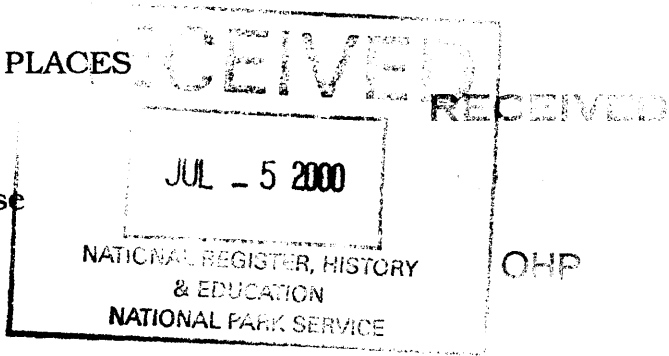


856

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM



1. NAME OF PROPERTY  
historic name: Steinbeck, John, House  
other names/site number; N/A

2. LOCATION  
street & number: 132 Central Avenue  
city, town: Salinas  
state: California code: CA county: Monterey code: 053

3. 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.  
 other, (explain) \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper: [Signature] Date of Action: 8/8/00

4. STATE /FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As a designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination 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: [Signature] Date: [Date]

California Office of Historic Preservation  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency or bureau

Steinbeck, John, Hse.  
Monterey Co., CA

#### 5. CLASSIFICATION

ownership of property: private  
category of property: building  
number of resources within property: 1  
Contributing: 1  
Noncontributing: 0

#### 6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic Functions: DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling = House  
Current Functions: COMMERCE/Restaurant= for non-profit organization

#### 7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification  
Late Victorian/Queen Anne  
Materials:  
Foundation: concrete  
Walls: wood  
Roof; fiberglass shingle

Describe present and historic physical appearance:

The John Steinbeck House at 132 Central Ave. is a one-and-one-half story wood framed Queen Anne Style residence constructed in 1897-98. It is irregular in plan, resting on a concrete foundation above a full raised basement. The exterior wall cladding is a combination of horizontal wood drop siding and fancy butt wood shingle. The complex intersecting hip and gable roof is covered in a fiberglass shingle. The steep pitched main roof still retains its ornamental metal cresting. Fenestration is irregular, with single, paired, and banded fixed and double-hung wood sash windows. The decorative vocabulary of spindlework and applied sawn wood trim is typical of the Queen Anne Style. A majority of the interior rooms are intact as constructed, with reproduction period finishes. Additions to the residence are limited to a side approach open wood staircase, leading to the upper floor, toward the NW along the west side elevation (undated, possibly WWII era). A below grade garage was dug under the house at the NE corner of the east side elevation, sometime after 1935. The NW corner of the rear (north) porch was enclosed in 1974. This grand, but not pretentious house sits inside its white fence, on a residential corner lot, surrounded by a clipped lawn and flower beds, just as John Steinbeck described it in his 1952 novel, *East of Eden*. The property retains its integrity to a remarkable degree, evoking a strong sense of time and place. Anyone who visited the home during its period of significance (1897-1935) would easily recognize it today.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

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The south facing facade is vertical in its orientation, owing, in part, to the presence of a raised basement. The facade is characterized by a large gabled bay projecting from the steep hipped roof, at the SW side of the elevation. A lower, pedimented open entry porch, centered on the building, is immediately north of the bay. Both have an abundance of sawn and turned decorative elements, including, spindlework, drop pendants, shaped window surrounds and a variety of sunbursts. Denticular courses articulate the closed soffits of the gables and appear along the roof wall junction. A pair of small windows, with decorative wood surround, are found in the pediment of the bay.

Of particular interest is the treatment of the sunburst patterns that decorate and cap the central window of the angled main bay. Here sunbursts form an arched surround for the upper light of the window. A larger fan shaped sunburst above is slightly recessed under coursed fancy butt shingles, that also repeat the arch shape.

The open porch is reached by a straight run of steep stairs, with an open rail of turned wood balusters that flare slightly at the base, where they meet heavier ball capped newel posts. The porch roof is supported on elaborate turned posts, and is enclosed by a closed rail that forms part of a belt course surrounding the building at the upper level of the raised basement.

A small square bay, forming the base for a conical tower roof, projects at an angle from the SE corner of the residence. The segmented arch of its upper light at the first floor level is decorated with partial sunburst motifs. The area between the window and the bottom of the conical roof is in-filled with applied wood members to suggest half timbering. The portion of the conical roof projecting over its square base is underlain with a series of narrow modillions, repeating the rhythm of the dentil course described above.

Square, louvered glass windows, added after 1935, recessed behind wire mesh screen with simple wood casings, appear below the belt course of the main bays, bringing light into the raised basement below.

The east side elevation, facing Stone Street, is similar in character to the facade but less ornate in its decorative treatment. The horizontal drop wood siding of the raised basement and first floor, and the fancy butt wood shingle of the upper half story are more pronounced on this elevation. A projecting gabled bay, with a single multi-paned light in the apex, and adjacent lower pedimented open entry porch, is centered in this elevation. The porch is reached by a straight run of steep open stairs on the north side, to a landing, then a short side run south to the entry. The closed rail of this porch continues the belt course described above.

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A narrow open rail, with simple turned balusters, in keeping with the design character of the building, has been added to the cap of the porch rail (1974) to meet building code safety requirements. Paired 1/1 double hung wood sash windows appear above the porch landing, with a band of three similar windows in the kitchen wall, just north of the porch stairs.

Below the kitchen windows is the former entrance to the single car garage that was placed under the house sometime after 1935. The garage space was converted into a gift shop in 1974, as part of the Valley Guild's conversion of the house to restaurant use. Subsequently the basement space was enlarged to expand the gift shop. The original garage entry has been enclosed with horizontal drop siding, matching the original on the house, and a glazed panel door added as the shop entrance. A small, fabric awning covers this entry, projecting from the wall of the house below the level of the belt course. This feature is mostly below grade at the end of a sunken driveway, barely visible from Stone Street. A vertical flush board fence projects from the NE corner of the building east towards Stone St., masking a paved parking area to the rear (north) of the building.

The roof structure along this elevation steps down to the north (rear) in two hipped increments from the steep pitched hip roof of the main building block. The denticular course of the main roof is carried to the terminus of the first step, above the kitchen. A sky light caps this first increment, dating to the date of construction, 1897-98. Just to the west of the sky light a brick chimney pierces the roof. The second roof step covers part of the kitchen area and the back porch. A gabled roof dormer, with small, paired double-hung wood sash windows, is found on the east side of the first stepped increment, balanced above and behind the gable ends of the bay and side porch.

The rear (north) elevation housed a partial width enclosed kitchen porch, above the raised basement. The kitchen porch is currently reached by a straight run open stair, with simple square balusters, rising west from the NE corner of the building. Fenestration along the back wall of the porch suggests that the original door may have been along that elevation (north). The face of this feature has a low panel of flush vertical tongue-and-groove boards between three chamfered wood posts. The original door, noted above, is found centered between the two posts closest to the current stair, flanked by narrower side lights above the panel. The upper part of the door is glazed with louvered glass windows, matching the framing pattern of the side lights. There are three further panels of louvered glass windows between the center post and the post to the west, employing the same framing pattern, using wide wood mullions.

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Two smaller, square windows appear on this elevation. One double-hung wood sash is found in the back wall of the kitchen above the porch entry staircase. The second is at the west end of the original porch, set high in a wall faced with the horizontal siding found on the rest of the first floor.

In 1974 the kitchen porch was extended to the west side of the building and enclosed with matching horizontal exterior siding to house a "cold room" for restaurant use. A small metal ventilator unit pierces the roof line above this feature. At the level of the raised basement, paired outward opening doors of the same horizontal siding enclose the garbage bin within the building envelope. Aside from this 1974 in fill, the kitchen porch openings appear to all be original. The rear of the house, to the property line has been hardscaped for off street parking.

There is a north facing closed gabled dormer projecting from the first stepped increment of the hipped roof to the rear of the main roof. It rests in a cutaway section of the kitchen roof. This feature is centered on the rear elevation. The kitchen porch is covered by a shed extension of the kitchen roof.

The west side elevation is similar to the east side in that there is a lower projecting bay about midway along the wall. All exterior materials and finishes remain the same as found elsewhere on the building, including a single light in the gable apex of the bay, and an original recessed square four light window at the raised basement level. Three double-hung wood sash windows appear along this elevation. One just south of the angled bay, and two north of this feature.

Small roof dormers appear above and to the rear of the projecting bay. The one forward (south) of the bay is original to the house. The one to the north was added, for separate entry into the upper floor, possibly during the WWII era. It is reached by a side approach open wood staircase with a single landing midway up the run. The balusters are similar to those found on the kitchen stair. The staircase is supported by large square wooden posts. This feature is set next to the wall behind the north side of the projecting bay, rising from the NW corner of the house. It is difficult to see the staircase from the street. The roof dormer entry off this staircase has a wood panel door with glazed upper light.

A side approach concrete stairwell, found along this elevation near the SW corner of the building, leads down to a doorway opening into the full basement. The rail of this feature is decorative wrought iron. This feature may date to 1912 when Ernst Steinbeck had a furnace constructed under the house for central heating.

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The Steinbeck House is sited on a corner lot along Central Ave. in the historic Westend residential neighborhood of Salinas. It still sits behind its original low white paled picket fence with simple ball-capped piers, surrounded on two sides by a clipped lawn, with flowers and shrubs set close to its walls. A small flowering fruit tree appears in the front lawn toward the corner of Central Ave. and Stone St., as does a wood sign advertising the restaurant.

The interiors of the John Steinbeck Hse. are physically much as they were during the author's occupation (see photos #10 & 11). In 1974 when the Valley Guild rehabilitated the structure for restaurant purposes they kept the principal rooms intact. At that time they had the interior woodwork refinished with new painted graining (golden oak over fir or redwood)), new period wallpaper installed in a design by Bradbury & Bradbury of Benicia and new reproduction period carpeting. The only part of the house that was altered was the kitchen, to meet building code requirements and the needs of a working restaurant. While the new finishes are of a higher style than when in the Steinbeck family, the central hall & parlor plan is still in place with its original woodwork intact.

The garage, dug under the NE corner of the house, and its sunken concrete driveway were added sometime after 1935, when John Steinbeck sold the family house. A concrete driveway along the west side of the house dates after 1935 as well, The concrete walkways that lead from the bordering streets and run around the house appear in very early pictures of John Steinbeck, and may date to 1897-98. According to the Salinas Sanborn fire insurance map for 1925, updated to 1959, there was once a garage in the NW corner of the property, constructed after 1935, and no longer extant. The hardscape north of the house was added by the Valley Guild in 1974 for required off-street parking. In spite of some changes to the neighborhood over time, including the addition of an apartment complex north of the Steinbeck House along Stone St., a comparison photograph taken of the house about 1900 suggests little difference in the appearance of the residence and its setting today. The Steinbeck House retains its integrity as constructed in 1897-98 to a remarkable degree, and continues to evoke a strong sense of time and place.

Steinbeck, John, Hse.  
Monterey, Co., CA

### 8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Area of Significance:	Period of Significance:	Significant Dates:
Literature	1912 -1926/1933-1935	
Architecture	1897-98	1897-98

Significant Person:	Architect/Builder
Steinbeck, John	unknown

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

The John Steinbeck House at 132 Central Ave. in Salinas, California is significant under National Register Criterion B in the area of literature, for its association with Nobel and Pulitzer Prize winning American author John Steinbeck. Steinbeck was born, and spent his formative years in the residence. It was here that he wrote his first short stories, and completed two of his novels, *The Red Pony* (1933) and *Tortilla Flat* (1935). The latter earned him his first major literary recognition. The home also played a prominent part in his 1952 novel, *East of Eden*. The house may also be significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture, as an excellent and intact example of the free classic substyle of the Queen Anne architectural mode.

John Ernst Steinbeck was born in the house in Salinas on February 27, 1902. His father, John Steinbeck, Sr., lived most of his life in Salinas working as manager of a nearby flour mill, and later as Monterey County Treasurer. The future author was introduced to the California landscape on long walks with his father, who instilled in him a deep and abiding respect for nature that became one of the salient features of his writing. He developed his love of literature through the encouragement of his mother, Olive (Hamilton) Steinbeck, a former schoolteacher. early in his youth Steinbeck began writing short stories and secretly submitting them for publication to magazines.

As a youth John worked during the summers on nearby ranches as a hired hand, where he began to absorb the rich atmosphere that would later characterize many of his novels. He graduated from Salinas High School in 1919, as class president, then went on to Stanford University. His college career was sporadic, returning often to his Salinas home where he held a variety odd jobs including work at Spreckels Sugar Plant, and as a day laborer on the Carmel-San Simeon Highway, along the Big Sur coast. He finally left Stanford in 1925, without a degree.

He regularly collected stories and anecdotes from family and friends that would work their into his later writings. In this, he called himself "a shameless magpie, picking up anything shiny that comes my way-incident, situation or personality."

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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When he left Stanford, Steinbeck traveled to New York City to pursue his writing career, with little success. He returned to California in 1926. By 1929 his first novel, *Cup of Gold* was published. It received little attention and two subsequent novels were also poorly received. However, through all this his father continued to support his son's writing efforts by sending him fifty dollars each month for living expenses.

John Steinbeck married in 1930, and moved to the family's summer home in Pacific Grove, on the Monterey Peninsula. In the summer of 1933 he and his wife Carol moved back to the Salinas home to assist his father in caring for his mother who had suffered a stroke. Here he completed two novels, *The Red Pony*, and *Tortilla Flat*. By the end of 1935 both his father and mother had passed away, and Steinbeck sold the family home to Adolph and Marie Klute.

The publication of *Tortilla Flat* in 1935 was the turning point in John Steinbeck's literary career. The Commonwealth Club of California awarded the author its Gold Medal for Best Book by a California writer. It was the first of many honors and awards he was to receive in a legendary literary career. *Of Mice and Men*, based on his experience as a ranch hand, followed with publication in 1937 and in 1940 he won the Pulitzer Prize for *The Grapes of Wrath* (which also became a film classic).

His vigorous output of novels, plays, short stories, film scripts and journals continued throughout the forties and fifties. In December of 1962, John Steinbeck received the Nobel Prize for literature "...for his realistic as well as imaginative writings distinguished by a sympathetic humor and a keen social perception."

During his last visit to California in 1962, he traveled with his dog Charlie to Fremont's Peak, an important geographic feature that he had considered as a final resting place when he was a young man. He noted..." This solitary stone peak overlooks the whole of my childhood and youth, the great Salinas Valley stretching south for nearly a hundred miles, the town of Salinas where I was born, now spreading like crab grass toward the hills."

John Steinbeck died December 20, 1968, in New York City. According to his wishes, his remains were returned to Salinas and placed with those of his parents in the Garden of Memories Cemetery.

The John Steinbeck House in Salinas is clearly illustrative of the literary achievements of this Nobel and Pulitzer Prize winning American author. Considered, among other things, as one of the country's greatest regional writers, his descriptive narrative style was shaped from childhood by his experiences in and around his hometown of Salinas.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Steinbeck wrote his early short stories here, and finished *Tortilla Flat*, the novel that would first establish him as a major literary figure. This "high white house of Ernst Steinbeck" figures prominently in his mature work, *East of Eden*. It is clear that the family home, where John Steinbeck lived for nearly twenty two years, was associated with the writers productive life.

The only other California property associated with John Steinbeck that is currently listed on the National Register is his "Arroyo del Ajo", on Greenwood Lane in Monte Sereno, near Los Gatos. The house was constructed in 1936 for he and his wife Carol, after the passing of John's parents. Unfortunately, a recent owner all but demolished the original building during a remodeling, and destroyed the physical integrity of the property.

There may be other properties in the state associated as locations or settings for some of Steinbeck's individual novels. However, it would be reasonable to state that the John Steinbeck House in Salinas, which retains to a remarkable degree the essential physical features that made up its appearance during the author's association with it, and continues to evoke a strong sense of time and place, is the best and most representative remaining property for John Steinbeck, the writer. It should be listed on the National Register at the state or national level of significance.

#### ARCHITECTURE

John Steinbeck's description of his hometown at the turn of the Twentieth Century from his novel *East of Eden* is as accurate as it is concise:

"Salinas was the county seat, and it was a fast growing town. Its population was due to cross the two thousand mark anytime. It was the biggest town between San Jose and San Luis Obispo, and everyone felt that a brilliant future was in store for it."

Promotional publications of the period extolled its promise as well. "Salinas is the central place for business for the whole valley, and directly on the line of the great southern railroad. Its main street is admirably macadamized, built up on both sides in fine city fashion, while the whole town is supplied with gas and water. It has all those facilities for the arts, sciences, conveniences and benefits expected in connection with such a place. Its county buildings, churches, schools, hotels, stores, shops and residences cause it to rank among the first of its size in the state. The town is embowered with trees and adorned with pleasant gardens and lovely flowers. The aspect of the whole is that of a true, enterprising, progressive, permanent American city."

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Salinas neighborhoods were well-kept with neat-looking streets, "bordered with scores of artistic, expensive and elegant residences to say nothing of the hundreds of cozy vine-covered cottages." Some of the homes had orchards and stables, most had kitchen gardens and all had large flower gardens. It was a community geared to self-sufficiency, to living at home. The streets were lined with evergreens; white fences and clipped cypress hedges abounded. The population was described as "broad and liberal minded, enterprising and cultivated, a sociable and law-abiding class, and society was well organized."

The "high white house of Ernst Steinbeck", at 132 Central Ave. was a paradigm for the community's turn of the century values and vision. "It was an immaculate and friendly house, grand enough but not pretentious, and it sat inside its white fence, surrounded by its clipped lawn, and roses and catoneasters lapped against its white walls." (Excerpt from *East of Eden*.)

Constructed for local merchant J.J. Conner in 1897-98 by an as yet to be identified builder, it is an exuberant and playful expression of the free classic sub-style of the Queen Anne architectural mode. Its decorative vocabulary of turned and sawn woodwork draws from varied historic sources including the Colonial Revival, seen in its drop pendants, wide use of denticular courses and gable window surrounds. Another prominent decorative feature is its abundant use and variety of sunburst motifs. Through this applied ornamentation the residence radiates the optimism and energy of Salinas and her citizens at the turning of a new century.

What is most impressive, is that the building is essentially intact and unchanged from its period of construction. Except for the loss of wooden doughnut cresting along the ridge lines of the lower projecting gables, the added exterior staircase on the west side elevation and some minor window changes, especially along the rear (north) elevation, the property still mirrors the original when compared with available historic photographs (see Photos #2 and #4).

There are currently three Queen Anne Style houses in Salinas listed on the National Register. Two of them are along Central Avenue. The P.P. Krough Hse. is found at 146 Central, and the B. V. Sargent Hse. is at 154 Central Avenue. The third property, the Samuel M. Black residence, is located at 418 Pajaro Street. Both the Black and Sargent residences were designed by noted California architect William H. Weeks in 1896-97 and 1900 respectively. The Krough Hse. was constructed ca. 1894 by local contractor L. U. Grant, who also contracted the Sargent House.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

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The Black and Sargent Houses derive their significance as early examples of the work of architect William H. Weeks, while the Krough Hse. was an Investment Tax Act project whose significance is as a representative example of a Queen Anne cottage.

The John Steinbeck House is an excellent and intact example of the free classic substyle of the Queen Anne architectural mode, as found in Salinas at the turn of the twentieth century, clearly differentiating it from the two listed architect designed properties. It is certainly the best builder version of the Queen Anne form remaining in the community, also differentiating it from the Krough Hse. a representative example of a Queen Anne cottage.

The John Steinbeck House possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and continues to evoke a strong sense of time and place. Neither its builder or early owners would have any problem recognizing it today. The property should be listed on the National Register of Historic Places for architecture at the local level of significance.

Steinbeck, John, Hse.  
Monterey Co., CA

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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The periods of significance for the John Steinbeck House encompass the two eras that the author actually resided in the premises; from 1912-1926 when he began to write as a boy and submit stories for publication, to his departure for New York City, and from 1933-1935 when he and his wife Carol moved back into the home to care for the writer's ailing parents. The John Steinbeck House is the only Salinas residence ever occupied by Steinbeck.

Steinbeck, John., Hse.  
Monterey Co., CA

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES  
BOOKS

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Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Salinas, CA, 1900, 1913, 1925, 1925-59,  
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Various oral histories of Steinbeck's friends on file at the National  
Steinbeck Center, Salinas, CA.

Steinbeck, John, Hse.  
Monterey Co., CA

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

Acreage of property, less than one acre

**UTM References**

A 10

Zone	Easting	Northing
10	619920	4059640

**Verbal Boundary Description:**

Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Stone Street and Central Avenue in Salinas, thence running northerly 127.6 feet, bounded on the east by Stone Street, thence running westerly 75 feet, bounded on the north by an apartment complex, thence running southerly 127.6 feet, bounded on the west by a residential property, thence running easterly 75 feet, bounded on the south by Central Avenue to the point of beginning, the property is identified as Assessor's Parcel Number 002-162-15.

**Boundary Justification:**

The boundary includes the entire city lot that has historically been associated with the property.

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

name/title: Kent L. Seavey/Preservation Consultant

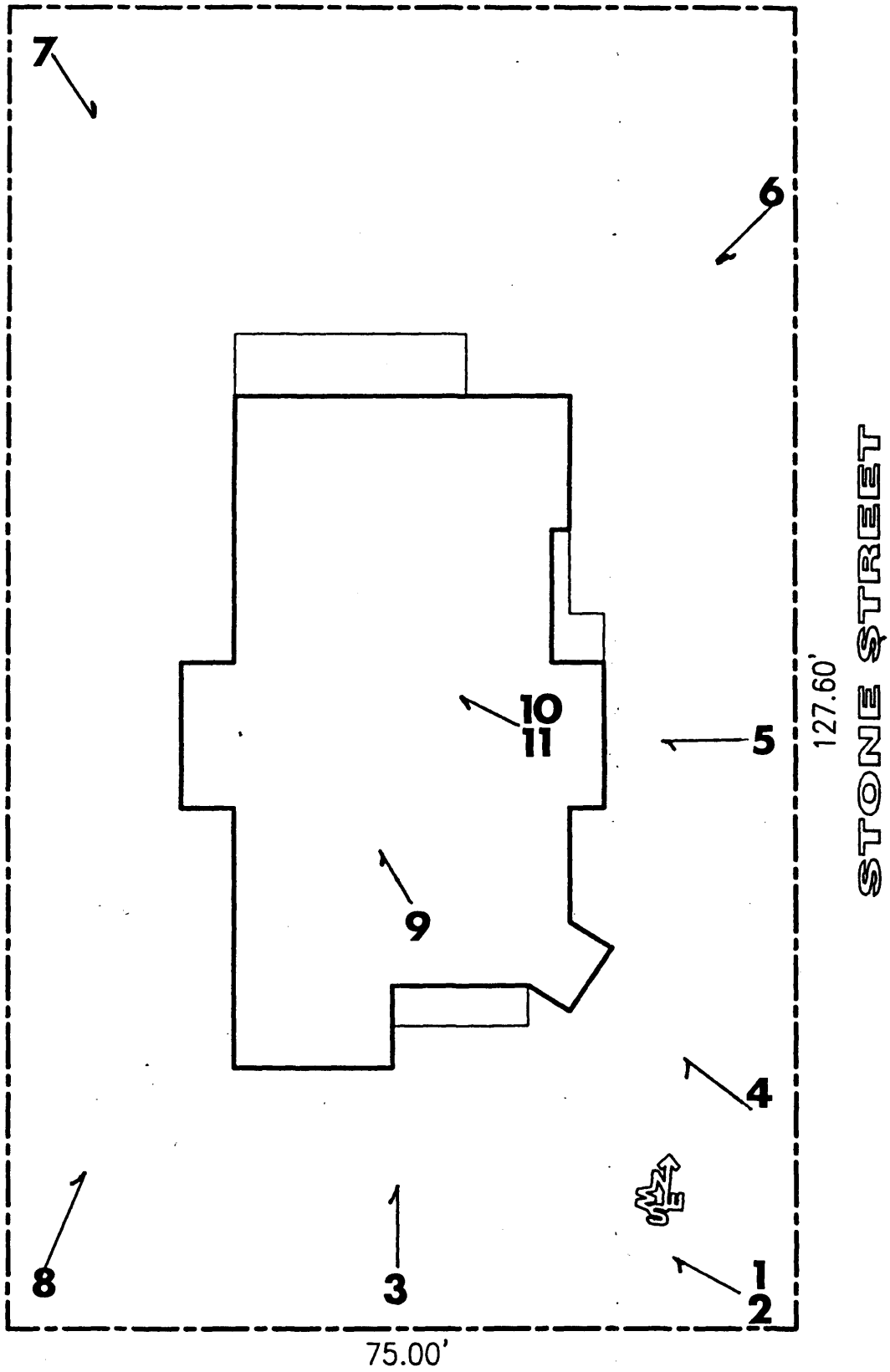
organization: Salinas Valley Guild

date: January 30, 2000

street & number: 310 Lighthouse Avenue

city or town: Pacific Grove, CA 93950

telephone (831) 375-8739

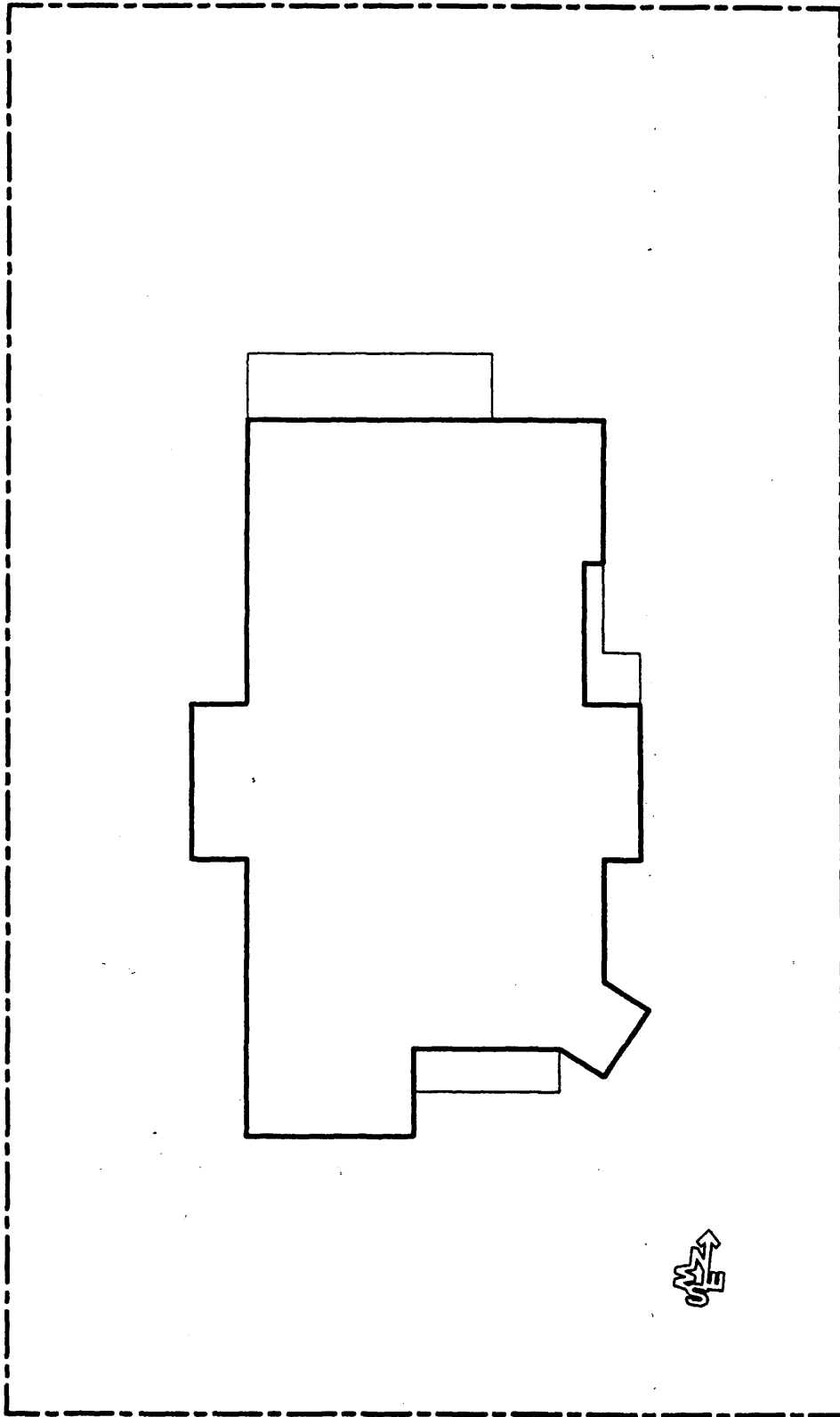


CENTRAL AVENUE

**PHOTOGRAPHIC KEY**

**JOHN STEINBECK HOUSE**

132 CENTRAL AVENUE, SALINAS, CALIFORNIA



75.00'

127.60'

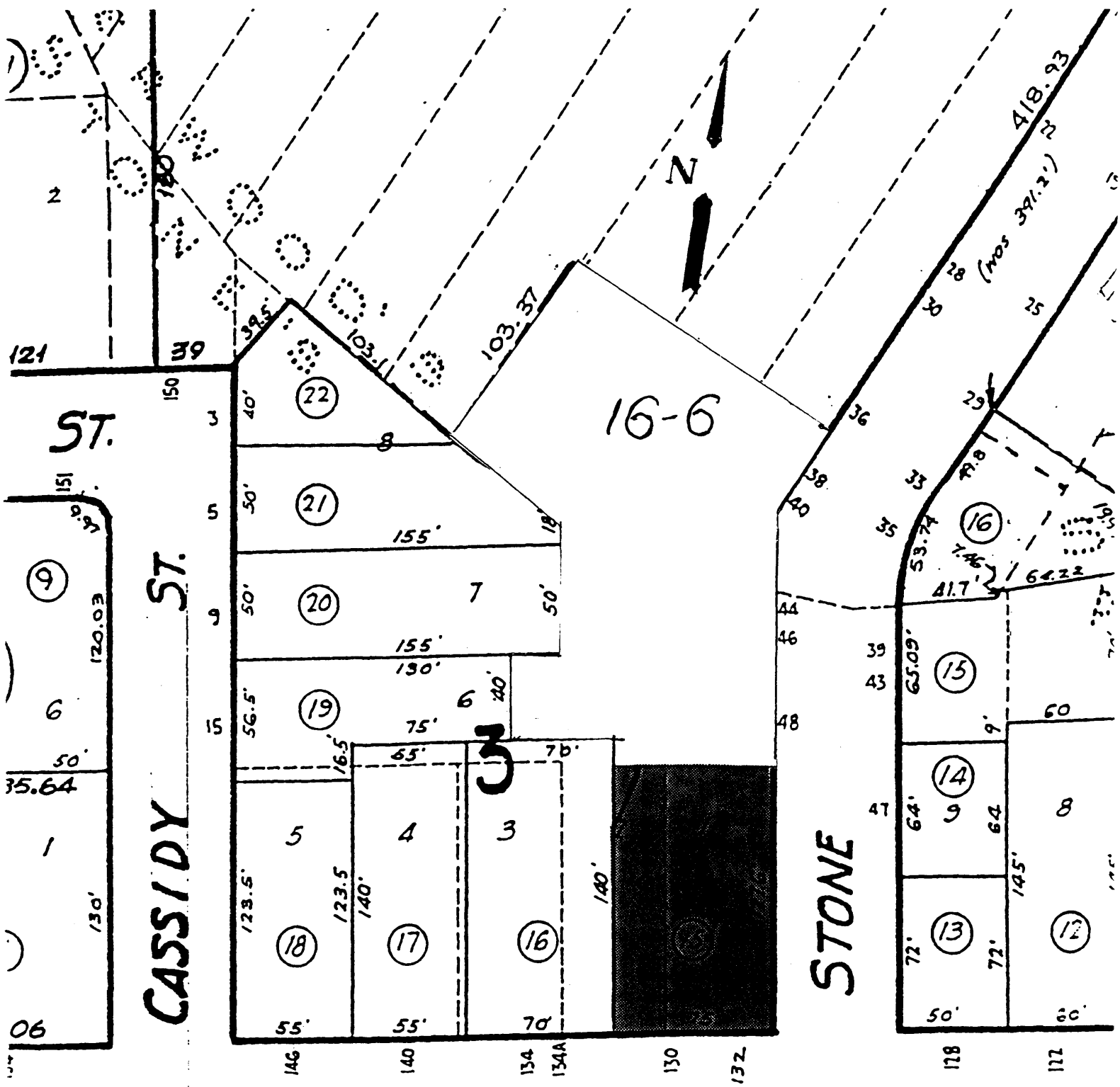
STONE STREET

CENTRAL AVENUE

# JOHN STEINBECK HOUSE

132 CENTRAL AVENUE, SALINAS, CALIFORNIA





**CENTRAL  
25**

**SHERWOOD SURV.**

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

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(Except where noted the information for items 1 through 5 are the same for all photographs listed. All photographs except #2 and #11 were taken in 1999 by Kent L. Seavey.)

- #1
  - 1. John Steinbeck House
  - 2. 132 Central Ave., Salinas, CA 93901
  - 3. Kent L. Seavey
  - 4. 1999
  - 5. The Valley Guild, 132 Central Ave., Salinas, CA 93901
  - 6. Looking northwesterly from Central Ave. towards the John Steinbeck Hse. and its neighborhood setting.
  - 7. Photograph #1 of 11
  
- #2
  - 3. Unknown
  - 4. Ca. 1900
  - 6. Looking northwesterly from Central Ave. towards the John Steinbeck House.
  - 7. Photograph #2 of 11
  
- #3
  - 3. Kent L. Seavey
  - 4. 1999
  - 6. Looking northerly from Central Ave. towards the south facing facade of the John Steinbeck House.
  - 7. Photograph #3 of 11
  
- #4
  - 6. Looking northwesterly from Stone St. toward the facade and east side elevation of the John Steinbeck House.
  - 7. Photograph # 4 of 11
  
- #5
  - 6. Looking west from Stone St. towards the east side elevation of the Steinbeck House.
  - 7. Photograph #5 of 11

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: Photographs Page: 2

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- #6 6. Looking southwest from Stone St. towards the east side elevation and rear (north) elevation of the Steinbeck House.  
7. Photograph #6 of 11
- #7 6. Looking southeast from the northwest corner of the parking lot toward the rear (north) elevation and west side elevation of the John Steinbeck House.  
7. Photograph #7 of 11
- #8 6. Looking northeast from Central Ave. toward the west side elevation and south facing facade of the John Steinbeck House.  
7. Photograph #8 of 11
- #9 6. Looking northwest towards the upper floor staircase and interior finishes from the front hall of the John Steinbeck House. Note the typical wood finishes and lincrusta dado along the staircase.  
7. Photograph #9 of 11
- #10. 6. Looking northwest from the interior of the living room toward the carved wood fireplace mantelpiece in the John Steinbeck House.  
7. Photograph #10 of 11
- #11. 3. Unknown  
4. Dec., 1919  
6. Looking northwest from the interior of the living room toward the carved wood fireplace mantelpiece in the John Steinbeck House.  
Note John Steinbeck (left) and his family reading before the fireplace.  
7. Photograph #11 of 11