

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

**NRIS Reference Number:** 90001386

**Date Listed:** 9/13/90

Merrium Apartments  
**Property Name**

Sacramento  
**County**

CA  
**State**

**Multiple Name**

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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.

for *Austin H. Bee*  
**Signature of the Keeper**

9/13/90  
**Date of Action**

**Amended Items in Nomination:**

**Location:** The county code should be corrected to read 067.

**State/Federal Agency Certification:** The box indicating that the SHPO certifies that the nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places should be checked.

This information was checked with Cynthia Howse of the California SHPO.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

1386

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

RECEIVED  
AUG 9 1990

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Merrium Apartments  
other names/site number

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APR 30 1990

2. Location

street & number 1017 14th Street  
city, town Sacramento  
state California code CA county Sacramento code 967 zip code 95814

not for publication  
vicinity

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	0 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official *Kathryn Quattieri*

Date 8-8-90

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

*Antoinette G. Lee*

9/13/90

for Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic, Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/Not in Use

Domestic, Multiple Dwelling

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and early 20th century American  
Movements: Prairie School;  
other: Sullivanesque

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Concrete porch columns

Caen stone plaster entry

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Merrium Apartments is a five-story building of reinforced concrete frame construction, with brick curtain walls, constructed around a central light well. The principal facade of the building faces west, and is faced in buff-colored "Sacramento Sandstone Brick," laid up in running bond with red mortar. Vertically and horizontally, the building exhibits tripartite division. The building is in its original location and is unaltered except for the entry doors.

Beginning at ground level, two courses of brick serve as a base for a soldier course which delineates the base of the lowest of the three vertical sections. The top of this section is delineated by another soldier course, this one placed just beneath the first story windows, and angled out below the windows to form lug sills. The area between the two soldier courses form the "base" of the building. The body of the building then rises to the entablature level, above the fifth story windows. The entablature and cornice then form the third vertical section.

At the uppermost section, a projecting brick dentil course forms the base of a decorative brick entablature. Above the entablature rises a foliar-decorated cushion mould, and beyond that the elaborate, deeply-overhanging cornice. The cornice is constructed of cement plaster on expanded metal lath, the whole supported on metal brackets internal to the structure. The cornice soffit is highly decorated, repeating the motifs found around the entrance frame and on the second-floor balcony (see below).

Horizontally, the building's fenestration defines two identical bays flanking the central bay with its monumental entrance, giving the building a decided Baroque rhythm. The windows in each of the end bays are set in closely-spaced groups of four, separated by stuccoed mullions, on each of the five stories. The central bay is dominated by the two-story entrance, above which, on floors three to five, three windows are set at wide intervals, separated by broad sections of brick wall.

The south and east facades are finished in cement stucco, while the north wall, facing an alley, is finished in common brick curtain walls, set in common bond, within the reinforced concrete framing elements.

All windows throughout the building are double-hung in wood sash, with lambs-tongue drops on the upper sash. The windows on the west facade are 6/1, while those on the other three elevations are 1/1. Windows on other than the west facade are in single and paired applications. The windows on the west facade have awnings for protection from the afternoon sun. In the end bays, there is a continuous sill beneath the groups of four windows on each floor.

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The recessed, Caen stone plaster central entrance is surrounded by a moulded enframement of cement stucco, with two columns in antis on both first and second stories. The "posts" and "lintel" of the entrance frame feature a convex decorated band. At second story level, a balcony projects beyond the plane of the facade, its exterior front and sides carrying Sullivanesque foliated decoration, and a name panel announcing the building to be the "Merrium Ap'ts." The column capitals repeat the foliar motif, and also feature Wrightian decorative elements in the form of triple vertical "drips." There is also an element of the Gothic in some of the decoration, in that identical bands flank the central foliar runs. These bands consist of a stylized trefoil motif set within adjoining triangles, presaging the zig-zag motif which would become common a decade later with the Art Deco style. Narrow, slit-like vertical windows flank the entrance, with Craftsman-style, Wrightian lamps hung on the facade between windows and entrance frame.

The entrance displays the only obvious alteration to the building: the original central door has been replaced by a fixed, anodized aluminum-framed window which is flanked by anodized aluminum-framed glass doors. Above the central window--originally the doorway--is a cartouche bearing the letter "M", and flanked by swags of fruit. The entry is approached by three low white marble steps leading to a quarry tile porch surface, with white marble borders and baseboards.

Another low marble step leads into the lobby, where a white marble border surrounds a floor of small square ceramic tiles. Within the marble borders, the tile floor has concentric bands of dark rose and peach surrounding a central rose-colored tile floor. Above a marble baseboard, a wainscot made up of plaster panels within mitered plaster frames, all separately marbleized in yellow and black, surrounds the lobby below a scored Caen stone plaster upper wall. This upper wall portion is also decorated with moulded frames, the sections of which are integral to the scorings of the individual Caen stone "blocks." The centerpiece of the lobby is the message/security desk which is surmounted by a broad, graceful arch made up of the marbleized plaster of the wainscot. The walls are capped by a plaster cornice and ceiling moulding, several bands of which bear stylized historicist decoration. Immediately to the right of the desk area is the original elevator, with its mahogany and glass door, and original elevator cab; to the right of that is the stairway to the upper floors. Hallways extend to the left and right from the lobby, giving entry to the remainder of the first floor. Immediately off the lobby in each hallway is a storage/bicycle room on the left and a mail room on the right. The hallways then proceed up three steps to the apartments surrounding the central light well.

The 41 apartments, in two different sizes, all still have glass panel doors, many of which have glass moulded and etched in a stylized leaf pattern to obfuscate their transparency. In the smaller of the 2 floor plans, the living/sleeping room is entered directly from the hall, with the bathroom immediately to the right or left, and the kitchen beyond the main room in the "L" formed by the bathroom. In the larger apartments, the hall door gives entry to an interior hall from which the living/sleeping room is entered. The kitchen, again, is behind the main room, with the bath at the opposite end

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of the interior hall. In each of the floor plans, two small, low compartments with doors on both hall and apartment sides allow for deliveries, the lower of the two having a metal floor to accommodate blocks of ice (see Statement of Significance).

While the apartments are very small, the appointments are luxurious. The living/sleeping rooms have oak floors with double bands of mahogany inlay forming intricate geometric interlacings at the corners. Built-in sideboards have leaded-glass-fronted cupboards above a mirror-backed shelf with drawers below. The leaded glass panels are studded with jewel-like stained-glass insets at the crossings. Murphy beds still provide the sleeping accommodations in many of the units, while the closets are behind mirrored pocket doors; the larger units also have free-standing closets in the main room. Many baths still display hexagonal tile floors and scored plaster wainscots as well as many of the original plumbing fixtures. Built-in ice boxes in the kitchens, consisting of cabinets with upper and lower compartments--a metal-lined upper one for the block of ice, and an unlined lower one for food storage--are still in use as cupboards. The original lighting fixtures--three glass-shaded bulbs suspended on chains from a rosette--can still be found in many of the apartments.

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1913

Significant Dates

1913

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Significant Person

NA

Architect/Builder

Cuff, Clarence Cecil

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

The Merrium Apartments building appears to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places: under Criterion C as an embodiment of the characteristics of its style, period, and method of construction; under Criterion A as a key structure defining the pre-World War I building boom in Sacramento, the multi-residential facet of which was characterized by the construction of a large number of apartment houses. Built in 1913 to a design by Clarence Cecil Cuff, the Merrium Apartments stand as the premier expression of Prairie-style, Sullivanesque multi-residential architecture in Sacramento. The building is also outstanding as an early example of reinforced concrete frame apartment building construction, selected for its fireproof qualities at a time when reinforced concrete was being developed and accepted by building officials after lessons learned from disastrous fires in Baltimore (1904) and San Francisco (1906). A prominent local attorney, Chauncey H. Dunn, commissioned Cuff to design a luxury apartment house of fireproof construction. Dunn, who named the building in honor of his wife, could not have made a better choice for his architect.

Clarence Cuff was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1871. In 1886, at age 15, he quit school and obtained a position in the office of a Toronto architect. Cuff found his calling in the profession, and eventually left his employer to enter the Toronto School of Architecture. After three years of study, he graduated with high standing. Striking out immediately following graduation, Clarence Cuff moved to Buffalo, New York, where he worked in the office of a local architectural firm for five years. Thus, the young architect experienced the first of several important influences which were to reach fruition some years later in his design for the Merrium Apartments: Duff's residence in Buffalo from 1890 to 1895 had placed him in that city at precisely the right time for him to be directly exposed to the design and construction of the Guaranty Building, the last--and arguably the finest--skyscraper erected by the Chicago firm of Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan.

Because of the influences on the later design of the Merrium Apartments, it is necessary to briefly touch upon the design of the Guaranty Building here. One of the finest examples of early highrise construction, the Guaranty Building features a two-story base and a vertically-emphasized main block built in a U shape to maximize daylight penetration, the whole capped with a richly-ornamented flat, overhanging cornice. One of the design tenets that governed this arrangement was the hierarchical organization of details: the higher its placement on the building, the stronger the design of the detail became, so

See continuation sheet

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that, from the pedestrian viewpoint, the visual continuity of the building was continuous from bottom to top--from the relatively plain two-story base to the heavily-ornamented cornice--precisely as Cuff was to design the Merrium Apartments 20 years later and almost 3,000 miles west. Sullivan's design genius, and advances in elevator engineering which made possible vertical building circulation, combined to give Buffalo its tallest building. That the building was steel-framed, and was designed for mercantile and office use, in no way detracted from the seed planted in the mind of young Clarence Cuff, who, with the rest of the American architectural profession, saw the building widely hailed by architectural critics.

In 1905, after living in several other American cities, including New York City where he met and married his wife, Louise Schuster, in 1904, Cuff came to San Francisco; a year later he moved to Sacramento. (Note: the foregoing information is from the 1913 History of Sacramento County, and conflicts with that in his obituary which states that Cuff moved to San Francisco in 1906 to help rebuild after the earthquake and fire. The account written more contemporarily seems to these researchers to be the more plausible. In any event, Cuff may well have had a role in post-earthquake San Francisco.) Cuff was certainly exposed to the development and advancement of reinforced concrete and its importance in fireproof construction during the years immediately following 1906. The many articles published on the subject in architectural and engineering journals such as American Architect and Building News, Engineering Record, and Architect and Engineer of California would not have escaped his notice. This exposure constituted the second important influence brought to bear on Cuff's design for the Merrium Apartments: reinforced concrete became the recognized building medium most suited for fireproof construction.

Yet another influence was the architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright. Rising to the apogee of his career during the early years of this century, just when Cuff was rising to his own, Wright had an enormous impact on the designs of conscientious young architects all across the country. Wright's entry in the highly-publicized 1912 design competition for the San Francisco Call's Press Building would have provided Cuff with inspiration close at hand. Notably, Wright's design was for a reinforced concrete frame building, featuring a projecting slab top serving as its overhanging cornice.

That Cuff had a strong interest in Chicago-style and Prairie-style architecture and fireproof construction is apparent in his other work of the period in Sacramento, as well as in the Merrium Apartments. In 1913, Architect and Engineer of California wrote of Cuff that he "...enjoys the enviable distinction of being the first architect in Sacramento to design a building of ten stories or more." The building referred to was to have been a twenty-story, Chicago-style skyscraper, finished in the same Sacramento Sandstone Brick as would be used on the Merrium Apartments. The article described the design as "...dignified and practical..." and stated that it would "...compare favorably with the best bank and office buildings in the country." The building, however, was never constructed. Instead, Cuff's design for the Traveler's Hotel did reach fruition, a hallmark of Chicago School construction and organization from base to shaft to overhanging cornice (capital), and built at the same time as the Merrium Apartments. Cuff's designs for the Diepenbrock Theatre and for the Senator Marshall Diggs House--both built

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at about this same time--reflected the Prairie-style influences of Frank Lloyd Wright.

The same Architect and Engineer article also discussed a project which its author described as Cuff's "hobby": designing an Exposition Building and Convention Hall for the building trades. Noteworthy was the information that this building was to be fireproof. An article in the Sacramento Bee (September 7, 1912) during construction of the Merriam Apartments stated that "The building will be fire proof throughout with numerous exits." On March 8, 1913 the Bee reported that the Merriam would be Sacramento's "...first absolutely fireproof apartment building." A third article (Bee, May 31, 1913) refers to the Merriam as "...a fine fireproof apartment house, probably the highest type Sacramento has (s)een...." During this same period, other articles in the Bee featured others of the numerous apartment buildings being erected in Sacramento: all were of wood frame construction, making the fireproof qualities of the Merriam more noteworthy. Cuff's knowledge of San Francisco in 1906 could only have left him very aware of the necessity of fireproofing for major buildings, and the same professional journal which carried his work also carried numerous articles on fireproofing and building code revisions, the result of the San Francisco disaster.

The reference above also places the Merriam Apartments in the context of Sacramento apartment houses of that time. On December 21, 1912, a headline in the Bee read, "Building in Sacramento Grows Apace, City Now Stands Tenth in Nation." Earlier that year, the Bee had noted the rapid growth of Sacramento's population. There were a number of factors influencing this growth, which in fact was occurring throughout the Sacramento Valley. Following the 1906 earthquake, political reformists under the leadership of Hiram Johnson gained state control, spelling an end to political control by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Reclamation and irrigation projects throughout the Valley fostered an influx of Eastern capital and immigrants, setting off a land boom, marked by intense real estate development; many of the large ranches in the Sacramento area were sold and subdivided. Road improvements, coupled with a rise in automobile use, encouraged development of both city and suburban tracts. In and around Sacramento, these included Oak Park, Curtis Park, the Wright & Kimbrough tracts between 21st and 30th Streets, Rio Linda, and North Sacramento. Two new bridges, both built in 1911 across the American River at 12th Street and at H Street, improved Sacramento connections to the north and east. State highway bonds approved by the voters in 1909 led to the beginning of the construction, in 1911, of the Yolo Causeway to the west. Both the Western Pacific Railroad and the Northern Electric Railway were completed to Sacramento in this period, improving competitive freight rates to the rest of the nation. Agriculture in the Valley boomed, leading to the building of new canneries in Sacramento (Cal-Pac; Libby, McNeil & Libby) on the new rail lines. Completion of the Panama Canal in 1914 was also a factor, providing a more direct route for Valley products--shipped more competitively on the new rail lines--to Eastern and world markets. Sacramento Valley population increased fully 60% between 1900 and 1920, with most of this increase occurring after 1910. Historian Joseph McGowan describes the 1905-1915 period as the turning point in Sacramento history after the Civil War, ending a period of provincialism.

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Naturally enough, this rapid growth led to a residential construction boom, with new apartment houses playing a large role. Apartment tenants, the Bee wrote, "...demand that their place of residence shall be within walking distance of their place of business." The Merrium Apartments were closer to the business district than any of its contemporaries. Within this apartment house building boom, the Merrium Apartments clearly stood out. The day before its opening, the Bee wrote of the building:

That Sacramento is rapidly becoming a center of apartment house life is shown by the number of these buildings erected in the past year.... The largest in the city, the Merrium, at Fourteenth and K Streets, will open September 1st. The Merrium is constructed of reinforced concrete and contains every modern convenience.... The building...is an attractive acquisition to the city.

The Sacramento Union had also noted the trend on September 18, 1912, running an article under the headline "Number of Apartment Houses in Sacramento Rapidly Increasing, All are Modern and Artistic." The article stated that apartment houses had "...sprung up like mushrooms, until at present the city stands among the first in the possession of modern, sanitary, and artistic apartment houses." The photos accompanying the article showed only two- and three-story Craftsman-style, wood frame buildings, none of the size and caliber of the Merrium Apartments. (For unknown, but possibly political reasons, the Merrium Apartments were never mentioned in the Union.)

To fit the Merrium Apartments into a larger context one only needs to read The Architect and Engineer of California and note the similar buildings being erected in other Northern California cities. In San Francisco, in 1913, the Angelus Apartment building was built as a five-story, Chicago-style structure in the Renaissance Revival style, featuring a wrap-around cornice as found in the Merrium. Also built in San Francisco that year was a six-story apartment house with neo-Baroque massing and Beaux-Arts Classicizing elements including a wrap-around cornice. In Oakland, the Beaux-Arts style Bauer Apartments, five stories tall with stores on the ground floor, featured a heavy cornice on all four elevations. All three of these buildings--the latter two designed by the San Francisco firm, Reghetti & Headman--differed from the Merrium Apartments in that they featured angled bay windows in the center stories. In 1914, the year after the Merrium opened, the same publication showed a drawing of an apartment house designed by A.W. Burgren. This was a six-story, Chicago-style building with shops on the ground floor, and featuring a Spencer passenger elevator (the Merrium's is an Otis). Also in that year in The Architect and Engineer of California appeared an advertisement for the Sacramento Sandstone Brick and Art Stone Company, makers of the Merrium's cladding. The ad pictured the Howe Apartments designed by George Sellon, with whom Cuff was later to work. Sellon's building was five stories and featured a one-story arched entrance similar to the Merrium's two-story version. It too was topped by a heavy overhanging cornice (raising the interesting proposition that Cuff may have influenced the architect with whom he later worked).

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A researcher, other than those preparing this form, in addressing the Merrium Apartments, made a survey of other Northern California cities where such apartment houses may still be extant. She "...drove or walked through areas within or adjacent to the downtown districts of Berkeley, Oakland, San Francisco, San Jose, and Stockton." Her survey substantiated that the Merrium Apartments is a rare extant example of this building type (luxury urban apartment building over three stories) and construction (fireproof reinforced concrete or reinforced concrete frame) in Northern California.

The Merrium Apartments included "...modern conveniences..." either not common or previously unknown in Sacramento apartment houses. Writing of the building during its construction in 1912 (September 7), the Bee stated:

An automatic elevator will carry the dwellers to their apartments.... Hot and cold water and steam heat will be in all the rooms. An ice plant in the building will furnish ten pounds of ice free each day to every apartment. The telephones will be free. The bath rooms will be tiled and the kitchens made models of convenience and comfort.

The Merrium's elevator may not have been the first such in town in an apartment building: the four-story Casa del Rey, at 17th and I Streets, constructed at about the same time as the Merrium, also had one. That they were uncommon at this time is clear from the reading of The Architect and Engineer of California of October 1914. Though this was fully a year after the opening of the Merrium, yet the publication ran a long article on a new apartment house in San Francisco, designed by C.A. Meussdorffer, stating the "Modern conveniences will include electric elevator service...."

Other luxuries and interior appointments in the Merrium Apartments included gas stoves and built-in refrigerators (ice boxes), as well as:

Murphy beds in every apartment. Inlaid linoleum in kitchens and bathrooms. Large plate glass mirrors on inside doors. Plate glass in doors to halls. Inlaid Eastern oak floors.

A decided nicety was Cuff's use of a full-height central light well, which assured improved light and ventilation to interior units, a lesson learned from Sullivan's Guaranty Building.

In addition to his solo work, Cuff also formed the firm of Cuff and Diggs with M.L. Diggs; Cuff, however, appears to have been the active designer. Cuff also worked with two other prominent local architects: with R.A. Herold on Mercy Hospital; and with George C. Sellon on the Hotel Sacramento. His body of work covered a wide range from the "modest home" to the "pretentious skyscraper," according to The Architect and Engineer of California, including:

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St. Mary's Church, Sacramento;  
Greek Orthodox Church, Sacramento;  
First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sacramento;  
Catholic School, Oroville;  
Catholic School, Susanville;  
Grammar School, Marysville;  
Providence Hospital, Oakland;  
Schools on Hoopa Indian Reservation, Humboldt County;  
White Hospital, Sacramento;  
Theatre Diepenbrock, Sacramento;  
Sacramento Warehouse Co., Sacramento (fireproof);  
Thomson and Diggs Warehouse, Sacramento (reinforced concrete);  
El Dorado County Courthouse, Placerville;  
Golden West Motors, Sacramento;  
Traveler's Hotel, Sacramento;  
California Hospital, Sacramento ( a "model of its kind")

When Clarence Cuff died in 1965 at the age of 94 (4 years after he quit his practice), he had practiced architecture in Sacramento for 60 years. His obituary was headed "...Capital's Senior Architect Dies" and stated that Cuff's "...signature (was) written in brick and stone across Northern California." Remembered for his churches, his prominence in his profession was also secured as much for his residential work and his commercial structures. Among his residential clients were Daniel W. Carmichael, prominent local land developer, and City and County Treasurer; C.L. Nelson of Woodland; C.B. Dewees of Sacramento; and Senator Marshall Diggs of Sacramento. The homes of the latter three men were pictured in an article in The Architect and Engineer of California in 1914, entitled "The Development of the Modern Home." Here Cuff's work appeared with other such prominent California architects as Louis Mullgardt, Bliss and Faville, W.S. Hubbard, F.D. Farquhar, Sidney Newsom, Louis P. Hobart, Sylvanus B. Marston, MacDonald and Applegarth, Seadler and Hoen, Willis Polk, Alfred F. Rosenheim, R.A. Herold, Myron Hunt, and Elmer Grey, an indication of his recognized statewide standing with his Bay Area and Los Angeles contemporaries.

The integrity of the Merrium Apartments is outstanding in all areas. On the exterior, only the entrance door has been altered, while the interiors of the apartment units exhibit few changes of note; the built-in cabinets and cupboards are intact, and most of the surfaces still retain their original finishes or treatments. In the context of Sacramento architecture, it stands as the finest example of the Prairie style in commercial or multi-residential buildings.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Books

Condit, Carl W. American Building. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1968.

History of Sacramento County, California, with Biographical Sketches. Los Angeles: Historic Record Company, 1913.

Pfeiffer, Bruce Brooks and Gerald Nordland, ed. Frank Lloyd Wright In the Realm of Ideas. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1988.

Roth, Leland M. A Concise History of American Architecture. New York: Harper & Row, 1979.

Twombly, Robert. Louis Sullivan: His Life and Work. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1986.

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: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acres of property Less than one (1) acre

UTM References

A 

1	0
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6	3	1	8	2	0
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4	2	7	0	8	4	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

C 

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B 

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 Zone Easting Northing

D 

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See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

All that portion of Lot 8 and Lot 7, in the block bounded by J and K and 14th and 15th Streets of the City of Sacramento according to the official plat thereof, described as follows:

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries are based on the historical and present legally-recorded boundary lines.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Bonnie W. Parks, Principal; John W. Snyder, Co-Principal

organization P.S. Preservation Services date April 29, 1990

street & number P.O. Box 191275 telephone (916) 736-1918

city or town Sacramento state CA zip code 95819

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Periodicals

"Recent Work of Clarence Cuff." The Architect and Engineer of California (hereinafter A & E). November 1913. pp. 49-57.

Various photos and notices of new apartment houses. A & E. December 1913. pp. 53, 67, 68.

Advertisement for The Sacramento Sandstone Brick Company. A & E. May 1914. p.29.

Illustration of Apartment House. A & E. May 1914. p. 128.

"The Development of the Modern Home." A & E. September 1914. pp. 61-70.

Photo of Cambridge Apartment, Berkeley. A & E. October 1914. p.61.

"Reinforced Concrete Apartment House." A & E. October 1914. p. 83.

"The Beauty and Utility of Steel Casement Windows." A & E. May 1926. p. 85.

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Pamphlets

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Beginning at a point in the northerly line of K Street of said City of Sacramento, which point is located as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the center line of 14th Street of the City of Sacramento with the center line of K Street of said City, and running thence along the center line of 14th Street North  $19^{\circ} 30'$  East 40 feet to the northerly line of said K Street; thence along the northerly line of said K Street South  $70^{\circ} 32'$  East 122.25 feet to said point of beginning, hereinbefore mentioned; running thence from said aforementioned point of beginning in a northerly direction 56.3 feet to a point from which the center line of said 14th Street bears North  $70^{\circ} 32'$  West 122.07 feet; thence in a northerly direction 77.2 feet to a point from which the center line of said 14th Street bears North  $70^{\circ} 32'$  West 121.56 feet; thence in a northerly direction 27.425 feet to a point in the South line of an alley from which the centerline of said 14th Street bears North  $70^{\circ} 32'$  West 121.56 feet; thence North  $70^{\circ} 32'$  West along the South line of said alley, 81.65 feet more or less, to the East line of said 14th Street; thence South  $19^{\circ} 30'$  West along the East line of said 14th Street 160.945 feet to the North line of said K Street; thence South  $70^{\circ} 32'$  East along the North line of K Street, 82.25 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning.

Excepting therefrom the South 76 feet of said Lot 8, and the South 76 feet of that portion of Lot 7 hereinbefore described.

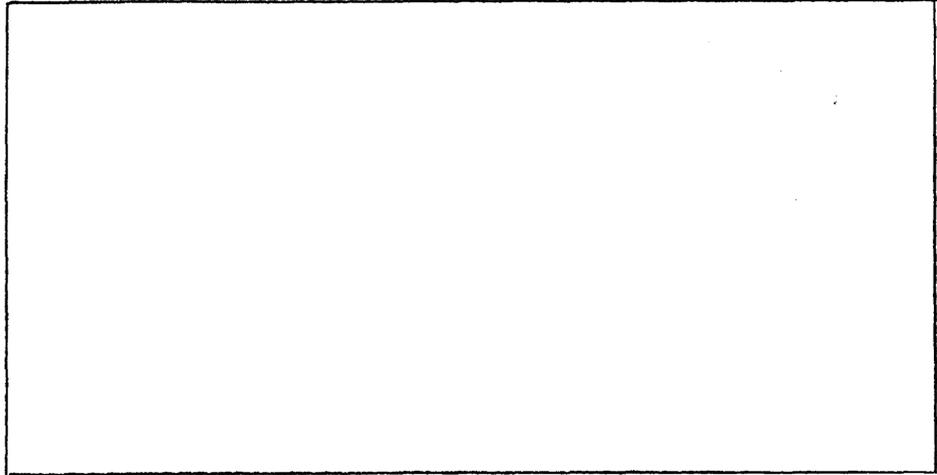


14<sup>TH</sup> ST.

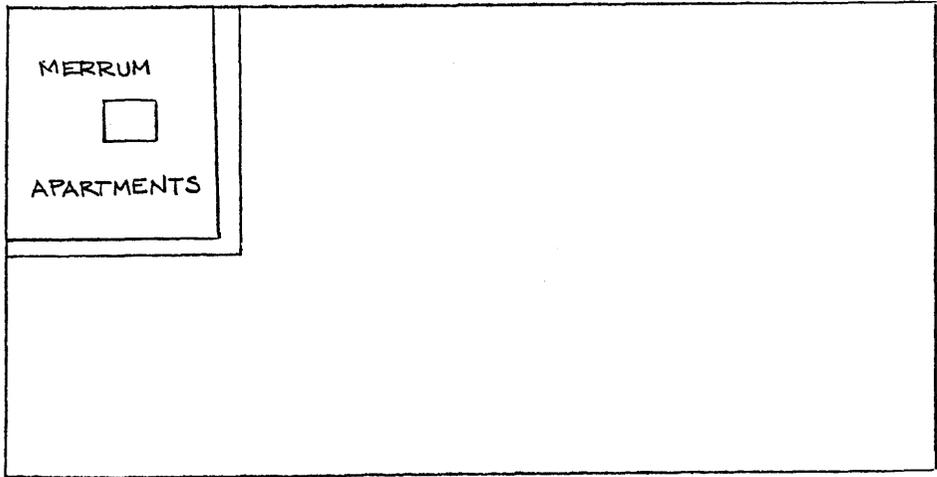
14<sup>TH</sup> ST.



J ST.



ALLEY



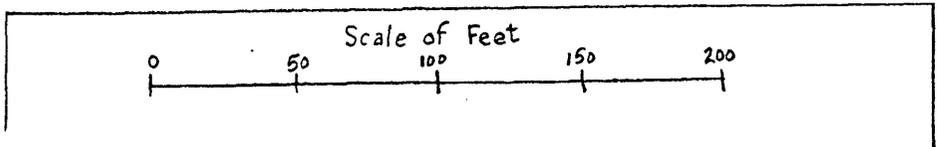
MERRUM  
APARTMENTS

K ST.

*Merrum Apartments  
1017 14<sup>th</sup> Street  
Sacramento, CA  
Sacramento County*

ST.

15<sup>TH</sup>



Scale of Feet

0 50 100 150 200