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NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)



OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL
REGISTER

MAR 26 1992

JHP

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Andrews, William, House

other name/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number: 741 Seminary Street

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Napa

vicinity: N/A

state: CA

county: Napa

code: 055

zip code: 94559

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private

Category of Property: building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date May 12, 1992

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.

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

- entered in the National Register
determined eligible for the National Register
determined not eligible for the National Register
removed from the National Register
other (explain):

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: Domestic

Sub: single dwelling

Current : Domestic

Sub: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation stone roof slate
walls shingle other
weatherboard

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : N/A

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: 1892

Significant Dates : 1892

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Turton, Luther Mark (architect)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. X See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

X 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
- Other -- Specify Repository: City of Napa Cultural Heritage Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: less than one acre

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>10</u>	<u>562020</u>	<u>4238600</u>	B	_____	_____	_____
C	_____	_____	_____	D	_____	_____	_____

____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: ____ See continuation sheet.
Napa County Assessor's parcel 003-252-10

Boundary Justification: ____ See continuation sheet.
The boundary includes the entire city lot that has been historically associated with the property.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Donald S. Napoli

Organization: _____ Date: March 25, 1992

Street & Number: 1614 26th Street Telephone: (916) 455-4541

City or Town: Sacramento State: CA ZIP: 95816

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National Park Service

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Description

The Andrews House is a two-and-a-half story single-family frame dwelling designed in the Queen Anne style. It has an asymmetrical plan, a hipped roof with cross gables, a two-story front-facing bay window, and a wrap-around front porch. Wide horizontal bands mark the tops of the first and second stories. The building is sided in shingles on the second story and horizontal board on the first. The foundation, which rises several feet above ground level to provide a raised basement, is of hewn stone; the front stairway is concrete. The building has a wealth of detail and almost no alterations. Among the decorative elements are: a paneled chimney with banded cap, finials on each roof crest, patterned shingling, turned posts with knobs, molded sunbursts, and extensive spindlework. The building is prominently sited on a corner lot in downtown Napa.

The main part of the roof is hipped in front but forms a gable in the rear. Secondary gables project from the other sides. The one in front is off-center; those on the north and south are located in the center of the elevation. Near the center of the roof, which is composed of slate, is a paneled brick chimney with banded cap. Finials, two on the hipped portion and one at the top of each gable end, mark the roof crests. The design of the gable ends on the front and sides is similar. Each has a molded sunburst at the apex, a three-sided dentiled frieze below, and two narrow one-over-one wood-sided double-hung windows outlined by three extended brackets. Each gable end is sided in shingles, of which the ones in front form the most elaborate pattern. The west-facing gable is larger than the others and has a dentiled cornice and a set of three windows. The one in the center is narrow and double-hung; the two flanking are single-paned. The set is topped by a angled lintel which matches the pitch of the gable. A plain banded cornice wraps around the roof and gable ends.

Below the roofline the front (east) elevation is the most ornate. On the second story patterned shingles make up the siding. In the wall directly beneath the gable, the corners are cut to a 45-degree angle by large one-over-one double-hung windows. The corners simulate a 90-degree angle with turned columns, spindlework, and brackets. Between the angled windows is a slightly wider window that faces the front. It has a spindled sunburst above, decorative muntins in the upper pane, extended brackets on each side, and a decorative panel below. Beneath the main roofline is another front-facing window, narrower than the other but similarly decorated, and a cut-out corner window with decorative brackets. Plain horizontal bands separate the second story from the first.

The first floor of the front elevation, with the exception of the horizontal board siding, is also elaborate. On the left is an angled bay

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window that is similar to but somewhat less ornate than the one directly above. Molded panels appear beneath each window. To the right of the bay window, and overlapping it somewhat, is a one-story porch with a shed roof that wraps around the north side of the building. A short flight of concrete steps leads up to the porch and the front door behind. The door has two narrow glass panes atop two smaller panels and is capped by a plain transom. The porch is profusely ornamented with ten turned columns, an arched spindle work frieze, turned balusters, extended brackets and atop the arch leading to the door a decorative false gable topped with a finial.

The other elevations are adorned but less flamboyant. All have shingle siding on the second story and horizontal board on the first. Plain, wide bands separate the two stories. Windows are double-hung but vary somewhat in treatment. On the north elevation beneath the gable are a single second-story window, decorated much as the one in the front gable, and paired first-story windows with molded panels below. Over the front porch on the second story is a small arched window with hood molding. A larger number of windows appear on the south elevation. In the projecting section beneath the gable there are four on the second story three on the first. On the back of the house two second-story windows are separated slightly and have no surrounding decoration. On the first story are the windows, mostly fixed, that glass in the back porch. The north elevation has two other prominent features. One is the extension of the front porch with its attendant ornamentation. The other is the hewn stone foundation, which is most easily visible on this side of the house. The foundation rises three and a half feet from ground level and is cut at regular intervals by arched, recessed basement windows.

The building's immediate setting is its narrow, 8,000 square foot lot. The lot retains its original size and configuration. A shed, which measured approximately 20-by-20 feet, once stood in the northwest corner of the lot. The structure was used as an outhouse and then a garage. A driveway led east to Third Street. The backyard now consists entirely of a paved parking lot. The landscaping is limited to the front yard, which is surrounded by a low concrete wall that is topped by a cast-iron fence. The fence matches the front stairway. Also of cast iron are the front gate and letter box. Inside the fence is a low hedge; near the house are several large shrubs. The wall, fence, and letterbox all appear original. The planting dates of the present vegetation are unknown. The building, which is set back 15 feet from the sidewalk, is part of a residential neighborhood in downtown Napa which is made up mostly of houses in various sizes and styles constructed before 1940.

Compared with the outside of the building, the interior has only a minimal amount of ornamentation. It can be seen primarily in the main staircase,

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which is located just a few steps from the main entrance. There the newel post and bannister are turned in similar fashion to the exterior detailing. To the south of the stairs is the parlor, where the wall and ceiling junctions are embellished with arched spindlework. The interior spaces are divided into four rooms downstairs, five rooms upstairs, and an attic.

The building is in very good condition and has undergone only minor changes since its construction in 1892. On the northwest corner are the only noteworthy alterations to the building: the enclosure of the back porch (ca. 1945) and a small platform and two sets of stairs (ca. 1960) leading from the back door. In addition, the cast-iron cresting that once topped the roof has been removed. Also missing is the outhouse/garage that originally stood behind the building. Because it is virtually unaltered, the Andrews House retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

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Significance

The Andrews House is one of Napa's most successfully executed examples of late nineteenth-century residential architecture. It embodies the aesthetic ideals of the Queen Anne style through its design and detailing and shows the type of house that attracted prosperous Napers at the end of the Victorian era. When compared with the hundreds of other residences from the period in Napa, the Andrews House emerges as one of the ten or twelve most significant.

The building has most of the elements that typified the Queen Anne. They include: an irregular plan, in which the two-story bay window on the south is balanced against the wide front porch that wraps around the facade to the north; varied roof shapes, including the main hipped roof that has a gable in the rear, three cross gables, and the curved shed porch roof with shallow gable over the entrance; a variety of siding types, including shingles in the gables and on the second story, horizontal board on the first story, patterned panels beneath windows, and stone blocks for the raised foundation; and a profusion of spindlework, seen in the finials atop each roof crest, sunbursts decorating window tops and porch frieze, and turned posts and balusters. All of this comes together in a composition that shows what architects of the late nineteenth century meant by "picturesque"--a building that delights through eccentric design.

The architect, Luther M. Turton, one of Napa's most successful practitioners, did not carry the quest for the bizarre as far as he might have. Missing are balconied porches on the second story and a corner tower, both typical of more extravagant versions of the Queen Anne. He also went out of his way to "ground" the building. He designed a heavy-looking raised basement of cut stone, a common local building material, and he prescribed concrete for the front staircase, a most unusual choice for a building with so much delicate ornamentation. The Andrews House thus aspired to be substantial as well as "tasteful."

The building also makes a statement about the middle class in Napa a century ago. The first owner, William Andrews, commissioned the building in 1892. He was born in England in 1835, came to the United States in 1854, and settled in Napa ten years later. He worked as a miller until 1878, then opened a grocery store in downtown Napa. He did well enough to stay in business until retirement in 1911. The house not only symbolizes but celebrates what Americans liked to think of as a typical success story. Everyone in town was invited to join the celebration--to admire rather than resent the large, ornate building on a prominent corner near the center of town. Justifiable ostentation, which later came to discomfort the prosperous and thus to be replaced by suburban luxury, was still a

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characteristic of late nineteenth century Napa. The Andrews House is a clear example.

Napa still has several hundred houses built during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. They range in size from two-and-a-half story mansions on large lots to closely placed one-story cottages. Queen Anne and Stick/Eastlake styles are prominent, though many buildings defy stylistic characterization. The Andrews House stands out from this collection of residences. Only two or three substantially unaltered houses represent more flamboyant versions of the Queen Anne, and none has a more successful design or a larger array of typical detailing. Although many of the buildings represent middle-class success to some extent, the Andrews House is one of only a handful that provides a turly dramatic illustration of it.

The Andrews House is one of the most architecturally significant buildings in Napa. It remains virtually unaltered and retains all of its important historical associations.

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Major Bibliographical References

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Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture since 1780. Cambridge, Mass.:
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Andrews, William, House
741 Seminary Street
Napa, California

Napa County

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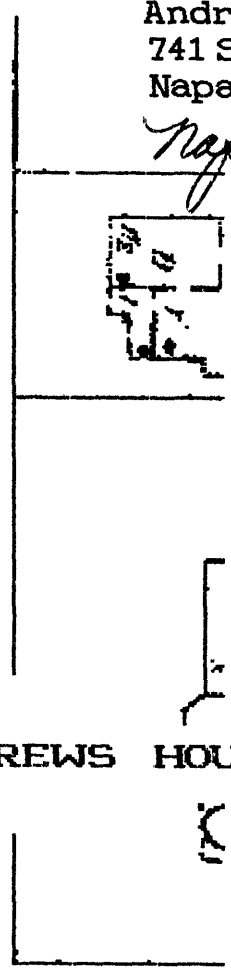
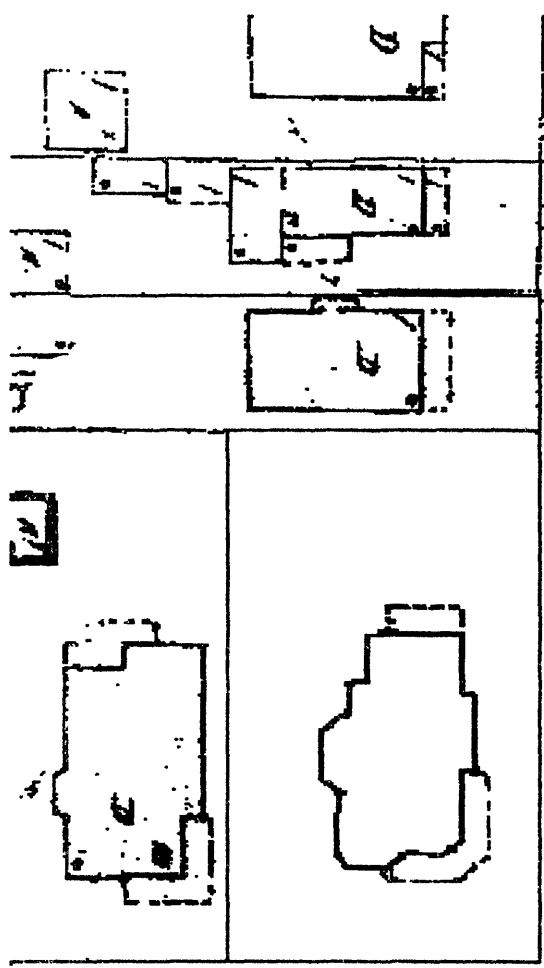


THIRD STREET



ANDREWS HOUSE

SEMINARY STREET



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Additional Documentation

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Photographs

All photographs have the following information in common:

3. Thomas Schardt, Photographer
4. July, 1991
5. Napa City Planning Department
1600 First Street
Napa, CA 94559

Photo No. 1

6. View from the South

Photo No. 2

6. View from the Northeast

Photo No. 3

6. View from the Southwest

Photo No. 4

6. View from the East