



1279

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Young, Earl and Virginia, House

other names/site number Sartorette, Charles, House; Herz House

2. Location

street & number 1888 White Oaks Road N/A not for publication

city or town Campbell N/A vicinity

state California code CA county Santa Clara code 085 zip code 95008

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

25 NOV 2008
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 for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 1-8-09

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	Total

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

N/A _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC – Single Dwelling _____

Detached Garage _____

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC – Single Dwelling _____

Detached Garage _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS – _____

Tudor Revival _____

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE _____

roof SYNTHETICS – recycled rubber shingle _____

walls STUCCO _____

other STONE; BRICK; WOOD, GLASS COPPER, TERRA COTTA LEADED GLASS _____

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1928

Significant Dates

1928 – Original Construction

1979-81 – Endangered and relocated

1999 – Certified by the County of Santa Clara

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Painter, Benjamin H.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

CA SHPO; Santa Clara County; City of Campbell

Young, Earl and Virginia, House
Name of Property

Santa Clara County, CA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .17 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>10</u>	<u>593240</u>	<u>4124020</u>	3	_____	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth Gibbons, AIA

organization Elizabeth Gibbons, AIA, Architect date July 20, 2008

street & number 183 Cherry Lane telephone 408-623-5030

city or town Campbell state CA zip code 95008

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name Rudolf and Joanna Herz

street & number 1888 White Oaks Road telephone 408-559-1731

city or town Campbell state CA zip code 95008

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Young, Earl and Virginia, House
Santa Clara County, California

SUMMARY

Built in 1928, the Earl and Virginia Young House is an excellent representative of vernacular Tudor Revival residential architecture. This style was associated with economic achievement and conservative good taste. While stemming from the Late 19th and 20th Century Revival movements, the home incorporates a note of the American Movements of the same timeframe. California Craftsman design is reflected in the framing, masonry and stucco craftsmanship details. The property retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Commissioned for a successful Santa Clara Valley orchard farmer, the house is a 2,500 sq. ft., 1½ story, cross gable, stucco-clad Tudor Revival residence. The façade of the house is dominated by one of five (5) steeply pitched gable roofs. Large stones and a capped turret accent the recessed entry of the arched front door. The stone corners appear to emerge from beneath the heavily textured stucco while a prominent chimney pot emerges from the massive, brick-cap fireplace to further enhance the skyline of the roof profile. The interior of the house contains the original heavy-textured plaster walls with bull nosing to continue the appearance of a stone house. The cathedral ceiling living room focuses on the hand-crafted terracotta-tile fireplace with a keystone bas-relief of the house itself. Original materials and details such as wide-plank pegged hardwood floors and unpainted wood trim remain throughout the house. Tall, narrow windows, in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing, draw in the California sunshine. Due to fire and insurance consideration there is a new shingle roof which continues to be complemented by copper flashing, gutters and downspouts. The garage, echoing the house in style and material, is set to the left of the house and reached from either a gracious drive curving by the front entry or directly from the street. The home is screened from the street and neighbors by dense clusters of trees and landscaped in the manner of an English garden. The exterior and interior condition of the property is excellent. Tudor Revival architecture, hitting its stride in the 1920's, was ended in the mid-1930s.

In 1981, the house and garage were relocated and restored it to its 1928 design.

Alteration: In 1979, the house was at risk for demolition because the zoning changed from 'agriculture' to 'planned-development.' Because of the County historic designation, the new owner, a developer, was compelled to offer the house for free if it was relocated. Moving became the only way to save the house. In 1981, the house was relocated, 700 feet to the west on a small lot the same property and reoriented 180 degrees, facing White Oaks Road. The interior and exterior plaster was damaged during the move. A retired plaster, Joe Aruta, provided the skills

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and knowledge of the trade to repair the walls. The project was completed in 1985.

The house and garage, set back twenty-five feet from the street, are situated on a 7,470 square foot parcel in a residential area once a major prune and apricot orchard with strong economic ties to the local Campbell canneries. Approximately 2 miles from the house, downtown Campbell retains many of the original cannery buildings and historic buildings. The house and garage face onto White Oaks Road. The house is closely bound by its residential neighbors. The two-car garage, echoing the house in style and material, is set to the left of the house and reached from either a gracious drive curving by the front entry or directly from the street. The two-car garage, relocated with the house, was expanded to the rear and located adjacent to the front of the house rather than set to the side in the rear. Barn wood from an outbuilding was used for the lengthwise extension. The extension cannot be seen from the street.

Large square used-brick columns, framing wrought-iron gates, support a wood arbor between the wings of the house and the garage. In the rear, a separate arbor attached to the house, creates an additional outdoor seating area which focuses on a small, raised used-brick coi pond. The current profile of the curved drive to the front door is consistent with the original circulation around a large grove of tress. One of these Deodar cedars was relocated from the original site. The home is screened from the street and neighbors by dense clusters of trees and landscaped in the manner of an English garden. For additional privacy, a used-brick wall further encloses the cedar grove in the front of the house. Lawn and floral vegetation, emphasizing roses, complete the original landscape intent.

The house sits on a code-compliant concrete foundation with a partial basement. At forty square feet, the current full-height basement is approximately one-tenth the original size. The unfinished basement is not environmentally conditioned and is used for storage, much like the original basement. The furnace was relocated to the mudroom on the main level. The finished floor elevation and steps to grade were maintained. The basement and surrounding crawlspace are maintained by the original vents between the floor joists and continue to be expressed on the exterior. The house, constructed from local redwood. The interior and exterior walls are lath and plaster. Due to fire and insurance consideration there is a new shingle roof which continues to be complemented by copper flashing, gutters and downspouts.

Exterior: The exterior of the house shows integrity from retention of the original material and detail. Consistent with Tudor Revival design, the front facing façade of the house is dominated by one of five (5) steeply pitched gable roofs. Framed by wood, the gable walls are in-filled by fields of stucco textured to appear as if covering construction of stone. Large stones, from a

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Young, Earl and Virginia, House
Santa Clara County, California

quarry in Santa Rosa, California (no longer in service), appear to emerge from beneath this heavily textured stucco at the stylized front entry created for emphasis by a turret and small entry porch. The simple round arched doorway has a heavy board and batten door.

As originally designed, windows are features in the façade by virtue of groupings, proportion or placement. Prominent windows are multi-paned. Many wave-glass panes remain throughout the house. Typical of the eclectic aspect of this revival, a prominent arched, punched window punctures the faced into the foyer. At the Young house this is a stained glass window. The current owner replicated the decorative shutters framing the front right windows of the office for this accent window. The front window in the living room is a group of three with individual tall proportions. The French doors from the dining room to the courtyard created between the living room and breakfast room are narrow and multi-paned leafs flanked by similar fixed sash windows. The breakfast room is surrounded on three sides by pairs of casement windows, also with individually vertical proportions. Bedroom windows are pairs of double-hung windows.

Windows and doors are mounted toward the exterior to reinforce the illusion of thick, "stone" construction walls. The exterior layers of wood trim and shutters complete the image.

In addition to step gables and turrets, organizing features of Tudor Revival incorporated by Benjamin H. Painter in to the Young House include slight overhangs on the gabled edges, plane vergeboards, overlapping gables and asymmetrical eave lines of varying heights. The cross-gables create complex roof and wall connections. Two gabled wings create a charming sheltered patio connected to the dining room by French doors. The eaves overhang the lower level with stucco returns. The roof is augmented by a steep-pitched dormer. Because of fire risk and insurance considerations, the wood roof shingles were replaced with a recycled synthetic shingle of similar pattern and proportion. Exterior, funnel-topped downspouts collect water from the valleys of copper flashing. Copper gutters to collect and direct rainwater from all the various doorways and patio. Consistent with the American Movement in California of the same period and the economic status of the owner, Strapwork is not incorporated. Elaboration is provided by the mix of fenestration materials and scale of elements. The prominent chimney pot, reclaimed from another historic house, emerges from the massive stucco, brick-cap fireplace to further enhance the skyline of the roof profile.

Interior: On the first floor, a living room, formal dining room, kitchen, separate breakfast room, mud room, full bathroom, two bedrooms and office comprise the house. The bedrooms, bathroom and office are connected by a hallway such that the formal rooms of the house might not be disturbed by normal happenings. The half-level created by the steeply sloped roof gables

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Young, Earl and Virginia, House
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provides two additional bedrooms below the front and rear gables with a central "play area" under the dormer and a bathroom under the cross-gable. These initially unfinished rooms, accessed by a steep stair with a 90-degree turn, were completed after the relocation. The mudroom provides direct access from the kitchen to the rear of the property where the garage was once located.

The interior design is consistent with the operation of a business and formal society. The entry, pleasantly recessed under the turret, passes through the original monumental plank wood door with hand-hammered decorative hinges. There is a small vestibule, brightened by the front façade's leaded glass window. The vestibule leads to the business office or into the formal living room. The heavy-textured white-washed plaster walls with bull nosing continue the appearance of a stone house. The hand-crafted, terracotta-tile trimmed fireplace with a keystone tile, depicting the house itself in bas-relief, is flanked by a tall, narrow multi-paned window. The fireplace structure was left in place inside the living room but the chimney was removed from the outside of the house and rebuilt to current code after the relocation. The original interior/exterior access firewood box still functions under the window to the right. From the vestibule, the cathedral ceiling living room is entered through an arch opening. The arc profile is continued in the curved intersections of wall to cathedral ceiling. An arched opening established visual opening and flow into the formal dining room. The private family areas are entered through the original swinging door to the kitchen. The breakfast room, mudroom and hallway all connect directly with the kitchen.

The walls, ceilings, doors, hardware, floors, cabinets and tilework throughout are original. Materials and details include wide-plank pegged hardwood floors, leaded glass corner cabinets in the breakfast room, kitchen cabinets, doors and hardware. The original folding ironing board, recessed in the wall, remains in use in the breakfast room. The decorative ceramic tile in the first floor bathroom incorporates a darker shade of green for the cap and dramatic use of black accent strips and shapes. The sinks and tubs are original. The round arched doorway theme continues from the front entry and door to the shape of the separate shower stall opening.

Deterioration and Restoration: The house and garage are in excellent condition and have had little alteration (after re-location) since its original construction.

In 1981-1982 the following changes took place on the outside of the house and garage: a new stronger foundation was built at the relocation site. The fireplace structure was left in place inside the living room but the chimney was removed from the outside of the house. The fireplace chimney was then rebuilt from the inside out to meet current fire standards.

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Re-roofed, the house maintains the rooflines and style. Saved from a house that was destroyed, a chimney pot was added. A flower box was added under the upstairs window. A workshop was added to the back of the garage. The wood came from the barn at the original location that was torn down. The garage addition is not visible from the street. Inside the garage the old back wall still divides the original part from the added part. A Coat of Arms was added to the front of the garage.

From the original house site the following items were moved to the present location: plants, bricks, stepping-stones, decorative stones, wrought iron works, birdbath plus any wood materials able to use during the restoration of the house. Anything and everything was salvaged from various outbuildings such as the barn and incorporated to reflect the original character of the residence. The salvage and reuse took place from 1981-1985. The current owners and family members were the construction crew with a commitment to the historical integrity of the Tudor Revival material and detail. Modifications to this house and garage can be removed. Even the original garage is still intact.

Integrity

The property retains integrity of design and is recognizable as a Tudor Revival house as evidenced above. It also retains integrity of materials as most of the original materials on the exterior and interior of the house are intact. The property retains integrity of workmanship and is evidenced in the step gables, turrets, plane vergeboards, overlapping gables and asymmetrical eave lines of varying heights. The house also retains feeling and association as a 1920s Tudor Revival house designed for a middle-class family. Because the buildings were relocated, the property does not retain integrity of location, although only moved 700 feet from its original location. The property also does not retain a high degree of setting but that is a result of how rapidly the City of Campbell grew and how its industry changed from agrarian to technological as many cities in the Silicon Valley experienced. The change to the setting occurred after the house was moved 700 feet from its original location. However, when the property was moved care was taken to relocate several of the trees that were associated with the house which helps strengthen its setting.

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Young, Earl and Virginia, House
Santa Clara County, California

SUMMARY

The Earl and Virginia Young House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its distinctive design representative of Tudor Revival residential architecture. The period of significance is 1928, the date of construction. The nominated house exhibits the character-defining features of the Tudor Revival style with its steeply pitched roof, tall, narrow windows, turret and stucco siding. The property also meets Criterion Consideration B, Moved Properties because the house and garage were moved to prevent their demolition and its significance lies in its architectural qualities.

Background History

In southwestern Santa Clara Valley, Campbell was a horticultural center with prosperous merchants, businessmen and bankers. "The South Pacific Coast railroad was extended through Campbell to Los Gatos about 1877, providing fruit and nut ranchers the opportunity to export tier products via the transcontinental railroad. In the 1880s the area was quickly subdivided into 10- and 20-acre fruit ranches that later helped nickname "The Orchard City."¹ The town was laid out in 1885, with lots first sold in 1888, and by 1895 Campbell had become established as a thriving rural agricultural center.

The rapid expansion of orchards in this agricultural district during the late nineteenth century led the establishment of the world's largest drying yards and canneries. By 1900, the Santa Clara Valley had a combined 4,788,615 fruit trees in commercial orchards. The valley's horticultural period reached its peak in 1925 with 6,959 farms."² The demand for fruit brought invention and prosperity to Campbell, the reputed first to market fruit salad. By 1929, J.C. Ainsley Packing Company had about 750 employees on the payroll during peak season, processing 5,000 to 6,000 tons of fruit, most of it shipped to England (Brey 2004). The period between World War I and World War II provided extensive opportunity for orchard farmers to join the burgeoning middle class. The population of Santa Clara County grew from 100,676 people in 1920 to 145,118 people in 1930. The Campbell-Los Gatos Prune and Apricot Association was approved by the State Corporation Department on April 18, 1929. The stated purpose of this organization was to enable prune and apricot growers in the general vicinity to cooperatively market their products through the local association, thereby retaining financial control of their products. Earl Young, who served in the European theater in World War I, joined the successful middle class. He became Vice-President of the Santa Clara County Prune and Apricot Grower's Association.

¹ Sharon Fiero, City of Campbell, *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form Ainsley, John Colpitts, House No.3*, Section 8, Page 1, 3, July 15, 2004

² Sharon Fiero, Section 8, Page 1, 3.

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Young, Earl and Virginia, House
Santa Clara County, California

In 1928, Earl Young purchased land from his brother for \$10. He commissioned architect and builder Benjamin H. Painter to construct a home for the Young family. Located amid the orchards rather than near town, the residence was both home and business office. The property was bounded on one side by the main road between San Jose and Santa Cruz, the Old Santa Clara and Los Gatos Road, later called Bascom Avenue. White Oaks Road, originally the Old Santa Clara and Los Gatos Road, was another property boundary. The Bascom Avenue address was central to the future value of the property. Supplanted by Highway 17, the original roadways still serve as major arterials for the communities of Campbell, Los Gatos and San Jose. The house transferred to the Sartorette's in 1946. The current owners, Joanna and Rudolf Herz purchased the home from the family in 1980. By this time the population in Santa Clara County was 1,295,071. Orchards were succumbing to residential subdivisions.

In 1979, the Earl and Virginia Young House was placed on the Santa Clara County Heritage Inventory. Campbell Historic Landmark status followed in 1981. In 1981, the Herz's relocated the house and garage and restored it to its 1928 design for their home. In 1999, the Young-Sartorette House, as it came to be known, was recertified and placed number six (#6) on the Santa Clara County Heritage Inventory in Campbell.

Statement of Significance

"Period Revival style houses were popular during the 1920-1940 era, and their designs reflected architectural styles of past eras, eclectically reinterpreted for the current time. Inspiration grew from a variety of English prototypes as well as French, Spanish, Italian, Moorish and even Pueblo modes of architecture. Early twentieth century Classical and Colonial Revival modes, Mission, Craftsman and Prairie styles were waning and revivals from the past with their tinge of romance became popular."³

The desirable styles and qualities of a home were presented in the convenient format of magazines. The November 1927 issue of *Delineator*, published in New York, included advertisements for Hartshorn shade products with a Tudor Revival home as the backdrop. Another window shade company used a "Colonial Revival" home as for its image. The English aristocrat Lady Louis Mountbatten was a featured writer for the magazine. There were ads for California asparagus and walnuts. The same issue provided several articles on modern living; sources for furniture, wall paper, fabric, curtains and accoutrements were listed. Local papers also provided information of influential homes in the area including the home of J. C. Ainsley just down the road at the corner of Bascom and Hamilton Avenues. With origins in the late

³ Paula Boghosian, California Register of Historical Resources nomination Gerald Frye House, April 2007, pg 1.

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Young, Earl and Virginia, House
Santa Clara County, California

ninetieth century, the California Craftsman house was being promoted in the press and publications. Julia Morgan and Frank Lloyd Wright had homes built in the Santa Clara Valley during in this period. The Earl Young House contributes to the Campbell community as a home built at a time of prosperity directly attributable to the local orchard farming economy and the collective power of cooperatives established to work with the large canneries.

Tudor Revival houses were being built in the upscale residential areas of San Jose, particularly Willow Glen. Local wealthy business people were building these homes near their (downtown Campbell) businesses, banks, canneries, newspapers and feed stores. Campbell has one Tudor Revival house on the National Register: the J.C. Ainsley House built in 1925. The Tudor Revival Earl Young House built in 1928, is a Campbell Historic Landmark. Another Tudor Revival home of grander design and scale, the Lee Saunders House built in 1922 is in the Historic District on Alice Avenue. In the early decade of the 21st century, it was altered by a major addition and interior renovation. Several other structure of this period and style remain but have succumbed to conversions to business uses and lost all site characteristics. The Earl and Virginia Young House is consistent with the identifying features of these Tudor eclectic houses while responding to the character of the California Arts and Crafts in lieu of the historicism and drabness of the Victorian era.

The Tudor style is loosely based on a variety of early English building traditions. Most houses in this style emphasis high-pitched gable roofs and elaborate chimneys of Medieval origin, but decorative detailing may be drawing from Renaissance or even the modern craft traditions (McAlister 1984). The central identifying features are numerous crossing and steeply pitched gables with varying eave heights, groupings of tall narrow windows and massive chimneys. Elements and expressions of the design in the Earl Young House include:

Façade

- The façade of the house is dominated by one of five (5) steeply pitched gable roofs.
- The gables are overlapping and asymmetrical.
- The entry is emphasized by a turret and small recessed porch encompassing a simple heavy board-and-batten arched door with massive hinges.
- Framed by wood, the gable walls are in-filled by fields of stucco textured to appear as if covering construction of stone.
- The stone used on the exterior appear to emerge from beneath the heavily textured stucco, consistent with the stylized intent for the house to appear of a stone construction.
- A prominent chimney pot emerges from the massive, brick-cap fireplace.

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Young, Earl and Virginia, House
Santa Clara County, California

-
- Windows are features in the façade by virtue of groupings, proportion or placement. Prominent windows are multi-paned. Many wave-glass panes remain throughout the house.
 - Typical of the eclectic aspect of this revival, a prominent arched, punched window punctures the faced into the foyer. At the Young house this is a leaded-glass window opening to the foyer.
 - The slight overhang on the gabled edges is annotated by plain vergeboards.
 - Exterior, funnel-topped downspouts collect water from the valleys of copper flashing into copper downspouts.

Interior

- The Floor Plan reflects the social and business life of the prosperous community after WW I and prior to the Depression. The interior décor reflects the Arts and Crafts movement of the twenties.
- The formal parlor, set aside for limited use has given way to the open flow from foyer to living room to dining room.
- The interior of the house contains the original heavy-textured plaster walls. The whitewashed walls with bull nosing give the appearance of a stone house.
- Original materials and details include wide-plank pegged hardwood floors and wood trim around windows and doors.
- The doors, hardware, millwork and tilework throughout are original. The house has a built-in telephone niche' with a candlestick telephone, .the swing door between the dining room and kitchen, leaded-glass corner cabinets in the breakfast room and kitchen cabinets.
- There are interior arches and crested wood picture moldings at the ceiling edges.
- A handcrafted terracotta-tiled fireplace in the living room depicts the house itself in bas-relief.
- Two pairs of French doors open to the patio forming a connection between the interior and exterior of the house.
- Both bathrooms have original bathrooms fixtures: curved-end tub, pedestal sinks and toilets.

Although removed from its original location on the orchard farm, the Earl Young House remains on the original property. The residence and garage are placed on the site to reflect much of the original context and setting. The buildings have a high level of integrity to their original design and construction. While continuing as a home, nearly 90% of the original materials, fixtures and finishes remain. The Earl Young House contributes to the architectural history of California as a home built at a time of prosperity in Santa Clara Valley, when farming was central to economic, social and political life. The house is in excellent condition with nearly all original materials, finishes, fixtures and details.

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Young, Earl and Virginia, House
Santa Clara County, California

The interior and exterior of house are contributing resources to the nominations. The characteristic design and functional plan of the Earl and Virginia Young House is complemented by the artisan quality of construction materials, finishes and features. It is exemplary of an Architect/Builder commissioned home in the Tudor Revival style. The residence and garage express the prosperity and agricultural heritage of the Santa Clara Valley. The design was executed in a manner unique to the San Francisco Bay Area and influence by the California Arts and Crafts Movement of the period. While the landscaping and landscape structures help to establish an appropriate setting, they are counted as noncontributing resources.

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- Andrews, Wayne. *Architecture, Ambition and Americans: A Social History of American Architecture*. New York: Free Press, 1964.
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Santa Clara County, California

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Section number 10 Page 1

Young, Earl and Virginia, House
Santa Clara County, California

Verbal Boundary Description

The two structures occupy the southeast/southwest corners of White Oaks Road at the terminus of Woodard Road, APN #414-44-015.

Boundary Justification

In 1981, the Earl and Virginia Young house was moved 700 feet west on the original land. Today's APN #414-42-001 through 414-42046, 414-44-014 and 414-44-015. In its first location, the unincorporated area of Santa Clara County, the house fronted on Bascom Avenue. Santa Clara County assessors book 412, pg 23, parcel 54 and 11. The house now fronts on White Oaks Road in the City of Campbell.

Forty-three Townhouses now front Bascom Avenue and two houses on White Oaks Road. One being the Earl Young House.

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Additional Documentation Page 1

Young, Earl and Virginia, House
Santa Clara County, California

Photograph Log

Photographs 1-3

Photographer: Rudolf Herz
188 White Oaks Road
Campbell, CA 95008

Date of photos: March 31, 2005

Location of
Original negative: Rudolf Herz
1888 White Oaks Road
Campbell, CA 95008
408/559-1731

Photograph 1: Looking south. The original front entrance to the house. A capped turret over an arched front door.

Photograph 2: Looking west. Shows south side and rear of house heading to back yard.

Photograph 3: Looking East. Front view of garage, twin deodara cedar trees, and house, all of which occupy the NE and SE corners of White Oaks Road at its "T" intersection with Woodard Road.

Photograph 4

Photographer: Beth Wyman, Historian
12231 Fredericksburg Dr.
Saratoga, CA 95070
408/867-1195

Date of photo: April 24, 2005

Location of
Original negative: Rudolf Herz
1888 White Oaks Road
Campbell, CA 95008

Photograph 4: Look south. Shows garage, entrance to courtyard and nw corner of house.