGS:

- Paragraph 5: Carport - - garage built on its north side;
Paragraph 6: Gazebo - - converted to pool equipment enclosure.

1980, MAIN HOUSE

- Paragraph 2: Kitchen - - (absorbed bathroom space) modernized with wider window and counterspace; new appliances.

The heritage resource attributes of the John Steinbeck House has been respected and preserved by the present owners. Exterior landscaping is exactly the same as in the Steinbeck time--with fifty years of growth. No substantive changes have been made to the original building while making the alterations necessitated by a growing family. No expense or effort was spared in order to duplicate the architectural style, materials and proportions of the original structures. The result is a livable home in which the alterations are sympathetic to the original intent of Carol Steinbeck, who designed the house, and to John Steinbeck, whose creative talents gained strength and sustenance from the beauty of its setting.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Literature
Social History

1936-38

Cultural Affiliation

N.A.

Significant Person

Steinbeck, John Ernst

Architect/Builder

Steinbeck, Carol Henning

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The John Steinbeck House is significant under Criterion B in the area of Literature and Social History as the house built and occupied by Steinbeck during the years 1936-1938. During this time the author completed Of Mice and Men, published a collection of short stories called The Long Valley, and wrote his most highly acclaimed novel, The Grapes of Wrath. The latter won the Pulitzer prize and focused national attention on the plight of California migrant farm workers. As a direct result, state and federal legislation was enacted which specified remedial measures to counteract their exploitation.

The works of author John Steinbeck (1902-68) are among the best known and universally admired in American literature. 1989 marks the 50th anniversary of the publication of his greatest and most controversial novel, The Grapes of Wrath. The manuscript was hand-written at an average 2,000 words per day, from May through October 1938, at his home on Greenwood Lane, near Los Gatos, California. Steinbeck, who needed both isolation and tranquility for his creativity, built an 800 square foot ranch style home in the sparsely populated wooded foothills between Los Gatos and Saratoga. During his 1936-38 tenure of the Greenwood Lane home, Steinbeck's newspaper articles and novels made a significant contribution to a body of literature based on the socio-economic conditions in America. His outspoken literary commentary joined those of other contemporary writers of prominence such as John Hargrove, Summer Time Ends, 1935; John Dos Passos, U.S.A. Trilogy, 1937; Archibald MacLeish, Land of the Free, 1938; and documentary films, The Plough That Broke the Plains, 1936, and The River, 1937, by film maker Pare Lorentz. Other famous literati, who had sought the seclusion of the Los Gatos/Saratoga foothills at that time, included, among others, Charles Erskine Scott Wood and his wife, Sara Bard Field, Kathleen and Charles Norris, and Ruth Comfort Mitchell.

Soon after moving to the one bedroom house on Greenwood Lane, John, and his wife Carol Henning Steinbeck, realized they needed a place to accommodate visitors. They built a small two bedroom guest house, with bath and kitchen. Invited guests included, among others, publisher Pascal Covici, literary agents, Mavis McIntosh, Elizabeth Otis and Annie Laurie Williams, film maker Pare Lorentz, actors Charlie Chaplin, Burgess Meredith and Broderick Crawford, and close friends Ed Ricketts, Carlton Sheffield, and Webster Street.

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During the summer of 1936, while living in Pacific Grove at his father's cottage, Steinbeck rewrote a draft copy of Of Mice and Men (A setter pup had shredded the only copy of the first draft.) He completed it at the Greenwood Lane house during the first two weeks of August. It was published in March 1937 and immediately sold 120,000 copies as a Book of the Month Club selection. Of Mice and Men later became a hit play on Broadway, and a successful movie.

Steinbeck's two year occupancy of the Greenwood Lane house appeared to have been an involvement for him through four major stages of writing: (1) a 7-part series of documentary newspaper articles for the San Francisco News, "The Harvest Gypsies"; (2) an unfinished novel, The Oklahomans; (3) a completed, but purposely destroyed satire, "L'Affaire Lettuceberg"; and finally, the distillation of his writing efforts thus far, (4) his epoch novel, The Grapes of Wrath.

As a 30-year-old Steinbeck witnessed a double disaster in his country. While it was still reeling from the economic Depression, a million acres of its farmland in Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas became a Dust Bowl. Drought and wind drove thousands of farming families off their lands. Most of them came to California, in a mass migration, looking for jobs.

John Caughey, in his book, California, states that some 300,000 old line Americans had come here looking for work in the early thirties. California was unprepared to handle the influx. In a haphazard response to their needs, makeshift migrant camps were set up both by individual farmers and the state government. Although a few were tolerable, in the majority of the camps, primitive facilities forced the farm laborers' families to live in squalid, sub-human conditions.

Salinas-born Steinbeck toured the camps and reported his findings, in serialized newspaper coverage, October 5-12, 1936. The series was called "Harvest of Gypsies." Later, from May 31 - October 26, 1938, as a fictionalized version with the same plot, he wrote The Grapes of Wrath. His accounts created a storm of controversy in California because they painted such an unflattering picture of the agricultural establishment.

Backing came from Pearl Buck, who praised the novel in a speech to the League of American Writers. Eleanor Roosevelt was effective in raising Steinbeck's credibility in the public's mind when, after visiting the migrant labor camps she was quoted as saying, "I have never believed that The Grapes of Wrath was exaggerated."

Under Governor Culbert Olson the state government moved to ameliorate the deplorable conditions by enforcing minimum sanitary requirements, setting up government camps, regulating recruiting efforts, and restricting police from engaging in strike-breaking activities.

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At the federal level, Wisconsin Senator Robert LaFollett, Jr., Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, held a series of hearings in California in late 1939, early 1940. The committee concluded, "The civil rights of ...unions... and many of the agricultural laborers in California to speak, assemble, organize into unions and bargain are repeatedly and flagrantly violated." The report made the unheard of recommendation that the National Labor Relations Act be extended to include farm workers.

The John Steinbeck House, Greenwood Lane, Monte Sereno, is one of several places John Steinbeck lived in California.

The Steinbeck family home, located at 132 Central Avenue, Salinas, was his birthplace and boyhood home. It is a two story Queen Anne Victorian-style house that is supported by a volunteer organization called the Valley Guild. They have recycled it for a commercial use as a restaurant/gift shop whose profits are donated to Salinas Valley charities.

The Steinbeck House, Brush Road, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, several miles south of Los Gatos, is the second home designed by Carol Steinbeck that was built by Los Gatos contractor/builder, Lawrence Case. The Steinbecks had purchased the 47 acre Biddle Ranch property and built another ranch style house in the fall of 1938. Their former seclusion of Greenwood Lane that was so prized by Steinbeck, had been replaced with noise and distractions, and the home had become too accessible to public view. The Brush Road house, called "Carol's Ranch" by Steinbeck, was occupied by the Steinbecks from late 1938 until their separation in 1941. It has had several owners, has been extensively remodeled, and has lost its original architectural integrity.

The Steinbeck house on Eardley Street in Pacific Grove was purchased by John Steinbeck during his strained marital relationship with Carol. It is a small cottage, similar in design to both the Greenwood Lane and Brush Road houses. It has no significant association with John Steinbeck due to the fact that he occupied it sporadically for a few months in the spring of 1941. He then closed it during the summer and moved to New York.

John and Carol Steinbeck lived in a series of rented cottages from the time they were married until they were able to sell two successful novels, Tortilla Flat and In Dubious Battle. In 1936 proceeds from the novel and film rights allowed them the thrill of building their very first house on Greenwood Lane, east of Los Gatos. The house is now referred to as the John Steinbeck House, Monte Sereno, because it was among the properties that were annexed when this former county area became the City of Monte Sereno in 1956.

One more house is associated with Steinbeck. It is the cottage in Pacific Grove that belonged to Steinbeck's father. It served as a temporary haven when funds were particularly low. Steinbeck stayed there in the spring/summer of 1936 while Carol was supervising the building of their new house in the foothills of Los Gatos.

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The John Steinbeck House, Greenwood Lane, Monte Sereno, in relation to the other houses associated with John Steinbeck, has for over fifty years, retained both the integrity of the house itself, and its original historic boundary lines. The property has never been subdivided, and it has preserved all the landscape features that were either indigenous, or put in by Steinbeck. The brick paths and patio, constructed from bricks handmade by a neighbor, the eight foot grapesteak fence, and the famous "Arroyo del Ajo" entry gate sign carved by Steinbeck are all there, just as he left them.

The house and grounds were not altered through the succession of owners beginning with Barbara Burke, owner of Miss Burke's School for Girls in San Francisco, through Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Curtis, who sold the property in 1968 to the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Gambord. The Gambord's have found it necessary to enlarge the house but have "gone above and beyond the call of duty" to preserve its historic integrity. They have not allowed any intrusion into the "workroom" where Steinbeck wrote The Grapes of Wrath. In all other cases, proportions, materials, finishes, and "feeling" of the additions have duplicated the Steinbeck original core as nearly as possible. The house and its surroundings have had dedicated maintenance, and because of their continuous use as a private residence, the house and grounds give the appearance of not having changed much at all in the five decade interim.

Most important of all, Steinbeck admirers who visit the Greenwood Lane home from all over the world, remark that--the feeling of tranquility, the vibrant aura of creativity, and the "presence" of John Steinbeck--still linger within its walls today.

In 1962 Steinbeck received the Nobel Prize for his entire body of work--19 novels, 3 plays, 2 movie scripts, 9 non-fiction books, and many magazine and newspaper articles. He was one of only six Americans to receive the prize for Literature.

Steinbeck expert Robert DeMott is the author of Working Papers, the daily journal of Steinbeck's progress in those critical five months in 1938. In the Introduction DeMott mentions the 14 million copies sold since 1938 which have been translated into every known language, and the 100,000 paperbacks that are still sold annually. DeMott calls the 850 page The Grapes of Wrath written at the Greenwood Lane House, the cornerstone of Steinbeck's Nobel Prize Award, and comments, "His ability to execute a work of its magnitude so flawlessly places him among the premier creative talents of his age."

9. Major Bibliographical References

Benson, Jackson J., The True Adventures of John Steinbeck, Writer, N.Y., 1984, Viking Press
DeMott, Robert, Working Days, Journals of The Grapes of Wrath, N.Y., 1989, Viking Penguin
French, Warren, John Steinbeck, 2nd Edition Revised, Boston, 1975 Twayne Publishers
Parfit, Michael, The Dust Bowl, Smithsonian Magazine pages 45-57, Washington, D.C., June 1989
Smithsonian Associates
Schmitz, Anne-Marie, In Search of Steinbeck, Los Altos, CA 1978, Humes Publications
Steinbeck, John, The Harvest Gypsies, Berkeley, CA., 1988, Heydey Books
Unger, Leonard, Editor, American Writers, Vol. IV, N.Y., 1964, Charles Scribner's Sons

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the 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 Stanford, U.C. Berkeley, SJSU
 - Other Salinas Lib., Steinbeck Hse., Salinas
- Specify repository:
Green Lib., Special Collect., Stanford U.
Bancroft Lib., " " , U.C. Berkeley
Steinbeck Research Ctr., San Jose State U.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of property 1.639 acres

UTM References

A 10 | 588634 | 4120924
 Zone Easting Northing
 C []

B 10 | 588820 | 4120920
 Zone Easting Northing
 D []

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Those parcels of land in the County of Santa Clara, State of California, described as follows

PARCEL ONE BOOK 9536 PAGE 329

A portion of the Rancho Rinconada de Los Gatos, described as follows:
BEGINNING at an iron pipe at the Easterly corner of the 10.38 acre tract conveyed to
 See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

This nomination delineates the boundaries for this property as the property lines for Appraisor's Parcel Number 510-22-014. These are the historic boundary lines and they include all the features of the property which directly contribute to its significance, namely that which is occupied by the John Steinbeck House and its immediate surroundings.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mardi Bennett, Principal
 organization MARBEN ASSOICATES date (5/29/89) revised 10/1/89
 street & number 38 Alpine Avenue telephone 408-354-1973
 city or town Los Gatos state CA zip code 95032

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Those parcels of land in the County of Santa Clara, State of California, described as follows:

PARCEL ONE

BOOK 9536 PAGE 329

A portion of the Rancho Rinconada de Los Gatos, described as follows:

BEGINNING at an iron pipe at the Easterly corner of the 10.38 acre tract conveyed to Charity B. Thomas, recorded in Book 480 Official Records, page 235; thence S. $30^{\circ} 38'$ W. along the Southeast line of said tract, 271.33 feet; thence N. $48^{\circ} 56'$ W., 156.73 feet; thence N. $64^{\circ} 32'$ W., 125.66 feet to the center line of a 20 foot right of way; thence along said center line the following courses and distances: N. $12^{\circ} 26'$ E., 34.85 feet; N. $30^{\circ} 19'$ E., 48.09 feet, N. $42^{\circ} 22'$ E., 33.95 feet and N. $32^{\circ} 39'$ E., 79.09 feet to an iron pipe; thence S. $62^{\circ} 04'$ E., 111.95 feet to a one inch pipe at the head of a ravine; thence N. $36^{\circ} 28'$ E., 75.47 feet and N. $51^{\circ} 14'$ E., 56.30 feet along said ravine to a one inch pipe in the Northeast line of said 10.38 acre tract; thence S. $32^{\circ} 18'$ E. along said line 158.82 feet to the point of beginning.

PARCEL TWO

A right of way for the purpose of ingress and egress over a 20 foot roadway, the center line of which is described as follows:

BEGINNING at an iron pipe in the Northwest line of the 10.38 acre tract conveyed to Charity B. Thomas, by Deed recorded in Book 480 Official Records, page 235, said pipe being S. $52^{\circ} 28'$ W., 81.04 feet, S. $46^{\circ} 51'$ W., 221.07 feet and S. $28^{\circ} 07'$ W., 171.6 feet from the most Northerly corner of said tract, said pipe also being in the center line of the Southerly terminus of a twenty foot right of way for road purposes reserved by May B. Sporleder et al, in Deed recorded May 15, 1930, Book 520 Official Records, page 41; thence along the center line of said right of way the following courses and distances: N. $65^{\circ} 20'$ E., 89.84 feet; N. $60^{\circ} 14'$ E., 90.4 feet; N. $67^{\circ} 08'$ E., 64.55 feet; N. 65° E. 47.7 feet; S. $77^{\circ} 29'$ E., 30.74 feet; S. $34^{\circ} 18'$ E., 33.92 feet; S. $27^{\circ} 36'$ E., 66.03 feet; S. $18^{\circ} 21'$ E., 63.21 feet; S. $2^{\circ} 54'$ E., 31.13 feet; S. $32^{\circ} 39'$ W., 93.41 feet; S. $42^{\circ} 22'$ W., 33.95 feet; S. $30^{\circ} 19'$ W., 48.09 feet; S. $12^{\circ} 26'$ W. 44.85 feet; S. $20^{\circ} 52'$ W., 71.02 feet, along a curve to the right with a radius of 49.33 feet, with an angle of $98^{\circ} 24'$ an arc distance of 84.72 feet and N. $60^{\circ} 44'$ W., 109.82 feet to the terminus of said centerline, surveyed March 1936 by McMillan & McMillan, Civil Engineer and Surveyors.

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PARCEL THREE

A portion of the Rancho Rinconada de Los Gatos, described as follows:

A right of way for ingress and egress over a certain twenty foot roadway as now traveled and used, and known as Greenwood Lane, extending to the Saratoga and Los Gatos Road as referred to in Deed by and between Eleanor J. Bowdish and H. W. Fitch, et al, recorded October 27, 1922, Book 566 of Deeds, page 125, and in Deed to A. H. Leventritt, recorded May 15, 1930, Book 520 Official Records, page 41, and in Deed to Gladys L. Rounds, recorded September 19, 1917, Book 464 of Deeds, page 54 and Deed to Eleanor J. Bowdish, recorded March 15, 1920, Book 509 of Deeds, page 588.

STEINBECK, JOHN, HOUSE

Photo Identification

Required information:

- 1) Steinbeck, John, House, Greenwood Lane, Monte Sereno
- 2) Monte Sereno, California
- 3) Bennett, Chalo, photographer
- 4) May 23, 1989
- 5) Gambord family home: 16250 Greenwood Lane, Monte Sereno
- 6) each photo view described individually below
- 7) each photo number is keyed to the accompanying sketch map (below)

House and Guest House

PHOTO #	DESCRIPTION	LOOKING	SKETCH MAP #
1	front entry	E	1
2	front entry	NW	1
3	brick path; bedroom, south wall	NW	2
4	bedroom converted to dining room	S	2
5	dining space; entry	NW	3
6	workroom	W	4
7	workroom	S	4
8	living room, south wall	S	5
9	living room, east wall	SE	5
10	living room, north wall	N	5
11	kitchen, looking toward former bathroom	SW	6
12	porch, interior glass enclosure	NE	7
13	porch, exterior glass enclosure	W	7
14	main house orientation to guest house	N	8
15	guest house	E	8
16	guest house, bedroom #1	SW	8a
17	guest house, kitchen converted to bathroom	SE	8b
18	guest house, bedroom #2	NW	8c
19	carport converted to garage	NE	9
20	gazebo converted to pool equipment enclosure	NW	10

Landscape

21	entry gate with sign	NE	L1
22	entry gate with sign, closeup	NE	L1
23	grapestake fence; garage driveway	E	L2

Comparison Historic (vintage 1971) - House, Guest House, Landscape

3) Gambord, Joel, photographer

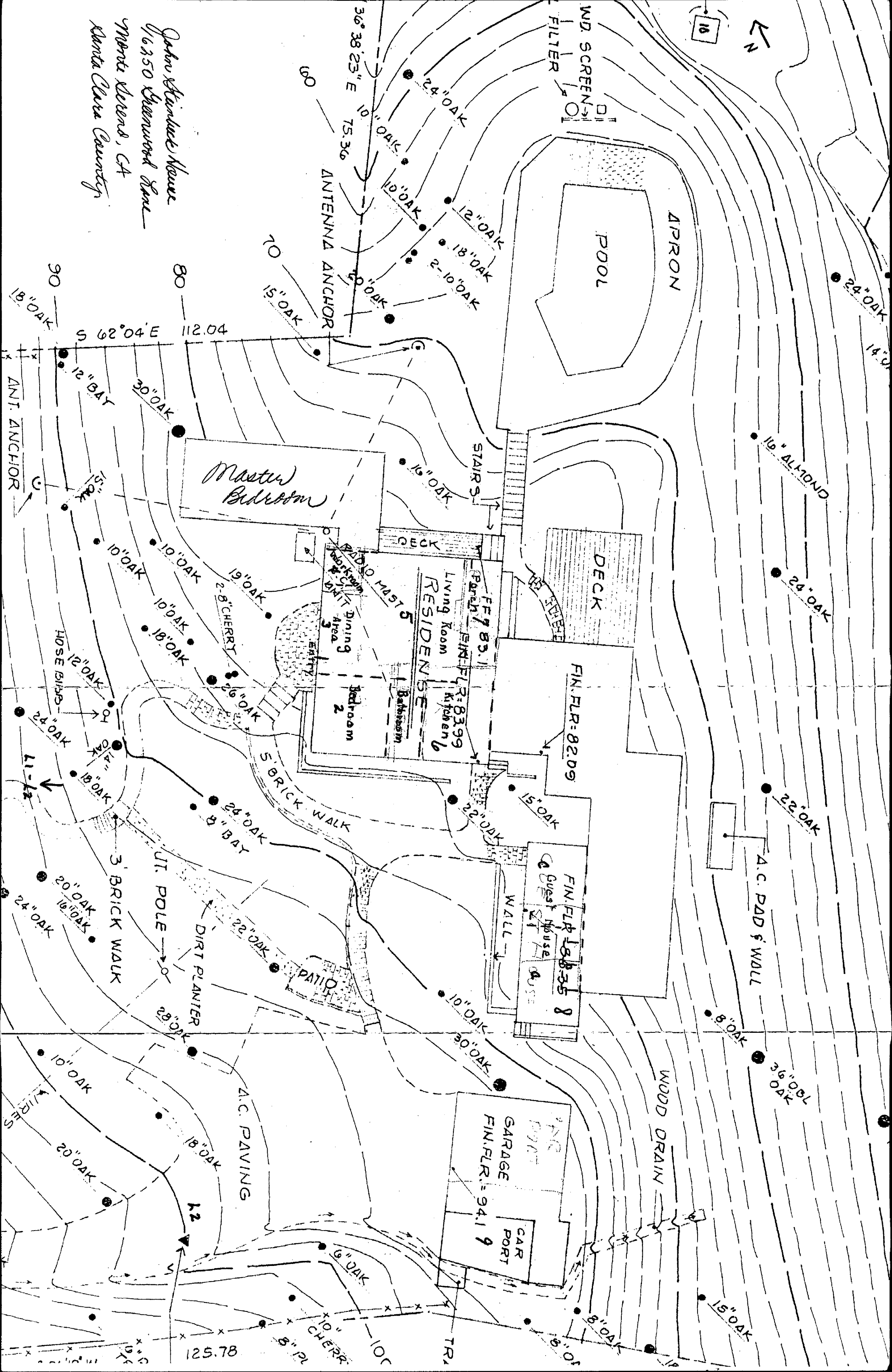
4) negatives at Gambord family home: 16250 Greenwood Lane, Monte Sereno

H -1	front entry	N	1
H -2	dining space	NW	3
H -3	living room, east wall	NE	5
H -4	living room, east wall	E	5
H -5	remodeled kitchen	SW	6
H -6	porch, interior screen enclosure	NE	7
H -7	porch, exterior screen enclosure	W	7
H -8	main house orientation to guest house	N	8
H -9	entry gate with sign	NE	L1
H-10	entry gate with sign, closeup	NE	L1
H-11	grapestake fence bordering Greenwood Lane	SE	L2



10

*John Sturdevant House
16350 Greenwood Lane
Monte Vista, CA
Santa Clara County*



36° 38' 23" E 75.36

ANTENNA ANCHOR

WD. SCREEN
FILTER

POOL

APRON

S 62° 04' E 112.04

Master Bedroom

STAIRS

DECK

Living Room

Kitchen

Bedroom

FIN. FLR. = 82.09

FIN. FLR. = 88.35

WALL

A.C. PAD & WALL

5' BRICK WALK

PATIO

FIN. FLR. = 94.1

GARAGE

CAR PORT

WOOD DRAIN

A.C. PAVING

3 BRICK WALK

DIRT PLANTER

UT. POLE

HOSE BIBS

12" BAY

ANTI ANCHOR

WIRES

125.78

8" CHERRY

10"

6" OAK

8" PL

10"

8"

8" OAK

8" OAK

15" OAK

36" OAK

8" OAK

22" OAK

24" OAK

14" OAK

30

80

70

90

16" ALMOND

24" OAK

22" OAK

8" OAK

36" OAK

15" OAK

24" OAK

14" OAK

Sketch Map: original plan

INDEX 1

INDEX 4

INDEX 3

BK 410

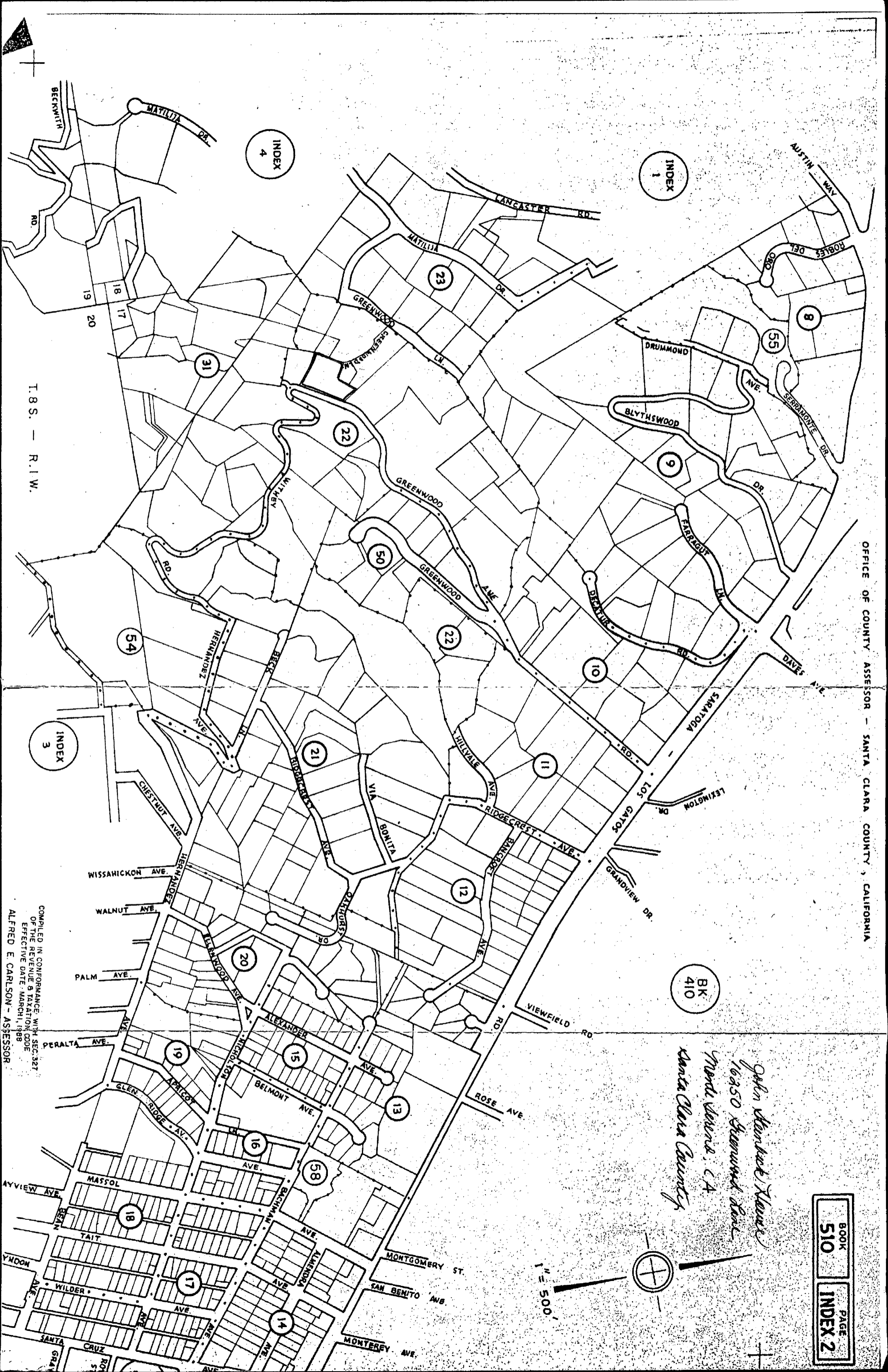
*John Stewart House
16950 Greenwood Lane
Mendocino, CA
Santa Clara County*

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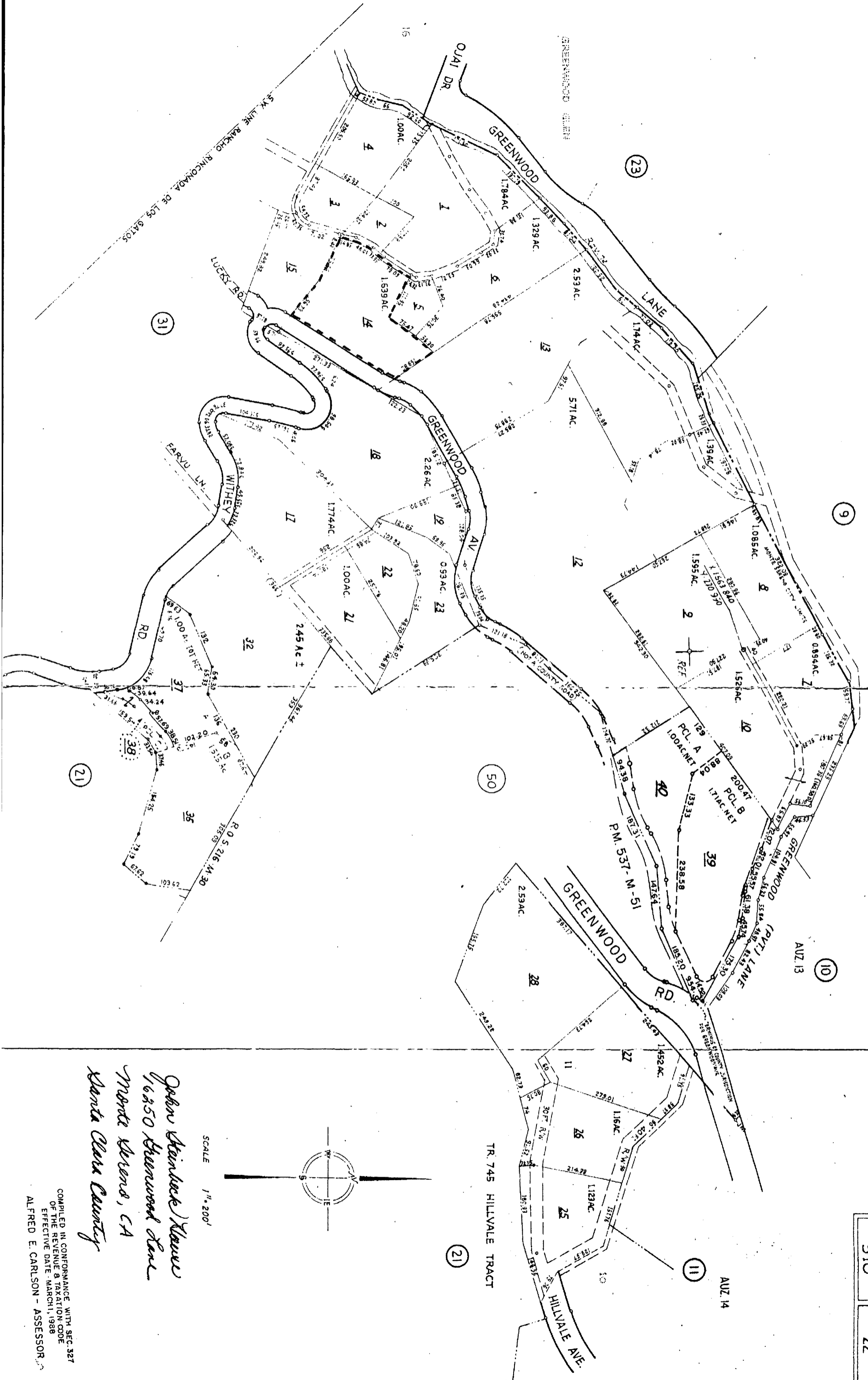


T.8.S. - R.1.W.

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EFFECTIVE DATE: MARCH, 1988
ALFRED E. CARLSON - ASSESSOR

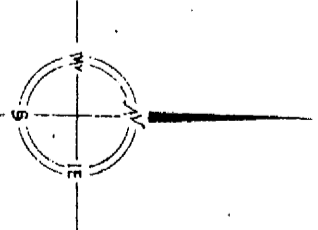


Map A



*John Steinbeck House
16350 Greenwood Lane
Monte Sereno, CA
Santa Clara County*

SCALE 1" = 200'



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Map B