

004 10/31/84
EXP. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received AUG 20 1984
date entered SEP 20 1984

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

1. Name

historic Samuel M. Black Residence House RECEIVED
APR 1 1984
and/or common Sam Black House OHP

2. Location

street & number 418 Pajaro Street N/A not for publication
city, town Salinas (93901) N/A vicinity of ~~Congressional district~~
state California code 06 county Monterey code 053

3. Classification

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use |
| <input type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | <input type="checkbox"/> in process | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A | <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> park |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

4. Owner of Property

name Pajaro Land Development, Ltd., Douglas & Marilyn Gustafson; Dr. William Reeves, Ann Reeves
street & number 154 Central Avenue
city, town Salinas N/A vicinity of state California (93901)

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder's Office, Monterey County Courthouse
street & number 240 Church Street
city, town Salinas state California (93901)

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None known has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date federal state county local
depository for survey records
city, town state

7. Description

| | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|----------------|
| Condition | | Check one | Check one | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered | <input type="checkbox"/> moved | date _____ N/A |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | | | |

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

A two-and-a-half storey redwood framed building with partial basement, resting on a full concrete foundation, the S.M. Black residence at 418 Pajaro Street in Salinas, California is irregular in plan. Queen Anne in style with some Colonial Revival detailing it is an excellent and intact example of the early residential work of architect William H. Weeks (1864-1936). A second structure on the property, one storey and of Oregon pine construction with a full concrete foundation trimmed in a chalet pictorial style and rectangular in plan with partial basement was built by the Black family in 1936 as an income property to house single male farm workers during the Depression. The physical integrity of both structures is excellent as the property was maintained by the family of the original builder until 1982. The environmental setting has changed over time however, from that of a rural residential neighborhood replete with kitchen gardens and orchards to one of parking lots and commercial support facilities because of city growth and subsequent rezoning. The S.M. Black property remains an island in time evidencing one of Salinas's important early periods of development.

The roof of the Black residence is capped by a complex of intersecting hipped and gabled roofs surmounted at the southeastern corner by a hexagonal turret topped with matching witches cap and a finial. The original wood shingle covering with its decorative pressed-metal ridge-combing has been replaced over time by composition shingle. There are two chimneys, both red brick. One pierces the hipped roofline to the south, accomodating the first floor parlor fireplace, and the second pierces the same roofline to the west, serving the master bedroom on the second floor. The only other change in the original roof treatment is an unsightly vent stack on the south pitch of the east facing (facade) gable, and three others on a small porch addition (prior to 1936) at the southwest corner(rear elevation) of the building. These are all scheduled for removal.

Fenestration is generally 1/1 double hung sash irregularly shaped and spaced to meet the programatic needs of the interior. A pair of circular headed art glass windows with a flower motif are incorporated in the alcove of the first floor reception hall at the northeast corner of the residence. Specific glazing will be discussed at each elevation. One facet of fenestration peculiar to this and other Weeks early residential structures including, but not limited to the B.V. Sargent house in Salinas (1896-97), and the Edgar Holloway home in Gilroy (1903), is the definition, or perhaps more properly the separation of floors through the device of a wide belt course tied into the architrave of the verandah and wrapping comfortably around the building perimeter, acting as a window head from which all the main windows are suspended.

In spite of this wide belt course and the narrow horizontal redwood clapboard siding that keeps the mass of the structure firmly tied to the ground there is a strong sense of verticality in the building. Perhaps this is accounted for in part by the steep pitched gables and the turret which pierces the verandah roof reaching ever upward with its witches cap and finial.

Reading from top to bottom on the EAST ELEVATION (facade) the principal feature is the hexagonal turret at the southeast corner with its matching witches cap and finial. Decorative brackets at the base of the witches cap, a band of dentils below them and a series of carved wood festoons, or swags enliven the frieze above the window heads (three 1/1 double hung sash). The main gable is jettied out from the building mass as are its companion features on the north and south elevations, recessing the principal windows and affording a drip cap for them in each case. The attic vent is a small, vertical leaded glass window in a diamond motif, currently painted over.

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This gable, like those on the north and south elevations is sheathed in a variety of shaped shingles, creating an interesting surface texture while maintaining the subdued horizontal lines of the structure. The raised verandah is capped at the porticoed main entrance by a decorated triangular pediment with Tuscan columns. The entrance is reached

by straight approach wooden porch steps in a stoop. The porch post at the head of the stairs was capped with a turned wood urn detail similar to the one found at the southern approach porch stairs, but since removed. This decorative element is planned for return to its original appearance. The actual entryway has a shallow, tiled vestibule. A single panel beveled plate glass door topped with a transom leads to the reception hall. One of the pair of circular headed art glass windows is visible to the right (north) of the entry marking the location of an interior stair alcove. The verandah base is built up on a horizontal drop siding and carried around the house below the water table. Fenestration is generally 1/1 double hung sash. Fixed sidelights flank the second floor gable window, and a small hinged (top) window to the north is employed for cross ventilation in a bedroom.

PH The SOUTH ELEVATION at the second storey repeats the shingle decoration of the facade with minor variation, and includes a horizontal leaded glass window as attic vent. Fenestration in this gable is paired 1/1 double hung sash. The interior space is the master bedroom. A highly decorative open balcony with turned balusters and post caps surmounts a first floor bay (living room) below. The verandah continues around the house on this elevation ending in the gable side at the balcony. A second set of straight approach porch steps matching those at the facade, lead to a living room entry; a two panel door glazed above with transom over. The principal bay window on this elevation is fixed, with a thin horizontal diamond patterned window above. The shed roof of the verandah is carried at the rear in this elevation but is enclosed housing a rear bedroom and portions of a rear porch.

PH The WEST ELEVATION is the rear of the building. The principal hip roofs are visible as is an interesting second storey window treatment to the south where a kind of gablet had to be employed because of roof pitch, to include a full 1/1 double hung sash in a rear bedroom wall. The only external addition to the house appears on this elevation at the first floor level in the form of an extended and enclosed porch at the south corner of the building. The addition was constructed prior to 1936 according to site plans of this date recording the feature in place. The rear of the original house was flush with a straight approach stairway leading to an enclosed rear porch to the south. The addition is one storey with a variety of sidings and windows, including 6/6 double hung sash and a fixed glass block or brick window to the south. It is suggested that a portion of this addition may at one time have been a screened porch. A side approach staircase against the west wall may be part of the original stairs moved when the addition was constructed. This element detracts very little from the basic integrity of the residence as a whole, both by placement and design. A modern utility box with attendant piping has been appended to the north side of this elevation, but is not visible from public view.

The NORTH ELEVATION at the second storey repeats the gable decoration of the south elevation. However, the window treatment is quite different. Responding to the requirements of the interior program, the architect has separated a pair of windows of unequal size by a series of three, molded panels with a fourth and smaller panel under the window to the west in order to balance the ensemble. At the first floor level a fixed bay window with diamond leaded glass panel above repeats the treatment found on the south elevation, this time for the dining room. One corner of this bay is angled under the second floor. The second circular headed art glass window of the reception hall alcove appears to the east of this elevation. A hinged (bottom) half-window marks the location of the partial basement below the water table to the west.

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INTERIOR FEATURES: The interior of the Black house is laid out on a side hall plan. Of particular note is the reception hall at the main entrance (east elevation). Except for slight damage of the anaglypta dado at the alcove landing of the staircase, a less than sympathetic addition of electrical switch plates next to the parlor pocket doors and the possible painting of the wall surface from the stair landing to the second storey hall, this space remains as built and decorated in 1900. A principal feature is the fine graining in "Golden Oak" of the redwood trim and doors. The open string staircase is in oak and features a pair of decorative newel posts capped with a carved floral motif. A stair rail and turned balusters partially enclosing an alcove seat at the landing are repeated in the main staircase leading to the second floor. The paired, circular-headed art glass windows described earlier, share the northeast corner of the alcove. A turned oak column with an Ionic capital that appears to be a functioning structural element supporting a second floor joist completes the alcove ensemble to the south, next to the entry door. Separate, but simple patterned wallpapers above and below the high picture rail appear original to the room.

Lighting for this reception hall comes from^a suspended combination gas and electric fixture (brass or copper plate) employing plain opalescent stalactite globes and small candlesticks. This room will be retained with minor restoration as needed. Graining appears in the trim and doors of the principal first floor rooms. The remaining rooms on both floors are realized in clear heart redwood. No other period fixtures of design elements appear intact in the house.

FARM WORKER HOUSING: In the summer of 1936 the Black family hired contractor L. Torrison to construct a one storey Oregon pine building immediately south of the Black residence. The structure is rectangular in plan resting on a full concrete foundation with a partial basement at the west end. It is capped with a shallow pitched gable roof and covered with composition shingle. Siding for the structure is horizontal beveled redwood and fenestration a combination of 1/1 and 6/6 double hung sash. The building houses eight single bedrooms with shared shower and bathroom per each two bedrooms. According to the builders daughter this unit was constructed as housing for single male farm workers and as an income property for the family children as a direct result of the Great Depression. The barrack-like building is realized in a chalet pictorial style with hipped gables at the east and west elevations, supported by decorative wood elbow brackets. The eight individual entrances along the north (facade) elevation are capped by elbow bracketed pedimented hoods with half-round cuts in the pedimented face suggestive of fan lights. Simple planter boxes below the principal window openings and decorative shutters with a jig-sawn diamond motif give a cottage air to the otherwise utilitarian structure. Access to the interior was unavailable to determine any modification of the original plans. The exterior is intact as built and retains its full integrity.

8. Significance

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499 | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> law | <input type="checkbox"/> science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> theater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900– | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | |

Specific dates 1900 **Builder/Architect** William Henry Weeks

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Samuel M. Black was an important county official and civic leader in the early development of Monterey County. His home at 418 Pajaro Street in Salinas derives its architectural significance from the fact that it is a "cottage" model or prototype for the popular "Modified Colonial" style of architecture introduced by the important regional architect William Henry Weeks (1864-1936) to the central California coast just before the turn of the Twentieth century. The continued architectural integrity of the Black property paired with the existence of the only known set of architect Weeks' plans and elevations from this period of residential design is bound to yield information important to the history of architecture in California and should surely qualify for inclusion on the National Register for Historic Places.

The S.M. Black is perhaps the most conservative of architect William H. Weeks major residential designs in the Pajaro and Salinas Valleys during his productive association with the area from 1894 to 1911. In this sense and in spite of its construction about midway through the architect's local career it represents a model or prototype from which the designer's "Modified Colonial" style, as Weeks termed it, evolved.

Weeks was commissioned to build the home for a local farmer and civic leader whose practical requirements for function and economy superceded his concern for fashion. The sense of the finished building is late Victorian rather than early modern, as in the case of the architect's Bradley V. Sargent home of 1896-97 just a few blocks to the west on Central Avenue. The Black house is essentially Queen Anne in style and plan. This is probably why the architect, who was fond of representing his popular "Modified Colonial" style in the media chose to define the Black project as a "cottage". Aside from the pedimented portico with its carved wood festoons, only the simpler forms of detail - dentils, leaded glass windows, swags and delicately-turned balusters - evidence a classic look. When compared however, with other residential work from this period, the Black house becomes an excellent point of departure for understanding the architect's skill and inventiveness in the arrangement and massing of large volumes, as evident in the employment of complex gambrel roofs in the Edgar Holloway house (1903) at 7539 Egleberry Street in Gilroy, (National Register), and his unerring rightness of proportion, as seen in the Sargent home (1896-97) at 154 Central Avenue in Salinas, (National Register). All three employ essentially the same external program. It was Weeks genius in the successful combination of elements from a wide variety of sources that created in these residential structures an inventiveness and play that initially made the architect's well earned reputation. Of particular note is a comparison of the Black residence with that of Dr. H.C. Murphy at 402 Cayuga Street in Salinas. Weeks designed the Murphy home in 1901, carrying the theme of the small circular headed windows found in the Black reception hall alcove to their fullest decorative potential as horseshoe embellishments encasing the major openings of the building. The continued physical integrity of the Black home and an associated structure on the property paired with the only known set of blueprint plans and elevations of a Weeks residential project from this period make the Samuel M. Black house the most fully documented example of this important and prolific California architect's early work.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Lewis, Betty, Watsonville, Memories That Linger, Valley Publishers, Fresno, 1976.
William Weeks' Imagination Marks Salinas "Salinas Californian", Saturday,
March 26, 1977, p. 26.
(see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 0.27 acres

Quadrangle name Salinas Quadrangle

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| Zone | | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | |

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| Zone | | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | |

Verbal boundary description and justification

(see continuation sheet)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kent L. Seavey/Historical Consultant

organization N/A date April 1, 1984

street & number 310 Lighthouse Ave. telephone (408) 375-8739

city or town Pacific Grove state California (93950)

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Maureen Mitchell-Welton

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date 8/13/84

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Maureen Byers
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 9-20-84

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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An associated structure on the property, the one storey, eight bedroom farm workers quarters was designed and constructed by a local contractor, L. Torrison in 1936. Family members relate that the rationale behind this \$6,000 investment was to assure an income for the Black, (now Sam Black, Jr.) children in case the economic depression of the era was to continue. This neat little building represents an early and enlightened example of migrant housing for single, male farm workers in the Salinas Valley. Its relation to the evolving fortunes of the Black family, and the larger implications of its creation to meet the expanding demand for farm labor housing because of the influx of landless farmers from the American dust bowl seeking to establish new lives in the west, may yield information important to the history of the era. It should therefore be considered as contributing to the significance of the property as a whole.

WILLIAM HENRY WEEKS (1864-1936) was the son of a contractor-builder. He was born at Prince Edward Island, Canada on January 18, 1864. The family moved to Denver, Colorado where he studied architectural design at the Brinker Institute during the 1880's. Upon graduation he found employment as a draftsman before moving with the family to Wichita, Kansas where he went into business with his father as Weeks and Son. Here he met Maggie Haymaker who would become his wife. In 1890 the Weeks family made a further move to Tacoma, Washington. In '91 Will Weeks returned to Wichita and brought Maggie west with him. That year both families moved to Oakland, California. In 1892 William Weeks was commissioned to design the Christian Church in Watsonville which introduced him to the Pajaro Valley. The area was just beginning to enjoy the prosperity and economic benefits of the recently established Spreckels Sugar Plant. This economic upbuilding was about to affect the Salinas Valley as well where Claus Spreckels would soon establish the largest sugar refinery in the world. In 1894 young Weeks opened his own office in Watsonville, followed in 1896 by a second office in Salinas. School buildings were a specialty with the architect, but he did residential, commercial and public buildings as well. In 1897 the Spreckels people hired him to design their Salinas plant office building and much of the small company town that was built adjacent to the plant. The Watsonville Pajaronian noted that "Architect Weeks is one of the busiest men in this part of the state. He is looking after construction of a large number of buildings in the Pajaro and Salinas Valleys, and is busy preparing plans for new buildings. His work is a first class testimonial of his high rank as an architect." By 1905 he had opened an office in the new Flood Building in San Francisco and expanded his practice statewide. He moved with his family to Palo Alto in 1911 and sometime later to Oakland where his office force expanded to thirty or more with branches in San Francisco and San Jose. In 1924 he designed and built a family home in Piedmont where he died on April 19, 1936. A frequent contributor to professional journals, including California's "Architect and Engineer" the designer was eulogized in the 1937 Encyclopedia of American Biography,

"Mr. Weeks enjoyed the profound respect of his associates in architecture, and his reputation in professional circles was widely extended. His gifts, however, were also appreciated by the public at large, as the general popularity of his work showed... In the termination of his distinguished career, California architecture suffered a severe loss and the State at large was deprived of one of its most useful citizens. His work reflected high credit not only upon himself but upon the communities he helped to build, and has become an enduring part of the life of the Commonwealth."

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SAMUEL M. BLACK was born in Auburn, the seat of government for Cayuga County, New York State, on November 22, 1839. His parents, Robert and Ester (Glasgow) Black were farmers in the district and because of their proximity to Auburn were able to offer their son the best educational advantages of the time. Samuel left the family farm for California at age 21 in the fall of 1860. Sailing from the port of New York City via Panama, he arrived in San Francisco in the spring of 1861 thence making his way to the town of Sacramento where he took up truck gardening. To augment his slender funds while getting his business in order he worked for a time laying the foundation for the state capitol building. When the floods of 1862 destroyed his crops Black went to the mines of the Comstock in Nevada. From 1862 to 1867 he worked the mines from Silver City in Nevada to Bannack, Montana and finally to the Palmco mines in Washington Territory. Reasonable reward from these pursuits enabled him to return to California and lease a portion of the J.B.R. Cooper Rancho La Sagrada Familia near Castroville. This was followed by a further lease of portions of the Espinosa Rancho in the same region, and in 1870 to the purchase of 500 acres near the no longer extant town of Blanco, where he raised grain and livestock.

Black's political activities in Monterey County date from this period. He was elected to the Board of Supervisors for Blanco District in 1869, serving as Chairman of the Board from that date until 1872. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Blanco District and served as Clerk of the Board for 14 years. While on the Board of Supervisors Black helped in laying out the new town of Salinas City. It was at his suggestion that every other street in Salinas be made extra wide to accommodate the hay teams that streamed through the new community on their way to the principal shipping point of the county at Moss Landing. This street pattern still marks the older portion of the town.

Black moved from his ranch of thirty years into Salinas in 1901 to afford his children and grandchildren the same educational opportunity given him by his parents. He had been impressed by the quality of a new home (no longer extant) built for his friend and fellow rancher John J. Hebborn north of Salinas in 1897. The architect was William H. Weeks who had recently opened an office in the new Riordan and Hauser building on the 100 block of Main Street. In July of 1900 the Salinas Index noted that, "Architect Weeks is drawing plans for a \$3,000 cottage for S.M. Black to have erected at Salinas." and later, on August 2nd that Black had gone to Watsonville to look over Weeks plans. He built on property abutting one of the old sloughs that crisscrossed Salinas and in this southern section of his property laid out and planted his orchard and kitchen garden to supply his large family. Samuel Black was elected to the City Council in 1903, serving a two year term. While in office he had the opportunity to pay homage to his hometown and county in New York State by naming a pair of intersecting streets Auburn and Cayuga respectively. The street names remain to this day. In 1907 he was elected President of the Salinas Board of Education, remaining in that position for some years. In 1929, the year before his death, he and Mrs. Black, the former Amelia Warth celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary with a reception at the family home on Pajaro Street. Samuel M. Black died on April 12, 1930. He had been a Democrat politically, and an Odd Fellow fraternally. At the time of his passing he was the oldest member of the Odd Fellows Lodge in the state. His son Samuel Black, Jr., retained the family home until his own passing in 1950. His widow, Annie Black continued ownership until her death after which a grand daughter, Mrs. Beth Heinsen sold the property to the present owners.

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Guinn, J.M., History and Biographical Record of Monterey and San Benito Counties,
Historic Record Co., Los Angeles, 1910.

Vera, Dorothy H., Black Family Responsible for Names of Two Streets, "Salinas
Californian", Saturday, February 29, 1964.

_____. This is a House Filled with the Past, "Salinas Californian",
Saturday, February 22, 1969, p. 13A.

Undated and unattributed group of newspaper clippings related to the Black family and home in the possession of Samuel M. Black's grand daughter, Mrs. Beth Heinsen of Gilroy, California.

Set of blueprint: plans and elevations of the S.M. Black house by William H. Weeks.

Personal interview with Mrs. Beth Heinsen, Samuel M. Black's grand daughter in Gilroy, California, January 28, 1984.

Salinas Daily Index, July 26, 1900

_____, August 2, 1900

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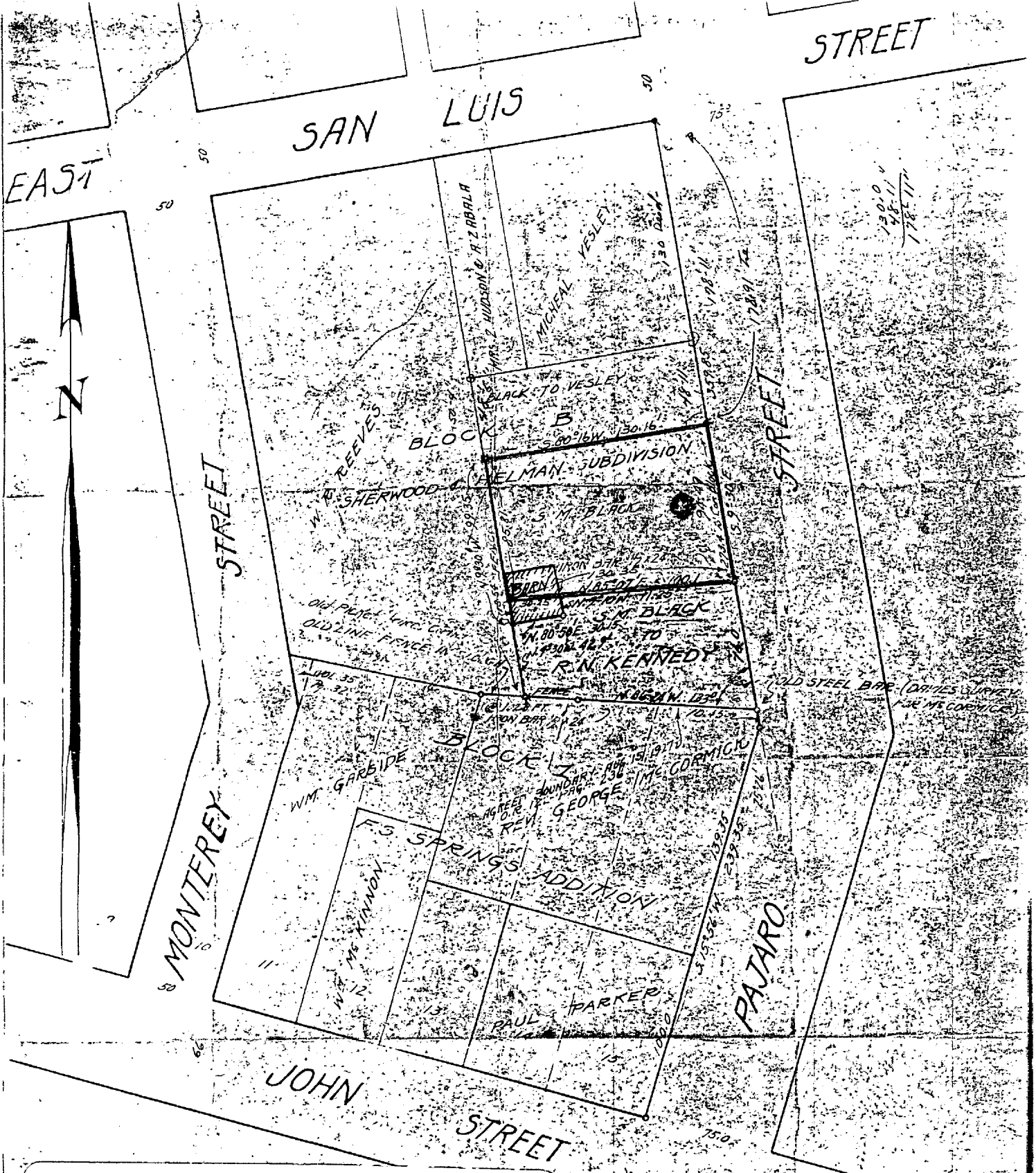
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Beginning on the west side of Pajaro Street at a point 178.91 feet south of the southwest corner of Pajaro and San Luis Streets, thence running west 130.16 feet, bounded on the north by a parking lot, thence running south 85.81 feet, bounded on the west by a retail business, thence running east 130.35 feet, bounded on the south by a Travel Lodge motel, thence running north 94.49 feet to the point of beginning, bounded on the east by Pajaro Street. The lot is recorded as Parcel Number 3-352-8. The northern and southern portions of the original large lot were sold and developed many years ago (as shown on attached map); boundaries are drawn on the lot lines of the remaining portion of the original property which contains the main house and adjacent farmworkers' housing.



SAMUEL M. BLACK RESIDENCE
 418 Pajaro Street
 Salinas, Monterey County, CA 93901

MAP OF LOT IN BLOCK B, SHERWOOD AND HELMANS SUBDIVISION, SALINAS CALIF. TO BE DEEDED BY S.M BLACK TO R.N. KENNEDY

N 9° 30' W 85.81'

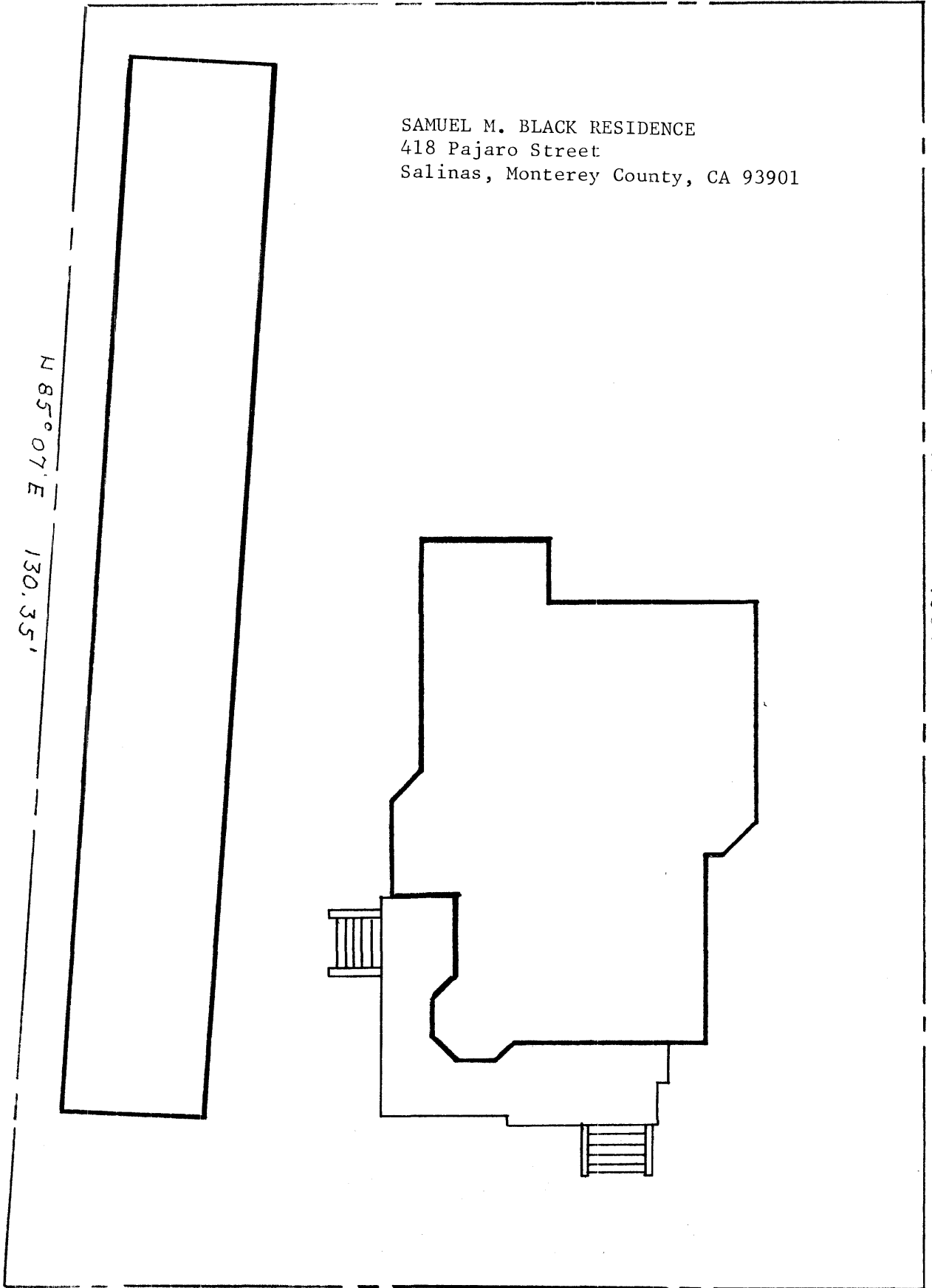
SAMUEL M. BLACK RESIDENCE
418 Pajaro Street
Salinas, Monterey County, CA 93901

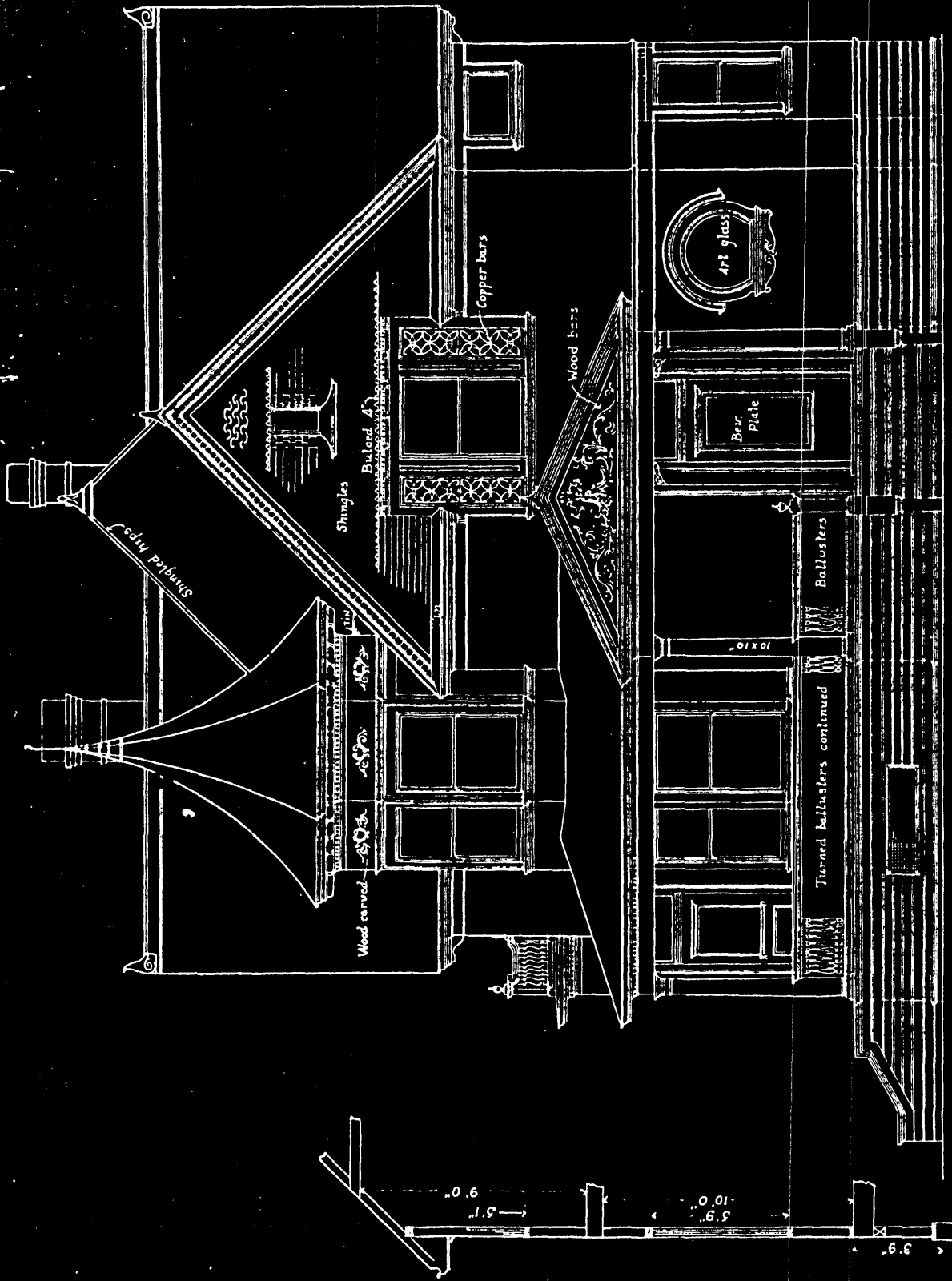
N 85° 07' E 130.35'

S 80° 16' W 130.16'

S 9° 30' E 94.49'

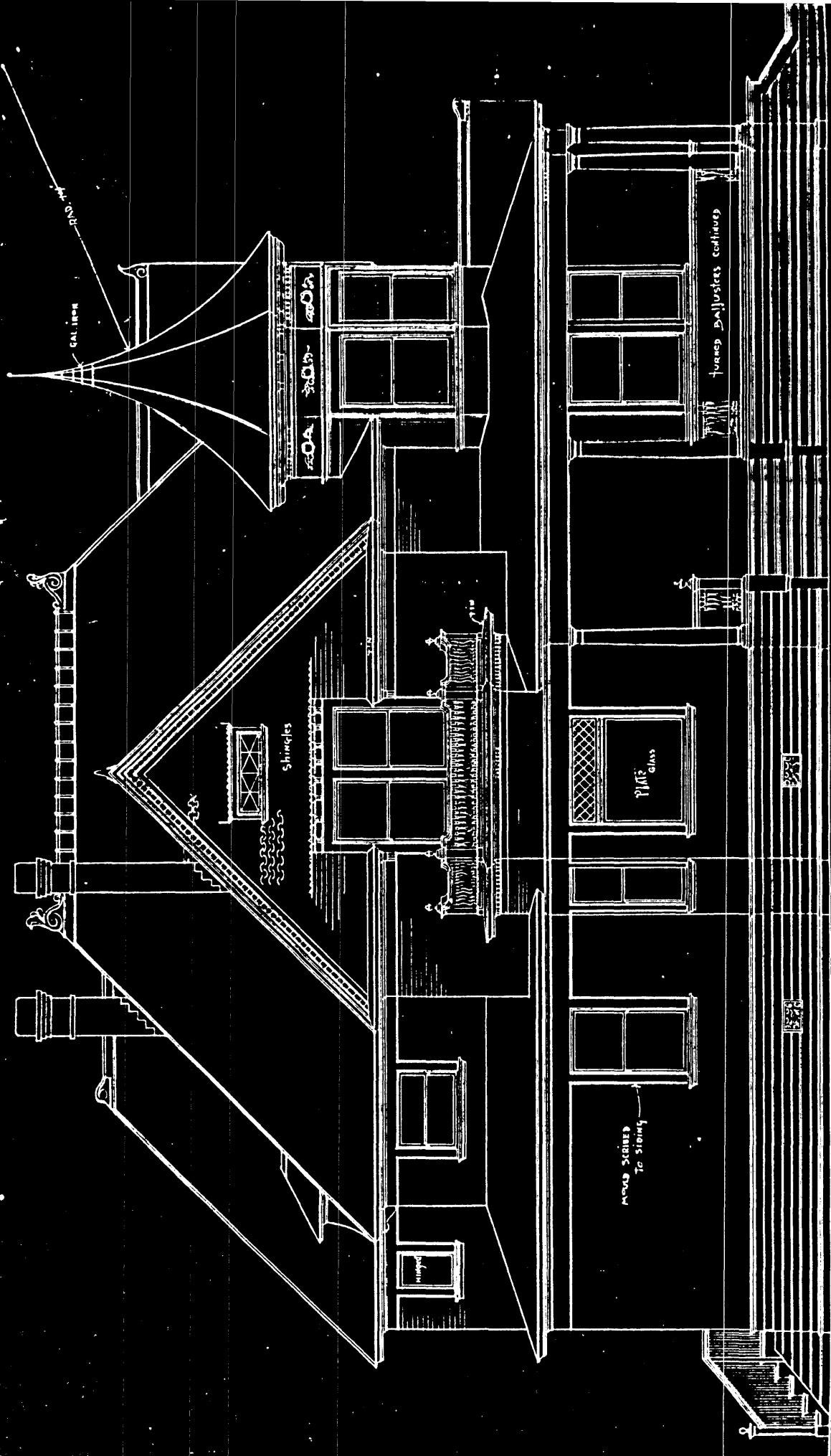
PAJARO STREET



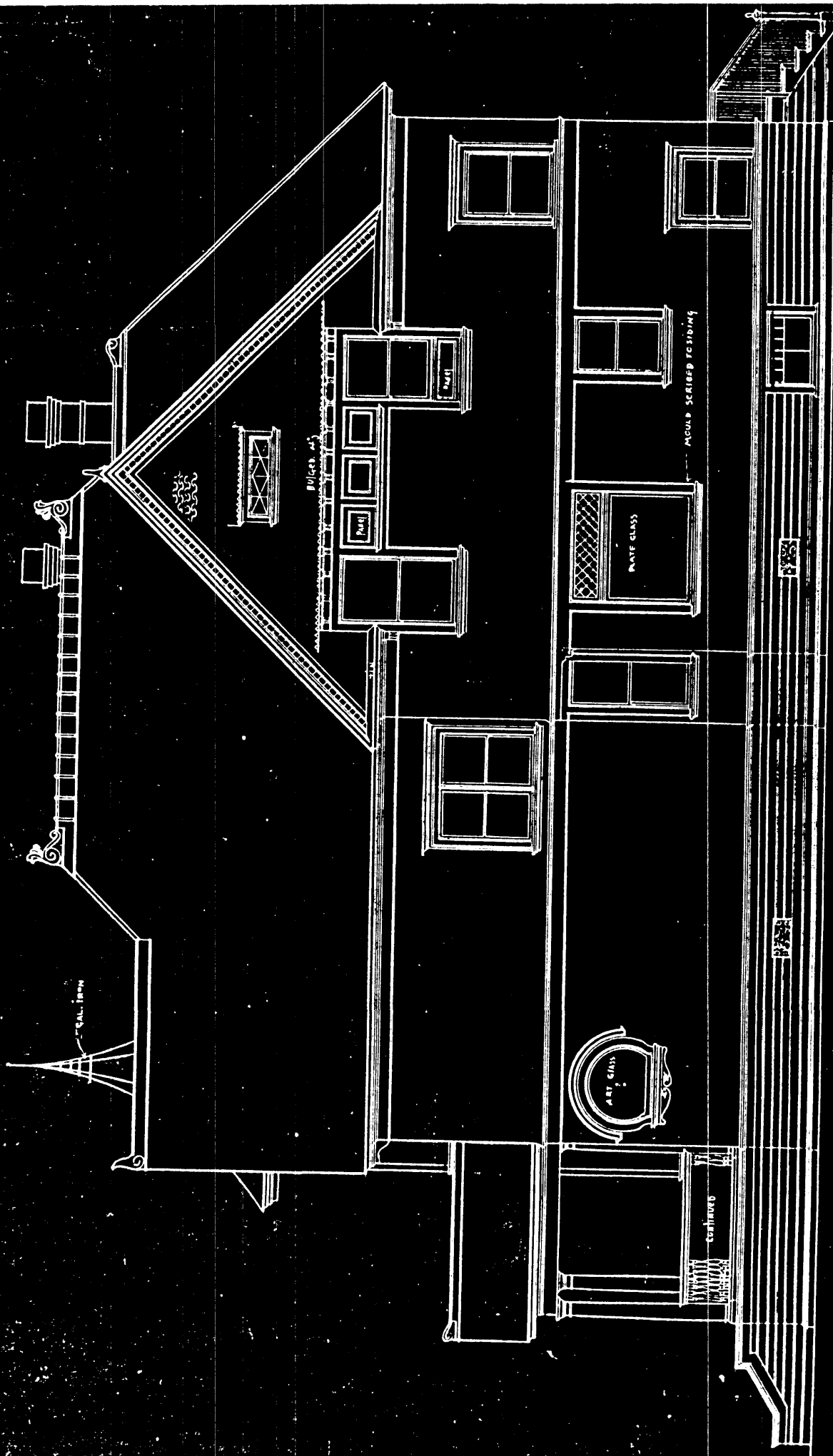


Front Elevation $\frac{1}{4}$ scale
 W. H. Weeks Architect.

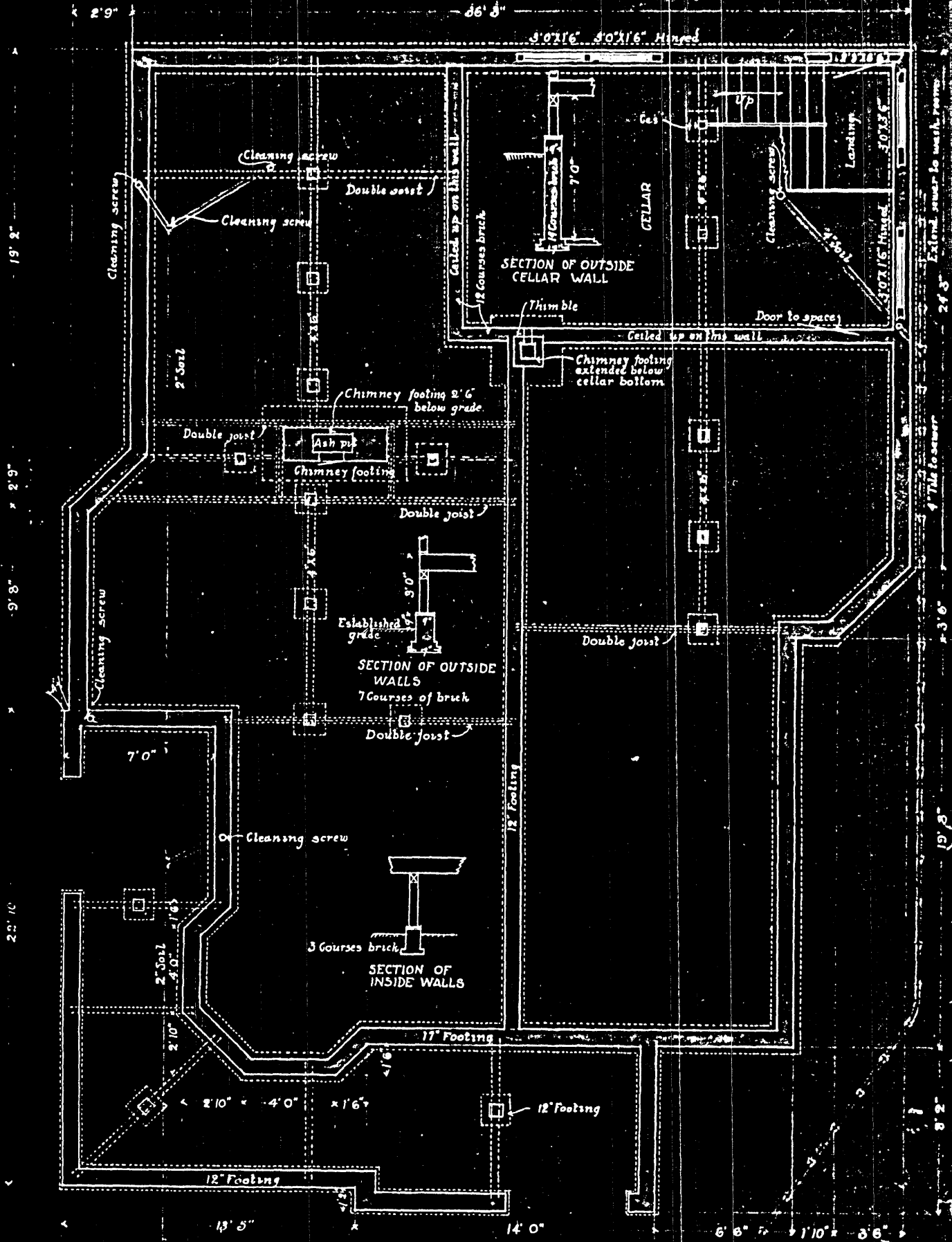
Section



Side Elevation 1/4 scale
W. H. Weeks Architect.

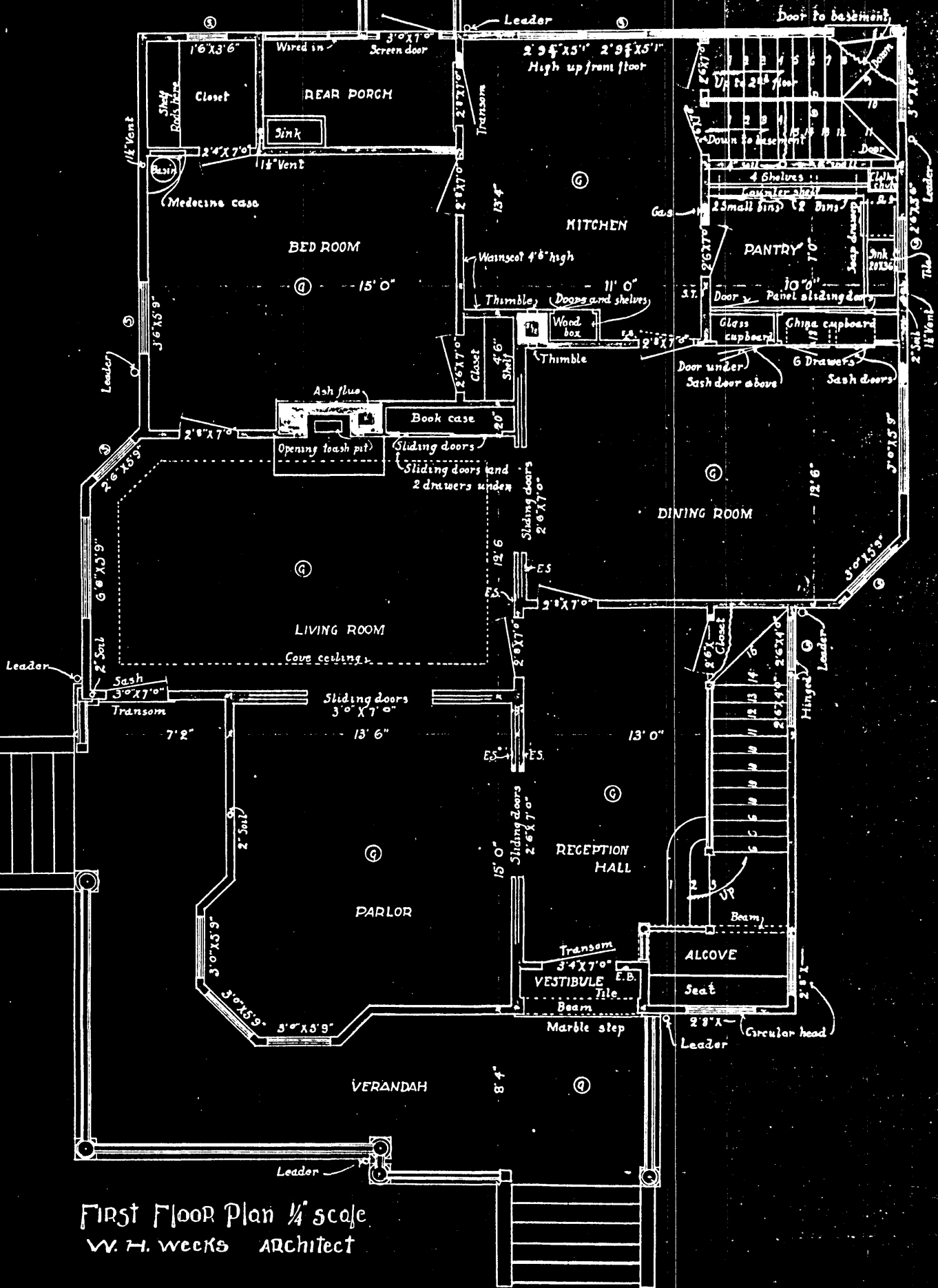


Side Elevation 1/4 scale.
W. H. Weeks Architect.

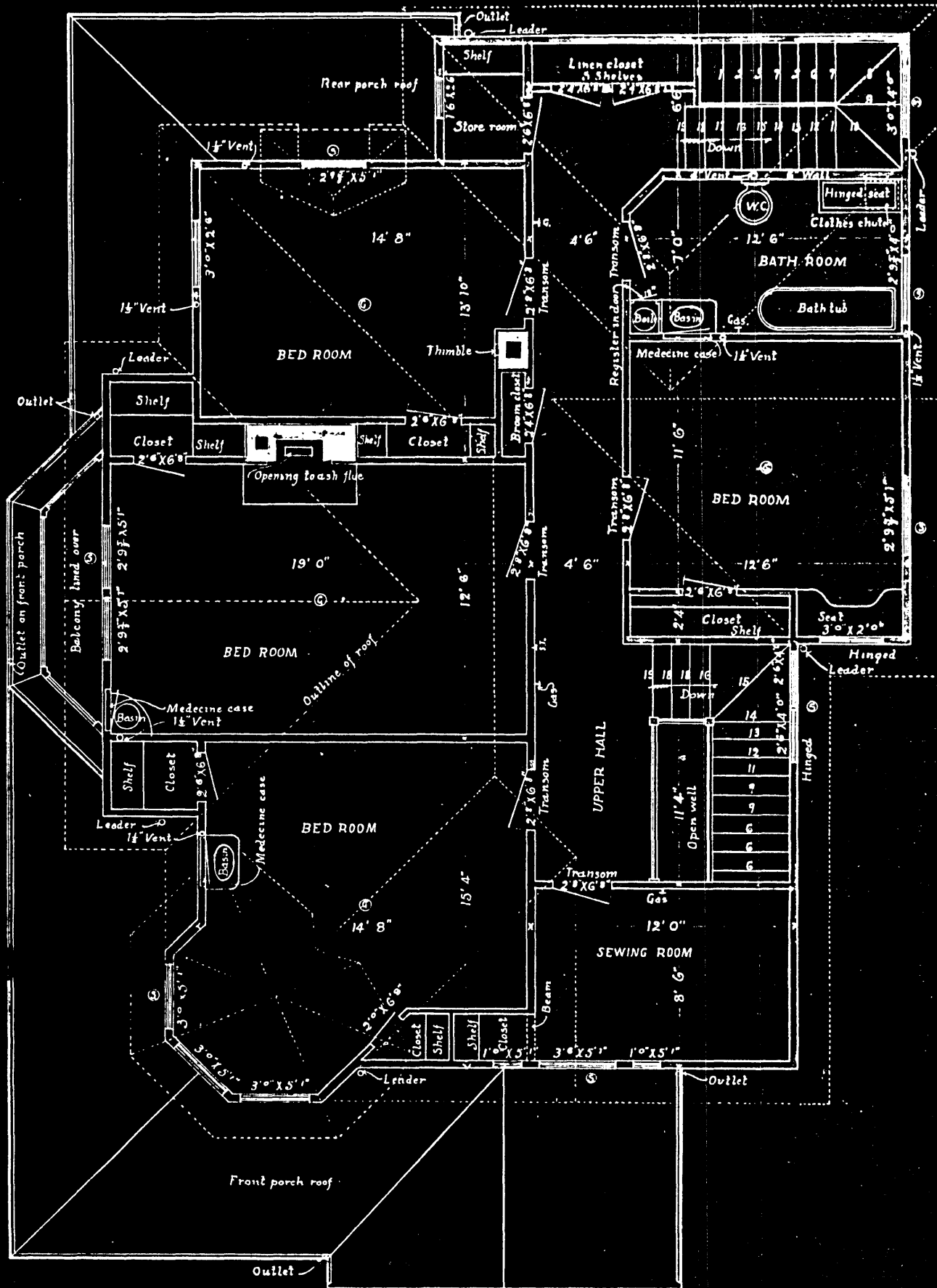


Foundation plan 1/4 scale.
W. H. Weeks, ARCHITECT.

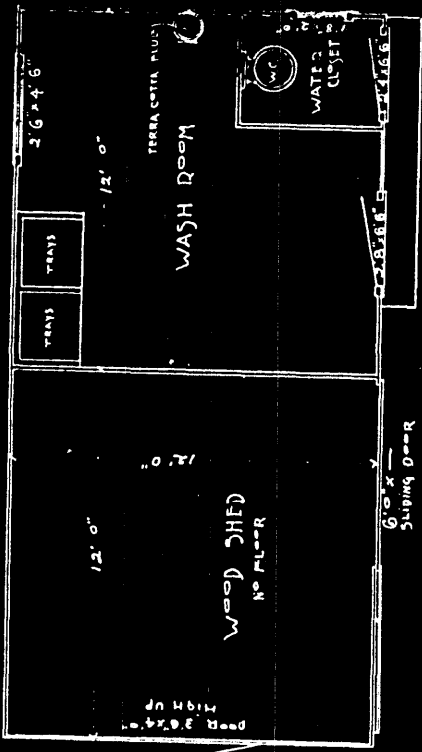
NOTE: Sliding sets back
1 1/2" from face of
foundation wall.



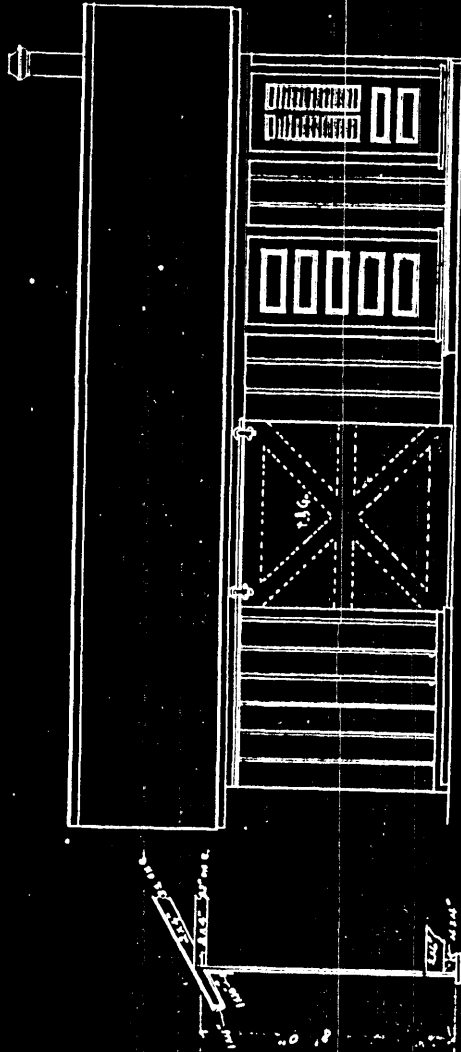
First Floor Plan 1/4 scale
 W. H. Weeks ARCHITECT



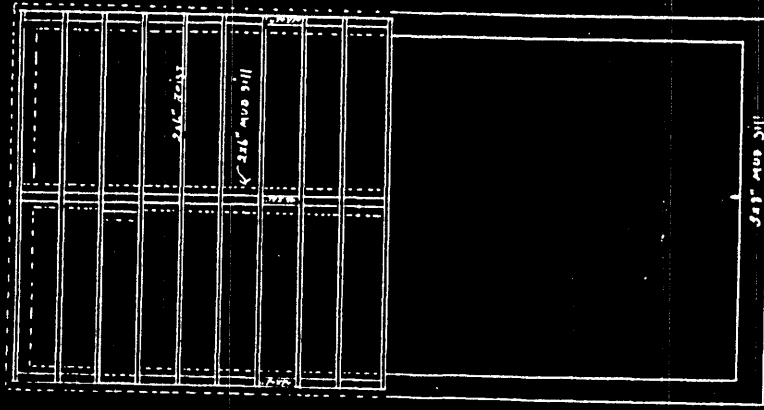
SECOND FLOOR Plan 1/4" Scale
 W. H. WEEKS ARCHITECT



Floor Plan



Front Elevation



Foundation and Framing Plan

Plan of out buildings 1/4" scale
 W. H. WEEKS ARCHITECT.