

**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: 02001256

Date Listed: 10/28/2002

Mountain View Adobe
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]
Signature of the Keeper

10/28/02
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:

The Period of Significance should read: *1934-1952*, as per the narrative text.
[The narrative statement of significance draws the period up to the 50 year mark at 1952.]

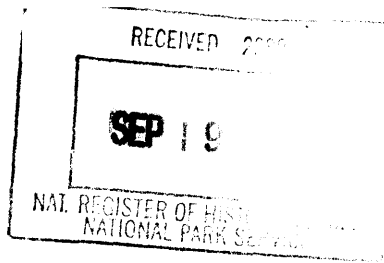
Geographical Data:

The acreage reads: *less than one acre*.
The correct U. T. M. Coordinates are: *10 581770 4139010*
The *Verbal Boundary Description* encompasses the historic main building only, within a rectangular parcel approximately 50' x 40'; the outlying peripheral areas of the property no longer retain integrity and do not contain any significant historic features. [Clarification of VBD.]

These revisions were confirmed with the CA SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



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AUG 08 2002

OHP

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National Park Service

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.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mountain View Adobe
other names/site number The Adobe Building

2. Location

street & number 157 Moffett Boulevard vicinity N/A not for publication
city or town Mountain View
state California code CA county Santa Clara code 085 zip code 94043-4720

3. 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.)

K. Mellan 9/12/02
Signature of certifying official Date
California Office of Historic Preservation
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

4. 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] 10/28/02
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	sites
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	structures
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	objects
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Cat:
- Social
 - Social
 - Social
 - Commerce/Trade
 - Government
 - Recreation and Culture

- Sub:
- Meeting Hall
 - Clubhouse
 - Civic
 - Professional
 - Government Office
 - Auditorium

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Cat:
- Social
 - Social
 - Social

- Sub:
- Meeting Hall
 - Clubhouse
 - Civic

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Spanish Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

roof terra cotta

walls adobe

other _____

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

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.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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)

Social History
Architecture

Period of Significance 1934-1950

Significant Dates 1934

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Don Reinhoel (City Engineer) and the Civil Works Administration

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

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 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
 Other

Name of repository: Mountain View Public Library History Room

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 1/4 acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone 10 Easting 580770 Northing 4139010

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 Jessica E. Kusz/Preservation Specialist (contact Carolyn Kiernat)

organization Page & Turnbull, Inc., Architects date 2/13/02 (modified 6/5/02)

street & number 724 Pine Street telephone (415)362-5154

city or town San Francisco state CA zip code 94108

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 location.
- 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 the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 7 Page 1

Name of Property Mountain View Adobe
County and State Santa Clara, California

Building Narrative

Location

The Mountain View Adobe is located at 157 Moffett Boulevard at the northeast corner of Moffett Boulevard and Central Expressway in Mountain View, California (*see illustration Section 7, Page 4*). Moffett Boulevard leads to Moffett Naval Air Station to the northeast. To the southwest, Moffett Boulevard becomes Castro Street, the central artery of the Mountain View central business district. Upon its construction the Mountain View Adobe established a link between downtown Mountain View and Moffett Field. Downtown Mountain View includes several buildings that represent the earliest development in the area, including the Ames Building at 171 Castro Street, built in 1903, and the Farmers and Merchants State Bank at 201 Castro Street, built in 1910. While this historic district is only a few blocks away from the Mountain View Adobe, the Central Expressway, Caltrain tracks and light rail tracks divide them. A 1930's residential district lies to the east of the site. The Mountain View Adobe project is a part of the city's General Plan for Linear Commercial/Residential Development and the city hopes the rehabilitation and site improvement of the Adobe will spur sensitive development along Moffett Boulevard to the north of the railroad tracks.

Exterior

General Description

The Mountain View Adobe, built in 1934, is a Spanish Revival style one-story adobe building, approximately fifty-four feet square with a gabled timber frame roof covered by red clay tile. In plan the stucco-faced building consists of a large main hall with auxiliary rooms flanking the main hall to the east and west. Built on a concrete foundation, construction of the Mountain View Adobe involved pouring of a concrete frame of columns and beams to support the roof, and the infill of adobe bricks between the columns to create walls on the interior and to cover the exterior. There are ten poured reinforced concrete columns in the adobe, each capped by a flat, formed capital, still visible beneath several layers of plaster and paint. While these columns and capitals are embedded in the wall, they are articulated as ornamental elements. The thick walls are covered in stucco and a gable timber frame roof rests on the concrete frame. The west elevation, which faces Moffett Boulevard, is the principal façade of the Mountain View Adobe and provides

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the main entrance to the building. A large entry porch indicates the main entrance and contains two doors which lead to the main hall. An office is also located on the west side of the building, north of the entry porch. The north elevation has minor fenestration with one door providing access to the main hall. The men's toilet room is also located on this side, as well as a utility shed. On the east elevation, a garden porch with two sets of doors provides access to the main hall. The garden porch opens to a landscaped garden and a parking lot. The women's toilet room and the kitchen are located on either side of the garden porch. The south elevation displays a stepped stucco chimney.

West Elevation

The west elevation is the dominant elevation of the Mountain View Adobe. The main entrance is accessed through the entry porch where two pairs of new wood double doors open into the main interior space. Three adobe columns with wood corbels support the roof of the entry porch. A single door set in a scalloped archway provides access to the office. In the office, three wood casement windows provide light to the interior office space. These windows have four stacked lights and are set in deep unadorned punched openings.

North Elevation

When built, the northern façade of the Mountain View Adobe had a view of Moffett Field to the northeast. A double door, rather grand for this modest building, marks the center of the gabled façade. Today, the view has been obscured by the placement of a building to the north of the adobe building. The two large french doors with an eight-light transom open into the main hall. The door protrudes about eighteen inches from the face of the building, topped with a cornice and a hipped roof. There is a low concrete watertable about a foot above the ground. To the east of the door the men's toilet room protrudes seven feet from the face of the building. A single casement window is located on the eastern wall of the extension. Located on the western side of the north elevation is an original casement window for the office space.

East Elevation

On the east elevation two sets of double doors open from the main hall onto the garden porch. The garden porch is flanked by two rooms, a women's toilet room to the south and a kitchen and men's toilet room to the north. The women's toilet room contains one large multi-light stationary

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window. The kitchen contains two casement windows. On the southern end of the east façade, an original casement window has been retained while the others are new, but match the original in size, color and design. The men's toilet room has one small window on the east elevation. Though the men's toilet room was an early addition to the structure, it maintains the same roof slope as the rest of the building. The eave on this elevation is built on an original stepped wood fascia that is set into the adobe and concrete wall. Before the restoration, the east elevation of the Mountain View Adobe looked out on a parking lot and a plot of grass. Today, the previously enclosed garden porch has been opened and a tile walkway leads to a landscaped garden and garden/tool shed.

South Elevation

On the south elevation the wall rises to meet the center ridge of the gable roof and a wide, stepped stucco chimney projects from the middle of the elevation. This chimney, protruding about two feet from the face of the building, steps in four times and ends in a brick cap about a foot above the ridge of the roof. While lacking in ornament, a corbel steps between the face of the wall and the slightly overhanging roof tiles. In time, the corbel has become layered with stucco and paint, obscuring the articulated steps into a simple bulge.

Interior

Main Hall

The two sets of double doors off of the entry porch provide access to the main hall, the primary space in the adobe building (see *illustrations on Section 7, Page 4 and 5*). This room has maintained its integrity over time, with few reductive changes. The walls are the original adobe and concrete, now coated with cementitious plaster. The space rises to the ridge of the roof, exposing the three timber trusses that support the gable.

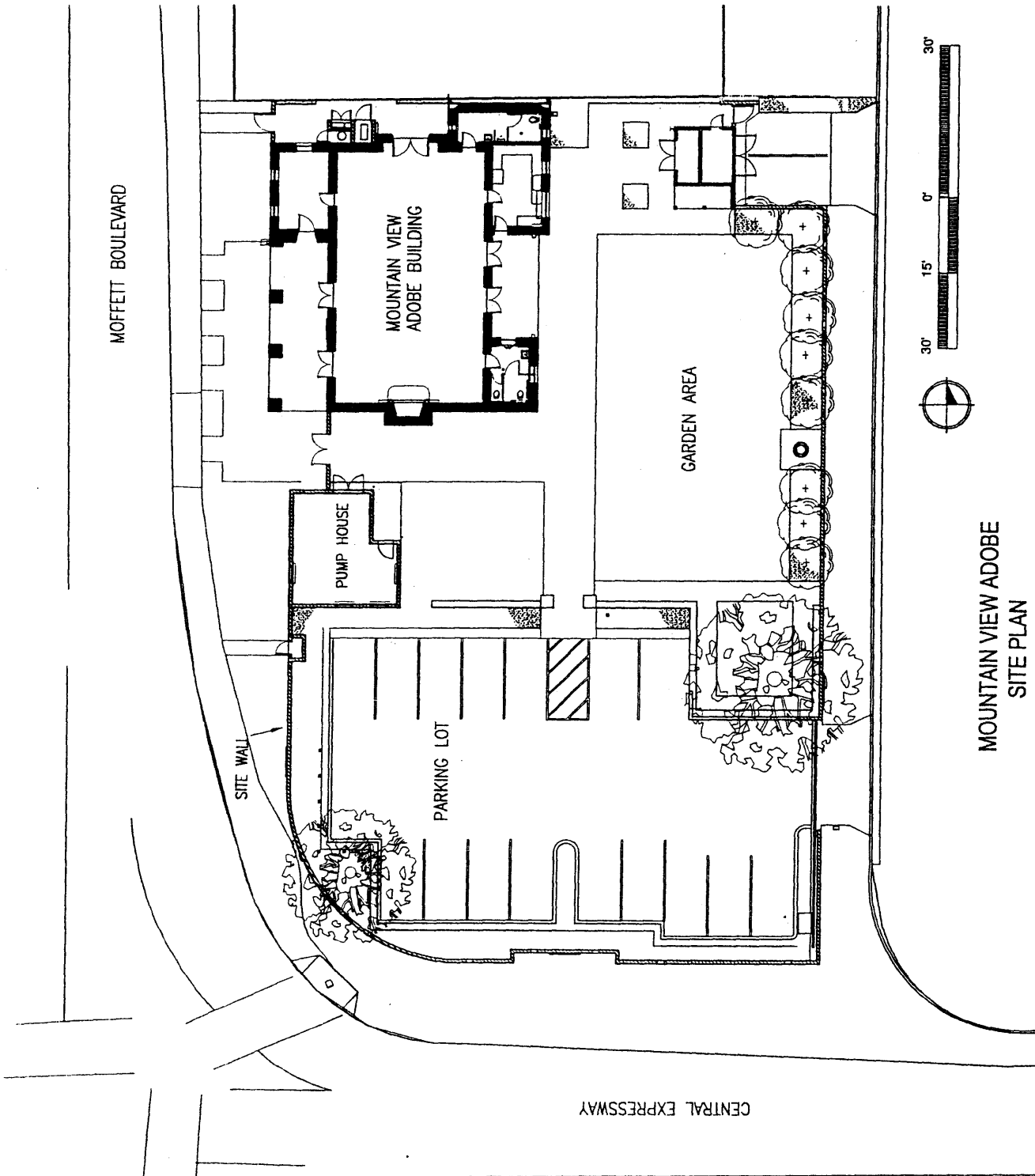
The roof has been stabilized. Above the concrete bond beam the adobe bricks have been stabilized in order to tie the roof into the adobe walls. Wood flooring is set on sleepers over a concrete slab. The western wall of the room is marked by two double doors connecting it to the

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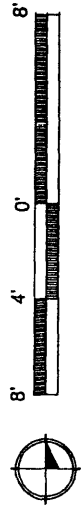
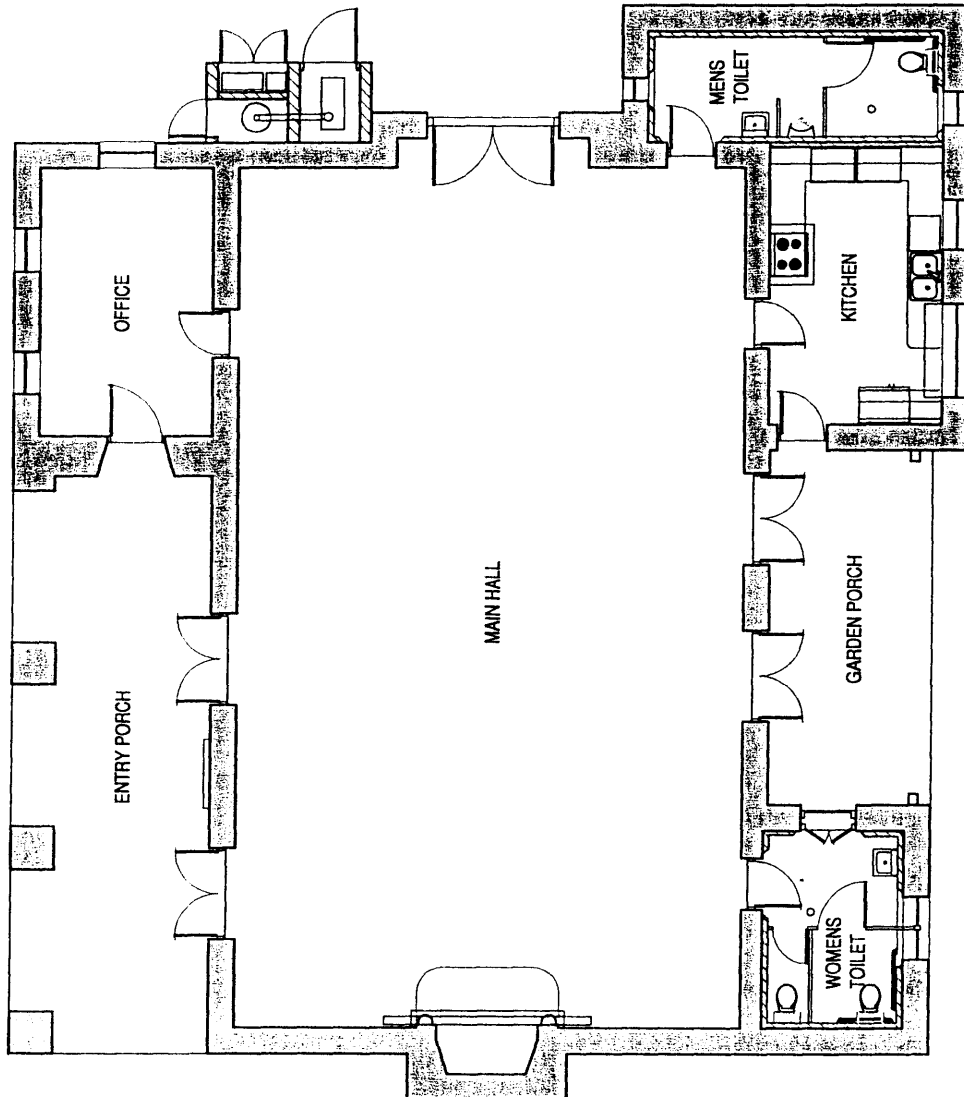
MOUNTAIN VIEW ADOBE
SITE PLAN

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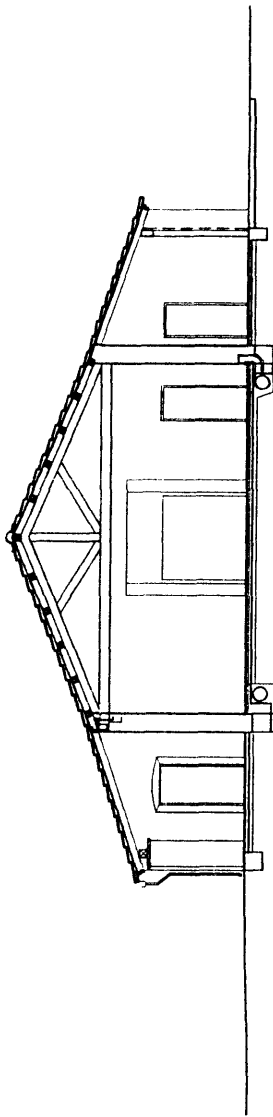
MOUNTAIN VIEW ADOBE
FLOOR PLAN

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National Park Service

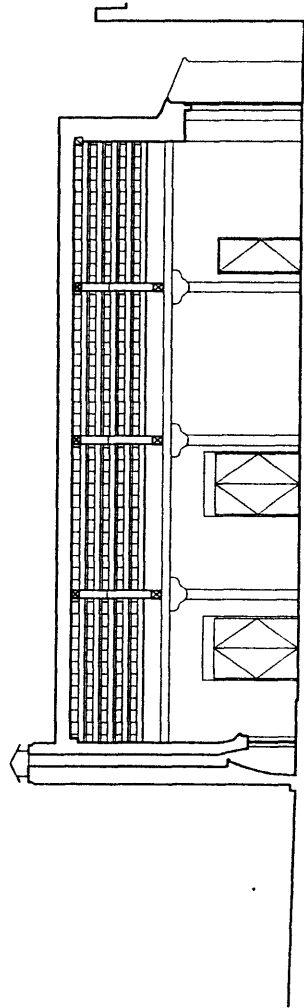
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TRANSVERSE SECTION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



MOUNTAIN VIEW ADOBE
SECTIONS

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entry porch, and a single door leading into the office. A simple and distinguished fireplace occupies the southern wall of the room. A hood and cornice cover the simple brick hearth that extends in a semicircle into the main room. New glass doors now enclose the fireplace. The eastern wall of the room is marked by two double doors leading to the garden porch and two single doors on either side of the porch. The single door to the south leads to the women's toilet room and the other single door to the north leads to the kitchen. A set of double doors take up the center of the northern wall of the main room, while a single door east of these leads to the men's toilet room.

Entry porch

The entry porch retains the original concrete floor, which is painted gray. The three doors on this elevation are wood plank which mimic the original doors in size, color, and design. The north doorway, which leads to the office space, is set in a scalloped arched opening. Three columns and a pilaster support a large, hand-hewn timber beam, which supports the mission tile roof at the front porch.

Office

To the north of the entry porch is the office space for the building. The door opening into the space is set into the deep adobe wall. The floor is wood and three casement windows open into the space. The ceiling is exposed wood plank and beam.

Garden porch

The garden porch opens into the landscaped garden area. Two doors open from the main hall into the garden porch. A shed roof covers the garden porch with an exposed wood plank and beam ceiling. These two wood plank doors match the original in color, size and design. An original door on the south side of the porch has been fixed closed as it is part of the wall of the women's toilet room. Another door leads from the kitchen into the garden porch area. The floor of the garden porch is concrete which has been painted gray.

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Women's Toilet Room

The third, eastern bay of the Mountain View Adobe contains restrooms and a kitchen. To the south, the women's toilet is entered from the main room through an original door with *senoras* carved into it. The original adobe walls are partially covered with the resilient paneling and the room rises to the height of the roof, exposing the rafters and roof deck.

Kitchen

The kitchen lies to the north of the garden porch. The floor is painted concrete and the walls are painted adobe and concrete. The north interior wall in the kitchen was finished with beaded tongue and groove paneling that remains today. The ceiling is open to the original hand-hewn rafters, but they have been painted white. One door, original, leads to the main hall, while a second leads to the garden porch. The new catering kitchen features new fixtures such as sink, stove, refrigerator and cabinets which have replaced the original kitchen fixtures.

Men's Toilet Room

The men's toilet room lies to the north of the kitchen, accessed through an original door from the main hall. The men's toilet has two windows, on the east and west walls. The western window, fixed wood with four stacked lights, is original. Like the women's toilet, the men's toilet retains its original floor, but all the fixtures are new. The walls are resilient paneling. Of particular historic interest are the bathroom doors in this space. The doors are original plank doors with *senors* carved into the wood.

Landscaped Garden and Parking lot

The garden porch opens to a tile walkway, garden, fountain and a garden shed. The entire site is surrounded by a 6-foot plastered concrete block wall with decorative tile openings which follows the original wall. The parking lot within this wall sits where the original reservoir was located. A low wall separates the parking lot from the garden area. The garden area is separated from the adobe building by a tile walkway which leads past the new pumphouse to an exit gate.

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Pumphouse

The new pumphouse is a simple gabled concrete block structure roofed with clay tiles. One door leads to the interior of the space which is used for storage purposes. Two casement windows are located on the south elevation along with brick screen openings and decorative tile screens on the east and west elevation.

Garden shed

The new garden shed is located nearby the east entrance to the adobe building. The building is a small gabled structure with a clay tile roof. The building serves to store the gardening equipment for the landscaped area.

Construction History

The Mountain View Adobe is located on land that in the late 1920s was occupied by a city reservoir. In 1929, Wallace and Alice Angelo deeded the city the site for ten dollars and the next year the city built a water well, pump and reservoir on a portion of the site south of where the Mountain View Adobe stands. In 1930, a simple frame pump station building was built over the well. This reservoir became the main water source for the city of Mountain View. In the 1930s the need for a community building prompted the city to consider the reservoir site. In 1934, construction began on the community center located next to the reservoir and pumphouse. When the Mountain View Adobe was built, the pumphouse was given a layer of adobe block to harmonize it with the larger building.

The Mountain View Adobe was designed by City Engineer Don Reinhoel and funded with \$1,100 worth of bonds issued by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. The project was meant to both provide the city with a meeting place and to provide employment during the Depression. The *Mountain View Register-Leader* noted that "The young men of the Junior Chamber of Commerce certainly deserve the utmost commendation and appreciation of the rest of the community for the splendid spirit of progress and enterprise they have manifested in this project, which they have carried on under the most trying and discouraging of circumstances. The Jr. Chamber of

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Commerce has donated its time and money to see completion of the building as well as Don Reinhoel, city engineer, who has labored all his spare time for months in order to keep the work going. Without his technical knowledge and generous donations of his own spare time, the building would have never been finished.”¹ Don Reinhoel was also instrumental in the promotion of adobe construction, testing bricks at Stanford with an engineering professor to establish the proper brick formula for construction. In September 1934, the walls of the Mountain View Adobe were completed and a Junior Chamber of Commerce meeting was held in the unroofed building. PG&E donated labor and equipment to install the sanitary sewer line just in time for the formal dedication. In December 1934 the *Mountain View Register- Leader* reported that the Junior Chamber of Commerce formally presented the keys of the new ‘Community House’ to the city. “The public is invited to inspect the building. It will be well worth seeing, as there is nothing like this building anywhere. Fundamentally, it is adobe, but the walls of adobe bricks made on the premises are reinforced with steel and concrete, and the outer walls have a cement dash to preserve the adobe. The interior is finished in hand wrought wood and iron. A great fireplace at the one end of the main hall invites the visitor to “pull up a chair” and stay a while. The building is illuminated by electricity from cunningly wrought iron candelabra and fixture, the like of which will not be found anywhere in this country. After construction, little money remained to roof the structure, so while the wide concrete columns could support heavy clay tiles, the roof was covered with a paper composite. The city was, however, able to furnish the building with hardwood floors, oak doors, wooden casement windows and wrought iron fixtures.”² An adobe wall was built to encompass the site screening the reservoir, and adjoining the front façade of the pumphouse and the community center. In 1935, the community raised funds, to replace the modest temporary roof with a clay tile roof.

Continued use and changing needs led to the alteration of the Mountain View Adobe and its site. In the 1950’s the Adobe housed the city’s recreation department, and the space was modified to accommodate its new use. The front porch was enclosed to create a foyer and an additional office and the garden porch was enclosed, creating a storage area. These projects created needed space, but eliminated most of the natural light in the main hall, making the central space dependent on artificial light. While the additions ended the open relationship the Adobe had once had with its site, the site had changed apace. In 1965 the Central Expressway to the south of the

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Adobe was widened. To accommodate this, the reservoir shrank and the adobe wall that surrounded the site was removed. A new chain link fence was erected to separate the community center and pumphouse from the busy road. In 1984 the city discontinued using the reservoir and in 1997 the pumphouse was removed.

The exterior of the building was altered due to the installation of a new heating and air conditioning system. This system did much to damage the appearance of both the exterior and interior of the building. Large intake and exhaust vents obscured the clay tile roofline on the east slope. On the interior, air was distributed through an exposed duct that ran the length of the main hall. The interior was further changed in 1974 when the building became home to the City of Mountain View's Senior Nutrition Program, serving a daily lunch to older residents. This program required updating the kitchen, adding a large vent over the stove, and adding storage closets in the rear storage area. Community use of the Adobe declined and in 1987 the building was closed as a result of California's Unreinforced Masonry Building Law (URM).

Today, the Mountain View Adobe has been carefully restored back to its 1934 appearance. The exterior alterations such as the enclosed entry and garden porch have been opened once again. On the interior, new wood floors have been installed and new french doors have been restored. The HVAC system has been installed under the wood floor, allowing for an unobstructed roofline and an interior free of unsightly ducts and equipment. The kitchen has been remodeled to accommodate a new catering kitchen and the bathrooms are ADA accessible. The demolished pumphouse has been rebuilt based on historic photographs and drawings. It currently serves as a storage area and may be converted into office space in the future. The site has also been successfully restored including the garden area with a grass lawn, new plantings, and a fountain. A new wall surrounds the site which matches the character of the adobe buildings and creates a private outdoor space for gatherings.

Building Alterations

The Mountain View Adobe has undergone many minor alterations since its initial construction. Most of the alterations took place in the 1950s, when the entry porch was enclosed to create an

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interior foyer and lounge area and the garden porch was enclosed to create a storage area. In the entry porch, new walls spanning between the original thick columns, were built of wood frame with stucco on the exterior and gypsum board on the interior. A set of double doors was installed in the central bay of the porch and sliding aluminum windows were set in the two side bays. Beyond the loss of the original doors, the wood frame addition had little impact on the original building fabric, as it simply spanned between the original pillars. On the east elevation, alterations enclosed the garden porch and changed the roof line. Historic photographs suggest that a set of French doors may have originally been in place on the north elevation.

In 1965 the Central Expressway to the south of the Mountain View Adobe was widened. To accommodate this, the adobe wall that surrounded the site was removed. A new chain link fence was erected to separate the community center and pumphouse from the busy road. In 1984 the city discontinued using the reservoir and in 1997 the pumphouse was removed. By this time, the

Mountain View Adobe, once an inviting community building set within a walled garden, became a walled-off building set between parking and empty lawn, isolated and unprotected from busy thoroughfares.

The following chronology highlights the important community events at the Mountain View Adobe:

December 14, 1934 – Grand opening and dedication of Mountain View Community Center.

1934-1941- Junior Chamber of Commerce, along with other civic groups and service clubs, held regular meetings Adobe Building.

May 1, 1935 - Deputy Tax Assessor for Mountain View and Sunnyvale opened an office at the Mountain View Adobe.

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1935- The community raised funds to add the tile roof which had been deleted previously due to lack of funds.

1941-1944- During WWII, the Adobe Building became the Soldiers' Lounge and USO Peninsula Hospitality House serving active duty personnel and veterans.

1943- Along with Soldiers Lounge the building was also occupied by American Legion, Post 248. They became an anchor tenant, coordinating rentals and scheduling meetings for a wide variety of organizations.

1944- Mountain View Adobe was known as the Eagles Shack teen center, hosting High School dances and sock-hops.

1946- The Mountain View Chamber of Commerce utilized the Mountain View Adobe and sponsored Youth Meetings and other activities. Dana Street PTA also held meetings at the Adobe during this time.

Late 1940s- Mountain View Adobe becomes a popular wedding venue.

1949 - 1953- Mountain View Adobe was leased to the State of California as the Temporary Armory for Battery B 637th Field Artillery Battalion. This became the first National Guard in Mountain View.

1950s- American Legion meetings, Eagles' Shack Friday and Saturday night dances, and National Guard activities continued at the Mountain View Adobe along with use by community groups, including: the Fleet Reserve Association, Rotary Club, Kiwanis, the Native Sons, and later the Mountain View Pioneer and Historic Association.

1959- Mountain View Adobe was remodeled to accommodate the Mountain View Recreation Department. Front porch enclosed, office partitioned and garden was converted into paved parking and a playground.

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1964- Recreational programs and activities were held at the 'Recreation Department Adobe' site, utilized by community organizations and clubs, private rental events, and a variety of classes including Tiny Tots.

1960s -1976 -Modifications were made to the kitchen and rear porch to accommodate food preparation and storage for the Senior Nutrition Program run by the Community Services Agency of Mountain View & Los Altos, and the City of Mountain View.

1970s and 1980s- Adobe was referred to as the 'City-owned Meeting Room' or 'Adobe Shack', having lost much of the grace and elegance of the original design to renovation and remodeling, but continued as a popular public meeting place, party and reception venue, and home to several civic organizations until 1987.

1987-The City of Mountain View was forced to close the Mountain View Adobe to comply with the new building regulations, and the building was left vacant until structural strengthening work could be accomplished.

1995-'Save the Adobe' campaign initiated when City of Mountain View alerts the public of intention to raze the building and sell the site. The campaign received hundreds of postcards filled with memories and stories about the Mountain View Adobe Building, in support of its preservation and restoration.

October 10, 1998-The City Council formally added the Adobe Building to the Historical Resources List and approved the restoration project in 1999.

September 29, 2001- Formal dedication of the 'Historic Adobe Building.' The property was restored to its 1935 appearance.

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2001 Rehabilitation

In 2001, the Adobe Building was returned to its original 1934 appearance. The Mountain View Adobe maintains its original plan with a large main hall and a front porch on the west providing the main entrance to the building. The entry porch is covered by a gable roof which is supported by three original adobe piers. These piers and the walls of the front porch were previously filled-in to create the enclosed space. On the east elevation, a small shed roof addition has been removed and the garden porch has been restored. The aluminum windows have been replaced with wood casement windows to match the original. The metal doors which were installed on the west elevation have been removed and wood doors have been installed. The double doors on the north elevation have been replaced with french doors that currently provide access to the utility shed area. The roof and wood trusses have been stabilized and the roof sheathing replaced. The original hand-packed clay tiles were salvaged and reinstalled on the upper layer, while newer tiles were installed beneath them.

Many of the changes that were made during the 2001 rehabilitation involved removal of non-original fabric and non-historic additions to the building. Most of the building's original fabric was left in place during the rehabilitation effort and, as a result, the original fabric of the Mountain View Adobe remains almost entirely intact in 2001. Original elements that were maintained during the rehabilitation include the roof tiles, timbers for beams, rafters, purlins, bolts, adobe walls, windows, many doors, the fireplace mantle (with new doors), and ceiling hooks. The original adobe walls, in particular, have been retained. The original adobe walls have been patched and repaired, where needed, but no adobe walls were removed or altered during the course of the 2001 rehabilitation efforts. Both the interior and the exterior of the building exhibit historic fabric as it was constructed in 1934.

New features such as light sconces and windows (where historic windows did not exist) are replicas of originals. The building is now surrounded with a new site wall and a landscaped garden and fountain which retain the historic setting of the Mountain View Adobe.

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¹ "New Adobe Community Building Nearing Completion and a Meeting Will Be Held Next Week," *Mountain View Register-Leader*, September 14, 1934, p. 1.

² "Opening of New Community House To Begin With Chamber of Commerce Banquet This Thursday Evening," *Mountain View Register-Leader*, December 14, 1934, p. 1.

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Statement of Significance

Period of Significance

The period of significance for the Mountain View Adobe begins with construction in 1934 and ends in 1952, fifty years prior to this application for listing in the National Register. The period of significance is based on the contribution the building made to the Mountain View community between the 1930s and 1950 and on its 1930s construction method. With the restoration of the property in 2001 to its original 1935 appearance, the Mountain View Adobe is able to convey its association with the significant historic period.

Statement of Significance

The Mountain View Adobe is significant under Criterion A [Event-Social History, Community Development] and Criterion C [Design/Construction-Architecture]. Under Criterion A, the Mountain View Adobe is significant for its continued role as a public building central to the development of the Mountain View community and as a building constructed under the Civil Works Administration. The building is also significant under Criterion C: Design/Construction, because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a 1930s community building type, of adobe and concrete construction.

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Criterion A

Across the United States, the social phenomena of the 1930s Depression continues to be reflected in tangible elements such as buildings, roads, and bridges constructed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Public Works Administration (PWA) and the Civil Works Administration (CWA). These projects affirm the dedication and labor of the communities in which they were constructed. The Mountain View Adobe is an intact example of these relief efforts and the ensuing work.

Mountain View History

For centuries before the 1840s, the area which was to become Mountain View was inhabited by Ohlone Indians. During the Spanish period (1777-1834), the area was part of Mission Santa Clara lands and in the Mexican period (1834-1846) ranchos owned by the Castro family occupied most of Mountain View. In the 1850s, the town of Mountain View began as a stop on the Butterfield Stage Line, which eventually became the Campbell Station, and included a large hotel, a saloon and a barn. When the San Francisco-San Jose Railroad was opened in 1864, the train route lay a mile northwest of the town. The mile between the stage stop and the railroad stop created two separate Mountain View towns, 'Old' Mountain View and 'New' Mountain View. The railroad stop at 'New Mountain View' would become the dominant town as the railroad grew more prosperous and efficient. 'Old' Mountain View would eventually be incorporated into 'New' Mountain View. Mountain View would continue to develop into a farming and business community, expanding further with the addition of educational and religious facilities.

The unincorporated town of Mountain View continued to grow in the late 1800s, particularly around the train tracks, where new businesses and industries developed and gradually matured into downtown Mountain View. As agricultural uses began to intensify, Mountain View's growth was marked by official incorporation as a city on November 7, 1902. Downtown became a thriving area as the town grew significantly between 1902 and 1930.

As the country entered into the Depression in the 1930s, a new Naval base, the Sunnyvale Naval Air Station, was being erected. The construction of the base and its huge hangar for the dirigible,

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U.S.S. Macon, would bring needed jobs to the area. The Mountain View Adobe was built during this period in an effort by the Civil Works Administration to provide jobs during the winter months. Moffett Boulevard, the street on which the Mountain View Adobe is located, led directly to the new base and was lined with restaurants and bars to serve the base, which was re-named Moffett Field. This street, Moffett Boulevard, would become a main thoroughfare in Mountain View. The construction of the Mountain View Adobe was part of an evolution that linked Moffett Field to Mountain View's downtown area. Moffett Boulevard provided this connection as a main thoroughfare between both destinations.

Between the 1930s and the 1950s, Mountain View evolved from small town to mid-size city, supporting agricultural operations but also moving towards the high-tech industry. Development continued and by the 1960s and 1970s, new construction, new freeways and widening of roads marked the expansion of Mountain View. Many neighborhoods were altered by the widening of roads, including the area adjacent to the Mountain View Adobe. During this period, the site wall of the Mountain View Adobe was removed for expansion of the Central Expressway. At this time, the public was beginning to abandon the downtown area and began to frequent suburban malls in the area. During the 1980s and 1990s, the economic impact of 'Silicon Valley' became a reality, changing the landscape from agricultural fields to high-tech industrial areas. In the late 1990s, along with movement toward the high-tech industry, came a resurgence of interest in the downtown. A revitalization plan was put in place implementing new trees, widening of sidewalks, a new City Hall, and a new Center for the Performing Arts, all in an effort to increase interest in the downtown area. Today, the downtown is a vibrant area with shops, restaurants and a new library. The Mountain View Adobe further evidence of the resurgence of the downtown.

Civil Works Administration

On November 9, 1933 under the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act, President Franklin Roosevelt established the Civil Works Administration (CWA) and pledged to provide public jobs for 4 million people within 30 days. As a temporary relief program, the CWA was intended to

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help the unemployed get through the winter until the Public Works Administration (PWA) program was finalized. While the CWA was focused on temporary relief, the PWA was a New Deal recovery program focused on creating long-term employment and economic stability.

In the hope of promoting and stabilizing employment and purchasing power, the PWA was developed to administer the construction of various public works, such as public buildings, bridges, dams, and housing developments, and to make loans to states and municipalities for similar projects. However, by the winter of 1933 the Public Works Administration was still not completely functioning and a temporary relief program, Civil Works Administration, was implemented. The CWA acted as a temporary relief program to sustain communities with small projects until the PWA could become fully functioning.

Along with winter work relief, the CWA was implemented in order to eliminate time-consuming procedures of case work and elaborate planning that had plagued other federal relief programs during the Depression. This speed may have caused the quick demise of the program, which did not have time to fully develop after its inauguration. Problems within the program included disbursement of funds and paychecks, poor project organization and a shortage of commercial supply of small tools and equipment.

The program was to provide work at regular wages for four million unemployed people in as short a time as possible, thereby stimulating purchasing power through earnings and by purchase of the materials for the projects.¹ The program was started in November with \$400 million transfer of funds from the PWA and the following February, Congress gave additional funding. Across the country, nine million eventually applied for the positions which were advertised in the newspaper during the last week in November.²

The CWA regulations closely followed the model of the PWA, specifically favoring ex-service men with co-dependents, non-service men with the same qualifications, followed by able-bodied ex-veterans with no dependents, and last, married men who had not seen military duty.³ The

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CWA differed from the PWA by operating via 'force account', where the federal government did the planning, purchasing, hiring, and firing, while the PWA sub-contracted to private firms in the construction industry. The program was administered through State and local Civil Works Administrations.

According to the book, *Spending to Save*, the CWA was successful due to the fact that it provided 'jobs on a work programs' as opposed to 'work relief'. Work relief provided employment but need was still determined by a social worker. The 'jobs on a work program' did not involve a social worker and the worker was paid in wages. The 'jobs on a work program' granted the employee autonomy, something which the work relief program didn't accomplish.⁴ The success of the CWA program was based on quick employment for earned wages, incorporating projects that could be quickly initiated with limited planning and preparation, and providing employment for unskilled or semi-skilled workers.

Other New Deal relief and recovery agencies included the Works Progress Administration (WPA), the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), the National Youth Administration (NYA), the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) and the National Recovery Administration (NRA).

Projects

Projects began quickly upon creation of the CWA program. The preliminary projects by the CWA were limited to general construction purposes including planning projects for upcoming construction work. Regulations required that all projects should be operated on public property, be undertaken quickly and should be socially and economically desirable. Over half the projects involved repair or construction of public buildings. These types of construction projects could be initiated quickly, required a minimum of planning and preparation, and provided employment for a large number of unskilled or semi-skilled persons. Other CWA projects involved erosion control, irrigation, landscaping park projects and building or improving 255,000 miles of road, laying over 11.5 million feet of sewer pipe, repairing or constructing over 60,500 buildings, building or improving 5,000 parks and airports.⁵ Teachers were also hired working for rural schools and artists were hired to create murals in post offices and other government buildings. The CWA program reached its peak in mid-January 1934.

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CWA Building Production,
California

In the State of California 160,000 people were to be put to work through the CWA, 70,000 were transferred from other relief rolls to the Civil Works Projects.⁶ The speed at which these people were employed led to problems within the organization. Providing tools and permanent work proved a difficult task which was accompanied by much public criticism, but putting people to work was the principal objective of the CWA program. The CWA concentrated on community and civic improvements, such as the Mountain View Adobe. Public school districts, municipalities, counties and the state received direct assistance through the CWA program. In the 19 weeks of its existence in California, the Civil Works program employed 162,563 men and women, and distributed approximately \$41,000,000.00. According to the *Summary of CWA Services for California*, the CWA program rescued over four million people from a winter of destitution and despair, gave them tools for their empty hands, money in their pockets and hope in their hearts.⁷

Mountain View

At the height of the CWA program, 2813 people were employed in Santa Clara County. In Mountain View, few buildings were constructed by the CWA aside from Mountain View Adobe. This was most likely due to the short-lived nature of the program, which did not allow for many structures to be built. The Mountain View Adobe project employed forty-five or more men for a number of weeks.

Construction was halted in spring due to controversy about building use. Concern about use of the building began when a community member accused the Chamber of Commerce of utilizing public funds for a private venture. Work was stopped and 45 men were put out of work. A week later, after a city council meeting, the conflict was resolved and work continued on the building.

On March 31st, the CWA program ceased and workers transferred to the State Emergency Relief Administration (SERA). This transfer to new program rolls proved to be unfavorable for the Mountain View Adobe. The short duration of the CWA and shift to becoming a SERA project proved to be a problem for the workers and, ultimately, the construction of the building. According to the *Mountain View Register-Leader* newspaper article dated September 14, 1934, "work has

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progressed slowly and there are no funds anywhere available to complete the building as it ought to be completed. Due to lack of funds, instead the tile roof would be constructed of a much cheaper material and the floors of concrete or inexpensive lumber."⁸ Since SERA granted funds for labor but not for materials, the tile roof originally intended and budgeted under the CWA project was deleted.

Construction of the building was resumed in June. However, in order to complete the building, many of the Junior Chamber of Commerce members donated their own time and money. Even the City Engineer is noted as spending all of his spare time on project. In September 1934 the first event held in the "New Adobe," with no roof, or floors, and no tables or chairs, was the regular monthly meeting of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. They decided that a simple composition roof would have to be built until fundraising efforts could pay for roof tiles. In 1935, the community raised funds and added the tile roof. PG&E donated labor and equipment to install the sanitary sewer line just in time for the dedication. In December 1934 the *Mountain View Register- Leader* reported that the Junior Chamber of Commerce formally presented the keys of the new 'Community House' to the city.

Program Demise

Continuing with the original plans of the program, the Civil Works Administration program began tapering off rapidly as the spring of 1934 approached. For the week ending March 1, employment stood at about 2,900,000; for the week ending March 29, employment had been further cut by one million. By May and June, only a few projects were in operation, and on July 14, 1934 the program officially closed.⁹ As the program tapered off, President Franklin D. Roosevelt announced that CWA projects would be transferred to State Emergency Relief Agencies (SERA). Roosevelt's new relief program intended to supplant the CWA was administered by the Federal Emergency Relief Agency in San Jose, CA. In California, Edward Macauley, the former CWA administrator, assumed charge of the new program.

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Criterion C

The Mountain View Adobe building is significant under Criterion C: Design/Construction as a distinctive surviving example of a 1930s Civil Works Administration (CWA) building and for its method of construction, adobe brick with a concrete frame. Due to the short term of the CWA, few buildings were constructed under the program. The construction type is significant not only because it illustrates a CWA building, but also because it incorporates a method of construction rarely found in 19th century adobe buildings.

Construction Method: Adobe Brick with Concrete Frame

The structural system, concrete frame with adobe brick infill, is significant as this type of construction is not found in earlier adobe buildings. Most adobe structures are of simple adobe brick construction, now referred to as unreinforced masonry buildings. The concrete columns in the Mountain View Adobe provide added structural bracing within the adobe brick walls. In general, the columns are twelve feet apart with adobe brick infill inserted between each column. Each concrete column is one-foot wide and ten-and-a-half feet in height.

The use of adobe as the building material in the Mountain View Adobe construction is attributed to the growing interest in the material beginning in the mid-1920s. At first this impulse was motivated by a sense of nostalgia for Hispanic building traditions, especially in California and the Southwest. However, with the onset of the Depression, adobe construction began to attract the attention of various branches of government, such as the Agriculture Department, the Department of the Interior and several of Franklin Roosevelt's "Alphabet" agencies. Adobe received serious study during the Depression because of its inexpensive nature and relative ease of construction. During the Depression, the WPA made wide use of adobe and rammed earth in construction of

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homes and public buildings. This is illustrated in New Mexico where the WPA supervised the construction of 40 small adobe houses and an elementary school at Bosque Farms. In the 1930s, many of the New Mexico State Fair buildings in Albuquerque were also built of adobe. In Northern California, the WPA supervised the construction of adobe buildings at the Burton Park Adobe in San Carlos, CA and at the Castro Valley Art Center in Castro Valley, CA. In 1929, adobe use was promoted by the University of California at Berkeley Department of Agriculture Experiment Station in the bulletin '*Adobe Construction*'. This bulletin provided a guide for construction of adobe building, taking into consideration earthquakes and recommending concrete foundations and reinforced concrete bond beams at the top of walls. The bulletin also presented adobe houses constructed by private citizens, for example the Smith house in Yuba City built in 1927, which won first prize in the National Better Homes in America contest.¹⁰ These examples are only a few of the many private adobe homes built throughout California attesting to the 1930s resurgence of adobe as a building material. Indeed, the CWA welcomed the use of adobe construction as it harmonized with the goals of organization. These goals emphasized projects that were quickly planned and constructed yet provided work for a large number of unskilled or semi-skilled persons.

As interest in adobe increased, so too did the insertion of concrete into the adobe building form. The use of concrete is attributed to the popularity of the material in the 1930s and its reinforcing properties. The use of concrete in the United States began in the 1850s, but was not widely accepted until the 1880s when reinforced concrete was introduced. The innovations introduced by Ernest L. Ransome allowed for a cheaper and more reliable type of reinforced concrete leading to the greatly increased acceptance of the material after 1900. By the 1920s and 1930s, concrete was adopted as a structural and design material, exhibited in such structures as the Hoover Dam and Frank Lloyd Wright's "Fallingwater". Inserted into the adobe form, concrete served as a replacement for wood or stone in foundations, lintels and bond beams. This is evident in such buildings as the 1929 Walter Richardson residence in Pasadena by Henry Greene. In this example, the house is constructed of adobe bricks with concrete lintels, headers and includes a massive concrete bond-beam tying the entire structure together. Other Works Progress Administration divisions, such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), utilized concrete in their reconstruction projects. This is demonstrated in the 1933 reconstruction of La Purisima Mission

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State Historic Park. At La Purisima Mission State Historic Park, concrete was used to stabilize historic adobe brick walls with new adobe bricks.

Although many buildings have been identified that utilize concrete in various architectural elements, few examples exist which incorporate a concrete frame with adobe infill.¹¹ The scarcity of this type of construction illustrates the rarity of the Mountain View Adobe. The use of concrete frame construction, which generally utilized brick or hollow clay tile as infill, was easily adapted to different building types as illustrated by the Mountain View Adobe. In Mountain View, the brick or hollow clay tile was simply substituted with adobe. Although the progression in building technology can account for the use of concrete frame with adobe, seismic strengthening may also provide an answer. Due to the unpredictable nature of adobe bricks in an earthquake, concrete was integrated to form a stronger bracing for the building. This may have been required by building codes which mandated stricter seismic regulations. After the Long Beach, California earthquake in 1933, earthquake resistant construction was required by the Field Act following major structural failure of unreinforced masonry school buildings. This 1933 earthquake was influential because it caused the adoption of seismic code provisions in American building codes. Most likely this regulation was applied to other public buildings aside from schools. New building codes for seismic strengthening may have influenced the concrete frame and adobe infill construction seen at the Mountain View Adobe.

The method of combining concrete columns with adobe brick proves to be an effective and progressive type of construction. As these examples illustrate, the evolution from adobe brick walls with concrete elements to a concrete frame with adobe infill was a natural progression in building technology.

Community Use

Traditionally, community centers have provided local citizens with a secular meeting site. These centers often supported cohesion of the community and provided a free or low cost venue for

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such groups as club organizations, school groups, or youth clubs. These groups often made cultural and civic contributions to the community and their presence supported the development of the town. As the only community center in Mountain View, the Mountain View Adobe played an important role in the development of the community. This community center provided not only a meeting place for groups and social activity, but became a focus of community life.

This building type became part of the common cultural fabric as economic and social needs shifted in a community. In the early 1900s, this shift entailed changes to the family and religious life to the extent that community centers became a necessity. Along with community centers, buildings such as social halls, clubhouses, gymnasiums, and park structures provided a social or physical outlet for local citizens. By utilizing these various buildings a community was able to unite and sustain itself. Many of these buildings, were modest in design and plan, constructed simply to fulfill a basic need for work and recreation. A characteristic community building found throughout the United States is the YMCA. These building were simple in design providing facilities for recreational, education, dormitory, club and cultural activities. In general, the plan for various community buildings were similar, incorporating a central meeting hall flanked by a kitchen, office, restrooms and some type of outdoor space. These building exhibit a utilitarian plan which accommodated a combination of functions for community use.

In the 1930s, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, along with the municipality, recognized the need for a community center in Mountain View and applied for Public Works Administration funds for its construction. The planned community center would become the headquarters for the Junior Chamber of Commerce, as well as a meeting space for the community. The construction of the building would also provide much needed jobs. The Junior Chamber of Commerce worked with the City Engineer to obtain federal Civil Works Administration funds to build the community center. The city already owned the land which had previously been acquired for the city's water system. A well, pump station and large reinforced concrete reservoir were installed in 1930 to serve the needs of the growing downtown. This land would become the site for the Mountain View Adobe.

The original plan for the site was to name the building the 'Junior Chamber of Commerce Building'. However, as adobe blocks were being made in January 1934, the building name was

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modified to the Adobe Club House. When concern was raised that the name 'Club House' depicted a private rather than a public building, the name was changed once again to the Adobe Community Building. The construction of the Adobe Community Building was publicly funded by the CWA, a federal agency under the Works Progress Administration and eventually completed under State Emergency Relief Agencies (SERA).

In anticipation of the building's completion, the *Mountain View Register-Leader* noted in September 1934, that the new Adobe Building was the only building able to serve the Mountain View community, the article reads "there is no other community building [besides the Adobe Building] since the Legion Building has been taken away from us."¹² The American Legion Building was constructed in 1932 and was soon sold to the Masons and utilized as the Masonic

Lodge. In Mountain View, the Mountain View Adobe was the principal building for community use. In December of 1934, the Adobe officially opened to the public after three days of luncheons, dinners and dances. At this time, the *Mountain View Register-Leader* announced that "the building is now available for rental to organizations, clubs, and societies for parties, banquets, dances, etc."¹³ During World War II, the building was utilized as the Service Men's Hospitality Club and for forty years following the end of the war, the adobe provided space for meetings, high school dances, weddings and other large gatherings, public and private.

According to the *Mountain View Register-Leader*, "The building will be available for all local civic purposes and will prove its value to the community more and more as time goes on."¹⁴ From its initial construction until its closure in 1987 due to structural concerns, the Mountain View Adobe played a key role in the civic life of Mountain View and provided a gathering place for the community. Clubs and agencies met regularly and some organizations were born and raised at the Mountain View Adobe. Today, the building remains a visible reminder of this site which was once central to the livelihood of the town.

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¹ United States, Work Projects Administration, *Analysis of Civil Works Program Statistics*, p.5.

² Schwartz, Bonnie, *The Civil Works Administration*, p.13.

³ Schwartz, Bonnie, *The Civil Works Administration*, p.14.

⁴ Harry L. Hopkins, *Spending to Save-The Complete Story of Relief*, p. 114.

⁵ Arthur E. Burns & Edward A. Williams, *Federal Work, Security and Relief Programs*, p. 34.

⁶ United States, Federal Civil Works Administration (in California), *Summary Report, Civil Works Administration activities, State of California, November 27, 1933-March 29, 1934*. p. 15.

⁷ CWA Summary United States, Federal Civil Works Administration (in California), *Summary Report, Civil Works Administration activities, State of California, November 27, 1933-March 29, 1934*. p. 9.

⁸ "New Adobe Community Building Nearing Completion and a Meeting Will Be Held Next Week," *Mountain View Register-Leader*, September 14, 1934, p. 1.

⁹ Arthur E. Burns & Edward A. Williams, *Federal Work, Security and Relief Programs*, p. 30.

¹⁰ Long, J. D. *Adobe Construction-Bulletin 472 University of California, Berkeley, College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station*, p.53.

¹¹ This rare configuration has been difficult to document in other buildings. A search has been made in local and national libraries and other repositories to ascertain whether publications exist that specifically recommend this system for adobe buildings. Sources examined include: technical monographs (i.e. "how to build your own adobe"); reviews of recent adobe construction dwellings in architectural journals like *Architectural Record*; federal and local government technical brochures; WPA and CWA information and reports, corporate literature and local building codes. To date, no documents have emerged that recommend the combined system of concrete frame and adobe infill.

¹² "New Adobe Community Building Nearing Completion and a Meeting Will Be Held Next Week," *Mountain View Register-Leader*, September 14, 1934, p. 1.

¹³ "Junior Chamber Starts Campaign for Civic Center," *Mountain View Register-Leader*, February 16, 1934, p. 1.

¹⁴ "Junior Chamber Starts Campaign for Civic Center," *Mountain View Register-Leader*, February 16, 1934, p. 1.

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Section 10 Page 1

Name of Property Mountain View Adobe
County and State Santa Clara, California

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The Mountain View Adobe is located at 157 Moffett Boulevard at the northeast corner of Moffett Boulevard and the Central Expressway. The property is listed on the County Assessor's Map as parcel number 15844001.

The site lies within a commercial business district, just north of the City of Mountain View's downtown business district and historic neighborhood. The site is bounded by Moffett Boulevard on the west, Central Expressway and Southern Pacific and lightrail lines to the south, Santa Rosa Avenue to the east and commercial enterprises to the north. The Mountain View Adobe building is located on the northwest corner of the parcel.

Boundary Justification

The site plan in Section 7 Page 4 includes the entire parcel that was deeded to the City of Mountain View in 1930s. However, the National Register boundary shown in Section 7 Page 5 encompasses only the historic Adobe Building. While the site has retained its general configuration over the years, the original reservoir and pumphouse that were on the site have been removed. The pumphouse has been reconstructed based on historic drawings and photographs, but no traces of the original reservoir remain.

The Mountain View Adobe building itself retains a high level of integrity and remains in its original configuration with no loss of original adobe walls. Because of this, the boundary for purposes of National Register listing has been defined to encompass only the Adobe Building and not the remainder of the site.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 1

Name of Property Mountain View Adobe
County and State Santa Clara, California

Photographs

Photograph #1

1. Mountain View Adobe
157 Moffett Boulevard
Mountain View, CA
2. Santa Clara County, California
3. Photographer: Alan Geller
4. Photograph date: November 2, 2001
5. Location of original negative: Alan Geller, photographer
1360 Lombard Street
San Francisco, CA 94109
6. View: Main entrance on Moffett Boulevard (camera pointed east).
7. Photograph Number: 1

Photograph #2

1. Mountain View Adobe
157 Moffett Boulevard
Mountain View, CA
 2. Santa Clara County, California
 3. Photographer: Alan Geller
 4. Photograph date: November 2, 2001
 5. Location of original negative: Alan Geller, photographer
1360 Lombard Street
San Francisco, CA 94109
 6. View: East elevation (camera pointed northwest).
 7. Photograph Number: 2
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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 2

Name of Property Mountain View Adobe
County and State Santa Clara, California

Photograph #3

1. Mountain View Adobe
157 Moffett Boulevard
Mountain View, CA
2. Santa Clara County, California
3. Photographer: Alan Geller
4. Photograph date: November 2, 2001
5. Location of original negative: Alan Geller, photographer
1360 Lombard Street
San Francisco, CA 94109
6. View: East elevation (camera pointed west).
7. Photograph Number: 3

Photograph #4

1. Mountain View Adobe
157 Moffett Boulevard
Mountain View, CA
 2. Santa Clara County, California
 3. Photographer: Alan Geller
 4. Photograph date: November 2, 2001
 5. Location of original negative: Alan Geller, photographer
1360 Lombard Street
San Francisco, CA 94109
 6. View: East elevation of Pump House and partial south elevation of Mountain View Adobe
(camera pointed west).
 7. Photograph Number: 4
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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 3

Name of Property Mountain View Adobe
County and State Santa Clara, California

Photograph #5

1. Mountain View Adobe
157 Moffett Boulevard
Mountain View, CA
2. Santa Clara County, California
3. Photographer: Alan Geller
4. Photograph date: November 2, 2001
5. Location of original negative: Alan Geller, photographer
1360 Lombard Street
San Francisco, CA 94109
6. View: Northeast view of garden (camera pointed north).
7. Photograph Number: 5

Photograph #6

1. Mountain View Adobe
157 Moffett Boulevard
Mountain View, CA
 2. Santa Clara County, California
 3. Photographer: Alan Geller
 4. Photograph date: November 2, 2001
 5. Location of original negative: Alan Geller, photographer
1360 Lombard Street
San Francisco, CA 94109
 6. View: Interior hall (camera pointed south).
 7. Photograph Number: 6
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Section 11 Page 4

Name of Property Mountain View Adobe
County and State Santa Clara, California

Photograph #7

1. Mountain View Adobe
157 Moffett Boulevard
Mountain View, CA
2. Santa Clara County, California
3. Photographer: Alan Geller
4. Photograph date: November 2, 2001
5. Location of original negative: Alan Geller, photographer
1360 Lombard Street
San Francisco, CA 94109
6. View: Interior hall (camera pointed north).
7. Photograph Number: 7

Photograph #8

1. Mountain View Adobe
157 Moffett Boulevard
Mountain View, CA
 2. Santa Clara County, California
 3. Photographer: Alan Geller
 4. Photograph date: November 2, 2001
 5. Location of original negative: Alan Geller, photographer
1360 Lombard Street
San Francisco, CA 94109
 6. View: Interior concrete column detail, *note the adobe brick infill surrounding column.* (camera pointed west).
 7. Photograph Number: 8
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 5

Name of Property Mountain View Adobe
County and State Santa Clara, California

Photograph #9

8. Mountain View Adobe
157 Moffett Boulevard
Mountain View, CA
 9. Santa Clara County, California
 10. Photographer: Alan Geller
 11. Photograph date: November 2, 2001
 12. Location of original negative: Alan Geller, photographer
1360 Lombard Street
San Francisco, CA 94109
 13. View: Main entrance on Moffett Boulevard (camera pointed east).
 14. Photograph Number: 9
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