NPS Form 10-900
(Oct.1990)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 **Hewlett-Packard House and Garage**

other names/site number **Birthplace of Silicon Valley**

2. Location

street & number **367 Addison Avenue** **NA** ☐ not for publication

city or town **Palo Alto** **NA** ☐ vicinity

state **California** code **CA** county **Santa Clara** code **085** zip code **94301**

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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date: 7 MAR 2007

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 of the Keeper — Date of Action: 4/20/2007

Hewlett-Packard House and Garage
Name of Property

Santa Clara, California
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- X private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE / professional
INDUSTRY / manufacturing facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling
RECREATION AND CULTURE / museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS / Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
roof WOOD/Shingle
walls WOOD/Shingle
other BRICK

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

Hewlett-Packard House and Garage
Name of Property

Santa Clara, California
County and State

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)

X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

X B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or 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)
ENGINEERING

Period of Significance
1938-1940

Significant Dates
1939

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Packard, David
Hewlett, William

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Unknown

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
- X Other

Name of repository:
Hewlett-Packard Archives

Hewlett-Packard House and Garage
Name of Property

Santa Clara, California
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property
Less than one (1) acre.

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	574900	4144160	3			
2				4			

☐ See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Alan R. Dreyfuss, AIA

organization Alan R. Dreyfuss, Architect date October 2, 2006

street & number 1735 6th Ave. telephone 510 835 5334

city or town Oakland state CA zip code 94606

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 Hewlett-Packard Company, Anna Mancini, Corporate Archives, MS 1033

street & number 3000 Hanover Street telephone (650) 857 6276

city or town Palo Alto state CA zip code 94304

I. SUMMARY

367 Addison Avenue is a two-story, Craftsman style residence with, two simple out buildings, a rectangular garage located at the end of a straight driveway at the west corner of the property, and a rectangular shed located at the midway on the rear property line. The property is located adjacent to the Professorville Historic District, an area of modest, early twentieth Craftsman and Colonial Revival residences. The house is sided and roofed in unpainted wood shingles, and topped by a hipped roof with broad eaves. The interior of the house is Craftsman in character with plaster walls and painted softwood trim. The shed is shingled to match the residence, and the garage is clad in unpainted board and batten siding. The property has undergone numerous alterations since its construction and has most recently undergone a complete rehabilitation that has substantially restored its original appearance and historic integrity.

II. THE RESIDENCE

Current Description

The residence is two-stories in height and basically rectangular in plan topped by a simple hipped roof with broad, soffited eaves. A small, hip-roofed dormer projects from the roof at the front. There is a one story, hip-roofed porch that runs the full width of the front elevation, and a one story hip-roofed wing running the full width of the rear that opens onto a wood deck. Two-story bays project from each of the side elevations, and an exposed, clinker-brick chimney is located towards the front on the driveway side.

The residence is platform framed of wood studs. The exterior walls and roof of the house are clad in unpainted cedar shingles with a standard exposure. All of the exterior woodwork is painted a dark green. The entry doors are wood stile and rail construction, with a 6-lite half sash at the top. Both entry doors are covered by screen doors. The rear door is similar, with the addition of a multi-pane side lite. The windows are wood double hung, with multi-lite sash above and single-lite sash below, except at the dining room bay, where a central double hung window is flanked by a pair of diamond-lite wood casements. At the second story, there are bracketed, wood railed, planter boxes located at the bottom of two windows at the front of the house, two windows at the rear, and one window at each side.

The front porch is surrounded by a low, shingled wall surmounted by a painted wood cap, and is accessed by a set of broad wood steps at the right. The hipped roof above the porch is supported

by squat Tuscan style classical columns. The right and left sides of the porch are enclosed by multi-lite painted wood sash. A wood deck at the rear of the building is enclosed by an open,

painted wood railing, and is accessed by a set of wood steps and a wheelchair lift. The dormer in the front is surmounted by a broad-eaved, hipped roof that matches the main roof, and is fronted by a low wood rail that matches the construction of he window boxes.

Two identical entry doors are located at the far right of the front elevation. The door at the left accesses the entry hall and the door at the right enters directly into the living room, which runs the rest of the width of the front elevation. The entry hall is small, with a stair at the rear that leads to the second story and a wide, cased opening leads to the left that connects to the living room. There is a central hall that runs from the living room to an exterior door at the rear. To the right of the hall are a stair leading to the basement, the kitchen, and a bathroom that abuts the rear wall. Upstairs is a small hallway that accesses a study facing the street, a centrally located half-bath and a one-bedroom apartment that occupies the rear and left side of the residence.

The interiors are simple, with plaster walls and ceilings, painted wood trim and hardwood floors. In the main rooms the ceilings are coffered. The door and window casings and baseboards are simple square-edged milled lumber and a simple picture rail runs around most rooms at the top of the door trim. The stair to the second story has a simple wood rail consisting of square newels, 2 X 2 balusters, and a shaped rail cap. The fireplace in the living room has a tile surround and hearth, and is flanked by low, wood cabinets with open shelves.

Construction Chronology

The residence at 367 Addison Avenue was constructed in 1905 as a single-family dwelling. In 1918, it was converted to two flats by adding a second entry door, and closing off the opening between the entry hall and the living room. The bottom flat consisted of the living room, dining room, kitchen, and a bathroom. The dining room doubled as a bedroom with the addition of a built-in Murphy on an interior wall.

When the property was acquired in 2000 by the Hewlett-Packard Company, the residence had been extensively altered. The two flats had been converted to five dwelling units, three of them downstairs. The front porch had been enclosed to house a new kitchen and bath in 1956, and the classical columns had been removed. A second story was constructed over the single story wing at the rear of the house at about the same time, and a two-story exterior stair added. The brown shingle siding had been painted, and the trim repainted in a non-historic color. The original shingle roof was covered with a composition roof and the front dormer eliminated. Shutters were added at the second story windows in the front, and all the window boxes had been removed.

On the interior, the original room configurations had been altered and the ceilings lowered. The locations of interior openings had been changed and the original wood casings had been removed. The fireplace tile surround had been replaced with brick, the built-in cabinets at each side removed, and the windows covered. The stair to the basement had been walled off.

In 2005 Hewlett-Packard undertook a complete rehabilitation of the property. The overall goal was to return the property to a form that more accurately reflected the period when the founders of Hewlett and Packard occupied the house and began their seminal work, and to provide structural, fire, and accessibility upgrades. The upstairs apartment was to be reconstructed for continued residential use, and the ground floor adapted for limited tours, employee and customer meetings and small events. Specifically, the following work was undertaken: On the exterior, the front and side elevations, and the rear second story elevation, were restored to their 1938 appearance. The painted shingles were removed, new shear ply was installed, and the shingles were replaced in-kind. The brick chimney was dismantled, the bricks cataloged, and reconstructed with new structural reinforcement. The original windows and doors were removed, refurbished with the original glazing where possible, and reinstalled. Missing windows and doors were replaced in kind. The non-historic in-fill construction at the front porch was removed and the porch restored to its original appearance, including replications of the original columns.

At the rear, the non-historic second story addition was removed, and the remaining single story wing was reconstructed in a compatible form. A deck was added at the rear, which included an accessible stair, a wheelchair lift and a level entry. The composition roof and deteriorated wood shingles were removed and replaced in kind with new wood shingles. The front dormer was reconstructed, and the window boxes were reconstructed on all elevations. The original wood trim color was discovered when additions were removed, and all exterior woodwork was painted to match. The deteriorated concrete foundation was replaced with a new reinforced concrete foundation.

On the interior, non-historic partitions and lowered ceilings were removed, and the general 1938 configuration was reestablished with some modifications made to accommodate the new use. On the ground floor, the entry, living room, dining room, kitchen and stairways were returned to their original configuration with the exception that the dining room was extended to accommodate a new conference area. Upstairs, the apartment was reconstructed to reflect what was known of its 1938 configuration. Throughout the residence, the cove ceilings were

reconstructed where they originally occurred, interior woodwork was restored where it remained, and replaced in kind where missing, and hardwood floors were uncovered and refinished. In the

living room, the original tile hearth was restored, a compatible tile surround replaced the non-historic brick, and flanking cabinets were reconstructed to match the original.

III. THE GARAGE

Current Description

The single story garage at the west corner of the property is rectangular in shape, topped by a simple gabled roof with a broad eave. There is a pair of automobile doors facing the driveway, and one window at the back. The walls are single-wall construction consisting of a 2X4 wood top plate a flat-framed chair rail and a bottom plate, connected by vertical board siding. The wood siding is exposed on the exterior with wood battens at the vertical joints, and is stained a dark brown. The roof is covered in tapered wood shakes, natural in color. All other exterior woodwork is painted dark green to match the residence. The window is wood sash with 10-lites, and the garage doors are vertical 1X4 T&G siding nailed to the back of a 1X6 frame. On the interior the wall and roof framing is exposed, and the floor is an exposed concrete slab.

Construction Chronology

The garage was constructed at a later date than the residence. It first appeared on Sanborne Insurance maps in 1924, coinciding with the paving of the streets in the neighborhood.
When the property was acquired by Hewlett-Packard in 200[illegible], the garage was in essentially original, but deteriorated condition. The wood siding on the wall facing the street had been painted and the original doors and trim had been repainted in a non-historic color. The wood shingle roof had been covered with roll roofing and the wood siding was heavily deteriorated at the sill, which was bearing directly on soil.
During the 2005 rehabilitation of the property, the garage was restored to its 1938 appearance with some structural upgrades. The roof was temporarily supported and the wood siding and minimal wall framing were removed and cataloged. The original concrete slab was retained and a new raised concrete perimeter footing was installed. The siding was stripped of non-historic exterior paint and reinstalled with the original wood framing. Where highly visible siding was too deteriorated to reuse, siding from a less visible area was used, and this siding was replaced with material salvaged from off-site to match original siding. The original wood doors were salvaged, refurbished and reinstalled using the original hardware. The single fixed wood window

was replaced in kind. The composition roof and deteriorated wood shingles were removed, and replaced in kind with new wood shingles. A new tubular steel frame was installed inside to reinforce the garage for seismic loads. The original exposed interior knob and tube wiring was deactivated but retained.

IV. THE SHED

The single story shed at the rear of the property is rectangular in shape, topped by a hipped roof with broad soffited eaves that matches the roof of the residence. There is a door and two windows facing the yard, and two windows facing the rear. The construction is wood frame. The exterior walls are shingled to match the residence, and the roof is covered in tapered wood shakes. All other exterior woodwork is painted dark green to match the residence. The door is wood stile and rail with three recessed panels and a half sash. One window facing the front is a small single-lite wood sash. The other three are 10-lite wood sash that match the window in the garage. On the interior, the wall framing is exposed at the front and rear walls, and the end walls are covered in vertical, 1X4 beaded T&G paneling. Similar wood paneling covers the ceiling. The floor is constructed of rough wood boards.

Construction Chronology

The shed was probably constructed at the same time as the garage, but definitely before 1938. When the property was acquired by Hewlett -Packard in 2000, it was in close to original condition, but it had deteriorated significantly. The wall shingles were weathered beyond salvage and the wood shingle roof had been covered in roll roofing. Some wall and roof-framing members were also rotted. As part of the rehabilitation of the property in 2005, the shed was also restored to its 1938 appearance. The roof of the shed was temporarily supported, and the exterior walls were removed. The interior and exterior siding was salvaged and cataloged. The rotted wood flooring was removed, and a new concrete slab and stem wall were installed. New in-kind wood flooring was installed on sleepers over the slab. Damaged rafters were restored with wood filler or replaced with material salvaged from the residence. The original interior and exterior siding was reinstalled over new framing, and new in-kind wood shingles were installed. All doors and windows were salvaged, refurbished and reinstalled using the original hardware.

Summary

The house and garage at 367 Addison Avenue is the birthplace of the Hewlett-Packard Company. The beginning of the Hewlett Packard Company is significant under National Register Criterion A for the early engineering innovations that marked the beginning of a post war regional technological revolution. The property is also significant under National Register Criterion B for its association with William Hewlett, David Packard. Hewlett and Packard, the founders of Hewlett-Packard, lived and worked there from 1938 through 1940, the short period when they created their first successful products and formally created the Hewlett-Packard Company. Hewlett-Packard became the nucleus for the development of the Stanford Research Park and creation of Silicon Valley, the first high technology region in the world, and the model for those that followed. 367 Addison was placed on the Historic Resources Inventory of Palo Alto in July 1985, and was designated California Registered Landmark No. 976 on August 13, 1987 as "The Birthplace of Silicon Valley".

Statement of Significance

The House at 367 Addison Ave. was constructed in 1905 adjacent to what is now the Professorville Historic District of Palo Alto. The first recorded owner was Dr. John C. Spencer, a prominent physician with an office in San Francisco, and the eventual two-term mayor of Palo Alto. In 1918, the Spencers divided the house into two flats. The upper flat, where the Spencers lived, was designated 369 and the lower flat 367 Addison Ave. In the summer of 1938, the lower flat and a garage and shed on the property, were rented by David and Lucile Packard and William Hewlett. Packard and Hewlett had met as students at Stanford University, where they were both students of Dr. Frederick Terman while pursuing degrees in electrical engineering. After graduation from Stanford in 1934 Hewlett continued graduate studies at Stanford and MIT, while Packard took a job with General Electric in New York State. William Hewlett returned to Palo Alto in 1936 after completing his graduate work at MIT. The two remained close friends and, in 1937, they met in Palo Alto to discuss a possible business association with the support of Professor Terman. In 1938 Terman arranged for a fellowship at Stanford for David Packard to work on vacuum tube technology. Packard took a leave of absence from General Electric, and he and his wife returned to Palo Alto. Bill Hewlett looked for an apartment for the Packards, and chose 367 Addison because it had a garage that he and Dave could use as a workshop. In September 1938, the Packards moved into the three-room flat on the ground floor of the residence, and Hewlett moved into a shed at the rear of the property.

Hewlett and Packard began their part-time work in the garage with $538 in working capital, including the value of a used Sears-Roebuck drill press that the Packards had hauled across country. "During their hours free from graduate study, the two...devised a variety of electrical gadgets and did odd job work that Professor Terman helped them find."[1] "Early devices they invented in the garage were a diathermy machine for the Palo Alto Hospital, a thyration drive to allow accurate setting of a large machine-driven telescope on Mount Hamilton, a foul-line indicator for a bowling alley and a weight reducing machine which worked by an electric shock method."[2]

Lucile Packard provided a regular income from her job in the Registrar's Office at Stanford University, and on evenings and weekends, did the correspondence and bookkeeping for the nascent company. The flat also provided space for meetings, record keeping and experiments. "The bottom floor of this house had a kitchen, living room, a dining room, and a back porch. We had a wall bed in the dining room, and the dining room table was my desk where I wrote all the first letters and kept track of the money we didn't have. The kitchen had a nice oven, where the panels for the first instruments were baked."[3]

Dr. Terman encouraged them to develop a variable frequency oscillator (a master's thesis project of Packard's) into a commercial product. In November 1938, they built a working model of an audio oscillator and took it to Portland, Oregon, to an Institute of Radio Engineers conference. The response was positive enough that they decided to make the oscillator their first commercial product. They named their first product the Model 200A and set the price at $54.40. By Christmas 1938 they built the first production model of the 200A. In November and December of 1938, they produced their second product, the Model 200B audio oscillator, priced at $71.50. They produced their first sales brochure in December, and sent it out to 25 potential customers.

They made their first big sale of eight 200B oscillators to the Walt Disney Studios for the production of the soundtrack of "Fantasia."[4] Hewlett and Packard formalized their partnership in January 1939, deciding the name on a coin toss, and Packard officially resigned from General Electric. They hired their first employees and a sales representative. The oscillators were assembled in the garage and hand-wired by their employees using readily available components. They bought the cabinets, but made the panels themselves by sawing them out of aluminum and drilling the holes. They would spray-paint them and then use the kitchen oven to bake on the

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[1] Everett Rogers and Judith K. Larsen, Silicon Valley Fever, Basic Books Inc. NY, 1984
[2] Vernon Lee Andrews, The Historical Significance of the 367 Addison Avenue Garage, June 25, 1987
[3] Partner in Greatness, Lucile Packard interview (1986), HP Archives
[4] Andrews

paint. Dials were calibrated in the garage. The only process done off-premises was the engraving.

In one year, from the fall of 1938 to the fall of 1939, Hewlett and Packard manufactured approximately 200 audio oscillators at 367 Addison Ave. At the end of their first year of business in 1939, they had revenues of $5369 and had made $1563 in profit. The company was established and on its way. The shed was converted into the company's first business office shortly after Hewlett married and moved out. As production grew, they expanded into a portion of a cabinet shop on El Camino Real. The property at 367 Addison continued as the company's headquarters until 1940, when Hewlett-Packard outgrew the garage and moved to a rented building on Page Mill Road.[5]

This period, from September 1938, when the David and Lucile Packard and William Hewlett moved into the property, until early 1940, when the company moved to Page Mill Road and the Packards moved to Baron Park, constitutes the period of significance for 367 Addison Avenue. Currently, the house, garage and shed have been restored and furnished to reflect that period. A Sears-Roebuck drill press, nearly identical to the one used by Hewlett and Packard, is prominent in the garage and a stove that matches the original is installed in the kitchen. The shed's Spartan furnishings are an accurate depiction of Hewlett's time living there.

The beginnings of Hewlett-Packard took place against the backdrop of developments in technology during World War II, and the opportunities and optimism that followed. The creation of an environment on the west coast conducive to the development of these technologies owes its beginnings to Dr. Frederick Terman, a professor of electrical engineering who taught both William Hewlett and David Packard while they were at Stanford. It was Terman's vision to develop a community of technical scholars whose business on the west coast would benefit from access to top technical graduates from Stanford University.[6] Dr. Terman went on to become Provost of the University in 1955 and vice president in 1958. From this position, Terman laid the groundwork for the creation of the Stanford Research Park, and development of the region as a high technology center. He has been called the father of Silicon Valley because of his vision of Stanford as a premier center for the development of technology companies.

The development of the Stanford Research Park began in the early 50's. In 1945, despite the small scientific community around it, Stanford as a whole was a regional school of standing far below its aspirations. Its advantages lay in its location in an area in the midst of a booming Cold War economy, with a magic combination of military spending, middle-class suburbanization,

[5] HP Archives
[6] Andrews

and private sector wealth.[7] The Stanford campus boasted one of the largest land grants of any University in the United States.[8] In the post War years, planning began in earnest to determine the best uses for lands adjacent to the campus, which had largely been leased for agricultural purposes. A 1953 study by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill recommended development of housing, commercial and industrial development on the Stanford lands, skewed toward high end housing, with less emphasis on small, attractive light industry. The plan recommended development of 6,000 acres for housing, with only 350 acres devoted to commercial and industrial development. Criticisms of the Master Plan caused the University to revise the plan. In the mid-1950's it began a building program that had three main components: high end housing, a large regional shopping center and an industrial park for firms which would be attracted to the cachet and technical support available from the nearby University. "The university, largely through the efforts...of Fred Terman, set aside 579 acres of Stanford land adjacent to its Palo Alto campus to be developed into attractive sites for research laboratories, offices and light-manufacturing facilities. Companies leased the land from Stanford and, under strict zoning ordinances and architectural controls, designed and constructed their own buildings."[9] With that decision, Stanford created the nation's first high-tech research park. Leasing land in the Park was by invitation only, to ensure that the tenant mix fit the goal of a light industrial park geared toward new technology development.[10]

Prior to the establishment of the Stanford Research Park, opportunities for employment in the technology field lay primarily on the East Coast. Terman's strategy was to encourage former students to establish their own business ventures in the newly emerging post World War II technology. Among those students were Hewlett and Packard. At Terman's urging, Hewlett and Packard established their business in the house and garage at 376 Addison in 1938. After the success of their first product the fledgling company moved from the garage to 395 Page Mill Road where they built their first laboratory/office/ manufacturing facility in 1942. In 1953, again at the urging of Dr. Terman, they expanded into a new headquarters building at 275 Page Mill Road in the new Stanford Research Park. After the company took a lease in the new research park, they were held up as an example to other companies considering relocation. Dr. Terman, who continued to promote the park, would send company officials "to talk to Packard or Hewlett about the advantages of being close to the University."[11] HP was the nucleus for development of the Stanford Research Park, and the future development of the Silicon Valley as a high technology center.

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[7] O'Mara, Cities of Knowledge, Princeton University Press, 2005
[8] Emery Rogers interview, May 2005
[9] David Packard, The HP Way, Harper Business, 1995
[10] O'Mara
[11] Rogers and Larsen

Hewlett-Packard has developed from its beginnings in a Palo Alto garage into a Fortune 11 company with $86 billion in revenue, generating $7 billion in organic growth in fiscal year 2006-07. While the company has 150,000 employees doing business in more than 170 countries world-wide, their cooperate headquarters remain in Palo Alto in the heart of the Silicon Valley. The Silicon Valley is now home to more than 4500 technology-related companies employing nearly 215,000 workers. It is recognized as a world leader in technology, focusing on creative and innovative services including research and development, engineering and design. In 2004, Silicon Valley was granted 11% of patents in the United States and 47% of all patents in California.

"Whenever local high-technology leaders discuss the beginnings of Silicon Valley, the garage is noted as the place 'where it all began.'...The garage at 367 Addison was the first tangible evidence of Fred Terman's vision of a 'community of technical scholars,' where local companies benefited from the academic research and access to top technical graduates, and the university benefited from practical, industrial applications of advanced technology." 'When we set out to create a community of technology in Silicon Valley, there wasn't much here and the rest of the world looked awfully big. Now a lot of the rest of the world is here,' said Terman. (Fortune, June 1974)"[12]

The Hewlett-Packard House and Garage are currently used as a corporate conference center by Hewlett-Packard Corporation, and tours are given of the facility to conference attendees. The House and Garage are periodically opened to the public for special events and tours.

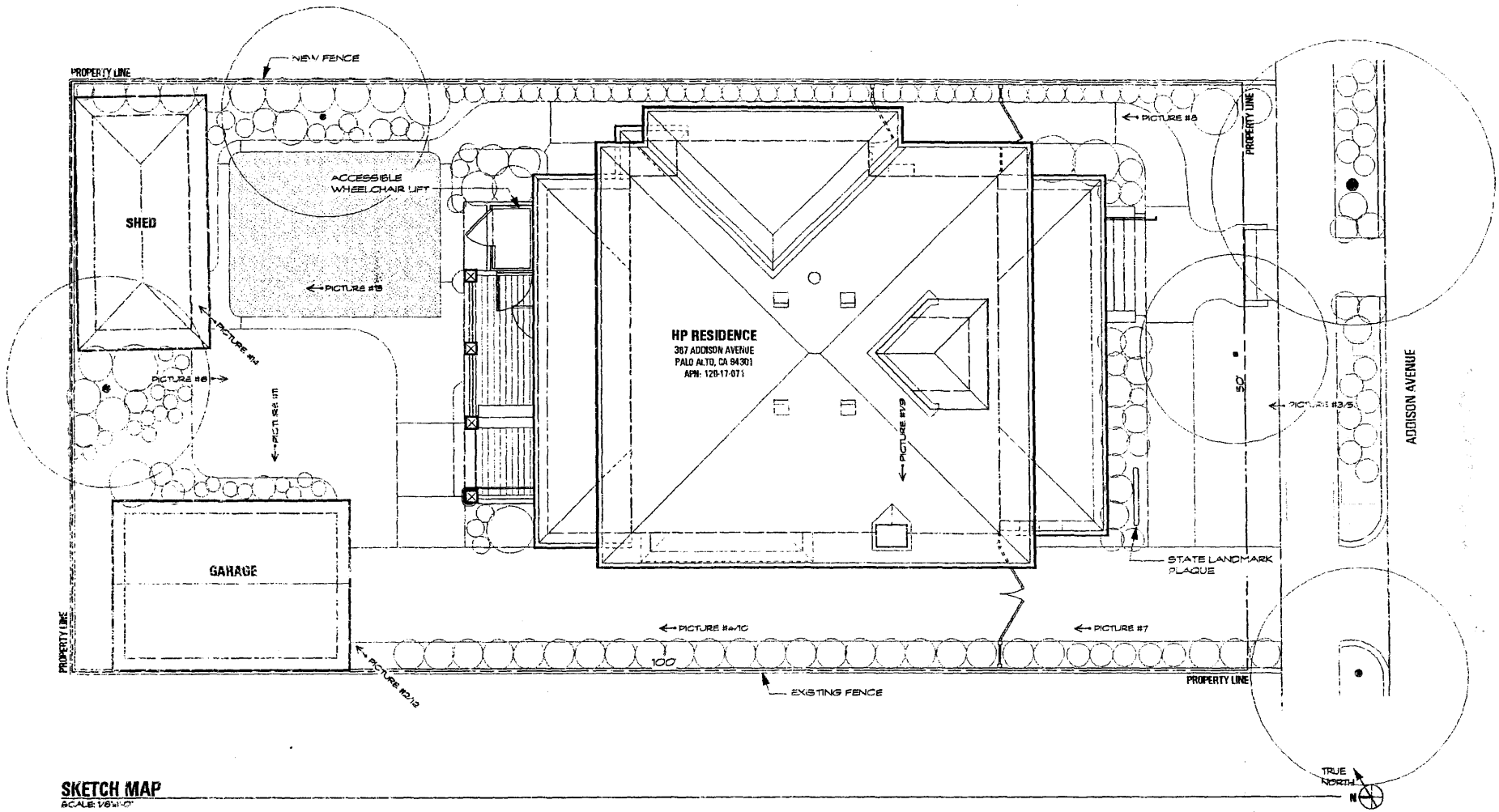
[12] Andrews

Bibliography

1. Partner in Greatness, Lucile Packard interview (1986), HP Archives
2. Vernon Lee Andrews, Application for the Registration of Historical Landmark for the State of California, The 367 Addison Avenue Garage, Palo Alto CA 94303, June 25, 1987
3. Hewlett-Packard Company Archives
4. O'Mara, Cities of Knowledge, Princeton University Press, 2005
5. Emery Rogers interview, May 2005
6. David Packard, The HP Way, Harper Business, 1995
7. E.M. Rogers and J.K. Larsen, Silicon Valley Fever, Basic Books Inc. NY, 1984

Verbal Boundary Description
APN 120-17-071

Boundary Justification
The Project's boundary is governed by the original property line.



SKETCH MAP

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