United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Nam	ne				: :
historic	Pacific Gas	& Electr	ic Company Bu	uilding	/ AUG 1 2 1985
and/or common	Pacific Gas	& Electr	ic Company Bu	ilding	0H2.
2. Loca	ation			100000	
street & number	1625 Clay	St./551	17th St.		$\frac{n/a}{a}$ not for publication
city, town	Oakland		n/a_vicinity o	f congressional d	istrict 8th
state Califo	ornia	code	06 co	unty Alameda	code 001
3. Clas	sification	on .			
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public both Public Acquis in process being cons X N/A	ition /	Statusoccupied Xunoccupied X_work in progre Accessible x_yes: restrictedyes: unrestric	entertainm governme	al park al private residence ment religious
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city, town	Beverly Hills	•	n/a vicinity of	r ,	state CA 90211
5. Loca	ation of	Legal	Descrip	tion	
ourthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	Off	ice of the Co	unty Recorder, Ala	ameda County Court House
street & number	1225 F	allon St.	. :		
city, town C	akland		; = ,		state California
6. Repi	resentat	ion in	Existin	g Surveys	
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depository for su	0akland rvey records	City Plan	ning Dept., O		ıral Heritage Survey
city, town	kland		٦		State California

7. Description

Condition		Check ene	Check one			
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manage fair	unexposed	(on inte				

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The subject building is an 8-story, steel-frame and reinforced concrete structure on a corner lot; it is attached on the south side to a smaller, two-story building. The north and east elevations received complete architectural treatment; the south and west elevations were left plain on the assumption that they would be attached to buildings of comparable size. Rectangular in plan with a three-part, vertical composition, the building was designed in a restrained Renaissance/Baroque revival mode with clean massing which looks forward to Modern styling.

The high-ceilinged ground floor, which contained the public space devoted to the order, pay-bill, cash receivers, and new business departments, has an arcaded exterior clad in mottled rose/cream, glazed terra cotta tile set in coursed ashlar, The base board or water table is polished, light gray granite. Above this base story are six floors of offices and the top floor which contained an auditorium also used as a cafeteria. This mid-zone or shaft is clad in dark, varigated red brick laid in a diamond pattern on the second floor. A horizontal emphasis occurs at the second and seventh floor in the form of belt cornices in cream-colored terra cotta and the roof cornice and frieze, also in terra cotta, above which is a low brick parapet. Large electric signs on the north and east elevations originally read "P. G. & E.". Only the metal frames remain. Belt cornices at the base and second stories have simple moldings; that which sets off the top story has rosette bosses on the window spandrels and festooned shield panels on the piers. The frieze below the roof cornice is embossed with rectangular panels bearing knotted reliefs. The windows of the 7th story have a running sill continued around the corners by a lime of contrasting brick. In the center of the Clay St. sill is a cartouche in relief with the monogram "P. G. & E.", the company's early 20th century logo. Windows on the 8th floor are paired with round arches set within a round-headed arch. In the center is a pointed, large and dark-colored light bulb set in a cream-colored socket, doubtless a modest advertisement.

The building has three bays on the east side (Clay St.) and seven bays on the north side (17th St.). Ground floor arches are in-set with copper-framed, tripartite openings with transoms. The transom bars are expressed with coquillage cresting. Entrare doors are centered on Clay and 17th Sts; they are recessed in the lower part of the openings and have architraves with hoods and paneled side piers. The hoods have dentil-courses. Windows on the office floors are rectangular with double-hung sash. They are paired with the exception of single windows in the outer bays on the 17th St. elevation.

The exterior appears unaltered and in very good condition. Although the office floors have received interior remodeling over time, the ground floor retains much of its original decor. The wooden counter which originally partitioned off the public space has been removed, but the square piers with modified Composite capitals supporting the paneled ceiling remain. A hung, accoustical ceiling is removable. Also remaining are the Tennessee marble floor and wainscotting in the public space. The stairway to the second floor is intact.

A small parking area, historically associated with the building, is located at the rear of the property.

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Significance

Poriod prehietoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1600–1699 1900–	Areas of Significance—C — archeology-prehiatoric — archeology-hiatoric — agriculture — architecture — art — commerce — communicatione		landscape architectur	re religion science aculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (apecify)
Specific dates	1922	Builder/Architect	Architect: C. W. Dick	cev
Statement of S			Builder: R. W. Little	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Pacific Gas & Electric Co. district headquarters building in Oakland, designed by C.W. Dickey and constructed in 1922, is significant under National Register Criteria A, for its association with the history of Northern California's major utilities company, and under C, because it is an important work of a prominent architect who had a long and distinguished career both in the East Bay and in Honolulu.

P.G. & E.'s history begins in the 19th century with the establishment and growth of the various gas and electric companies which were finally consolidated in 1905. The first franchise for a gas plant for Oakland was obtained in the 1860s by Peter Donahue, one of the Bay area's most notable pioneer entrepreneurs. The first electric power plant, in operation in 1884, was purchased by the Oakland Gas Light Co. in 1885. In 1889, a new plant at 1st and Grove Sts. expanded the service. Called the Oakland Gas light and Heat Co., its headquarters were in a building of 1893 at 13th and Grove Sts. In 1903, this company merged with the California Gas & Electric Corporation. Previously, in 1901, this company had merged with the San Francisco Gas & Electric Co. founded by Donahue in 1852. to form the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. John Martin, co-founder of the California Gas & Electric Co., was P.G. &. E.'s first Director. Born in Indianapolis in 1858, Martin came west in 1891. Three years later he met Eugene de Sabla, who was planning a mountain powerhouse. As a result of Martin's selling new generators to the new plant, he and de Sabla formed a team. Over the next ten years the two men built power plants and consolidated scattered gas and electric systems. After the consolidation of many of their properties as the California Gas & Electric Corp. in 1901, they continued to expand. By 1905, the company had 19 hydroelectric plants. The unification of many small, competing power companies into a comprehensive system was a significant achievement. The other half of the merger, the San Francisco Gas & Electric Co., involved George H. Roe, who came to California from Canada in 1875 and incorporated the California Electric Light Co. In 1894, when Roe died, this company joined with Peter Donahue's San Francisco Gas Light Co. to form the San Francisco Gas & Electric Co. Finally, in 1905, all of these companies were consolidated under the name, Pacific Gas & Electric Co. John A. Britton, who had been head of the Oakland Gas Light & Heat Co., became P.G. & E.'s first General Manager.

By the 1920s, the first East Bay district headquarters building at 13th and Greve Sts. (now destroyed) was inadequate. The new location chosen by the company at Clay and 17th Sts. reflected the northern expansion of the downtown district during the boom period following the 1906 earthquake and fire. The building was also well located near the 1913 City Hall. Projected at \$318,500, as stated on the 1922 building permit, the new building was one of the costliest projects of that year. As the headquarters for the district, which comprised the East Bay cities of Oakland, Berkeley, San Leandro, Hayward, and parts of Contra Costa County, the building was intended to convey the importance of P.G. & E. in the major East Bay city of Oakland. Yet, architect Charles W. Dickey stated, in P.G. & E.'s magazine, Pacific Service, that his aim was to design "a plain, dignified structure in keeping with the ideals of Pacific Service." Apparently, the design suited his clients very well; the company remained in the building until the mid-1970s when larger quarters were required.

<u>9. Majo</u>	or Bibliogr	<u>aphical</u>	Refer	ences			
Lee H. Newb	ert, "New Home f				: Oaklan	d, Pacific	Service
*Our Colorf	<u>magazine,</u> Cul Past", P.G. &	v.XIII, no.9 E. Progress					
"The Work o	of Charles Willia	m Dickey, Ar	chitect",	Architect	and Eng	ineer, July	1907,pp.35-58
10. Ge	ographica	I Data					
Acreage of nomi	nated property50*	x 150' (0.1	.7 acre)				
Quadrangle nam	e Oakland West,	<u>California</u>			Quadrang	le scale 1:2	4000
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name/title	Sally B. Woodh	oridge. Archi	itectural H	istorian	*		
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organization	N/A	<u>, </u>		date Jul	y 2, 19	85	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
street & number	2273 Vine St.	~		telephone	(415)	848-4356	
city or town	Berkeley,	a ·		state	A	94709	
12. Sta	te Histori	c Prese	rvatio	n Offic	er C	ertifica	ation
The evaluated sig	gnificance of this prop	erty within the st	ate is:				•
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State Historic Pre	eservation Officer sign	ature	KITI	L	Hual	4:	•
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

FOR HCRS USE ONLY RECEIVED DATE ENTERED.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

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PAGE 2

P.G. & E. Building, Oakland, significance, cont'd.: Criterion C:

The P.G. & E. Building was one of only three buildings of comparable scale and design quality built in the central downtown district between 1920 and 1925. The others: the Bank of America Building (originally the Oakland Bank of Savings), designed by C.W. Dickey in 1907 with additions by Dickey & Reed in 1909 and the successor firm of Reed & Corlett in 1922-23; and the Tribune Tower addition of 1922-23 by Edward T. Foulkes were nearby. The former is also a Renaissance Revival building in the Beaux Arts tradition; the latter employs a form and vocabulary of ornament more in keeping with the Gothic Revival style. In fact, only two other skyscrapers of comparable scale were built in the district by 1930: the Central Bank Building, 1925-26, by Kelham and Matthews, and the Financial Center, 1928-29, by Reed & Corlett. Therefore, the subject building is a relatively rare example of its type for this time in this place. Furthermore, the building exterior is unaltered, a rarity in downtown Oakland for older buildings. (The Bank of America building's ground floor has been altered.)

In respect to design, the P.G.& E. building is less historicist than its contemporaries. With its clean massing and restrained Classicism, it points the way to the early Modern buildings of the late 20s and 30s.

The architect, Charles W. Dickey, had a long and distinguished career both in the East Bay and in Honolulu. Dickey was born in Alameda, Calif., in 1871. After graduating from M.I.T. in 1894, he returned to the Bay area and worked for the Reid Bros. in San Francisco until he opened his office in Oakland in 1904. In partnership with William Reed, he designed the aforementioned Oakland Bank of Savings at 1200 Broadway. He also designed the Capwell's Department Store (demolished) and Kahn's Department Store (in restoration) in 1912-13. The Claremont Hotel, one of the East Bay's enduring landmarks, was completed as designed by Dickey in 1915. In 1924, Dickey returned to Honolulu, where he had grown up and where his family lived, to reside and practice there until his death in 1942.

Dickey's work was well published. A lengthy article in the Architect and Engineer, July 1907, credited him with "having left his stamp upon the architecture of the Islands and done more than any one man to raise it to its present high standard." His design for the P.G. & E. Building was also published in the Architect and Engineer in March 1922.

