UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

| FOR | | |
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DATE ENTERED

NOV 2 0 1979 JAN 2 1980

TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS RTC **1** NAME JHI 2 C 179 HISTORIC Old San Antonio Hospital AND/OR COMMON 0HP LOCATION STREET & NUMBER 792 West Arrow Highway NOT FOR PUBLICATION CITY, TOWN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 35th Upland VICINITY OF STATE COUNTY CODE CODE 071 San Bernardino California 06 **CLASSIFICATION** CATEGORY OWNERSHIP STATUS **PRESENT USE** ___DISTRICT ___PUBLIC XOCCUPIEDAGRICULTURE ___MUSEUM XBUILDING(S) X_PRIVATE ___UNOCCUPIED ___COMMERCIAL ----PARK ___STRUCTURE BOTH ...WORK IN PROGRESS _PRIVATE RESIDENCE __EDUCATIONAL ___SITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION __ENTERTAINMENT X_RELIGIOUS ACCESSIBLE __OBJECT XYES: RESTRICTED __IN PROCESS .__GOVERNMENT ___SCIENTIFIC ___BEING CONSIDERED ___YES: UNRESTRICTEDINDUSTRIAL -TRANSPORTATION __NO ___MILITARY ___OTHER: **OWNER OF PROPERTY** NAME <u>Astara, Inc.</u> STREET & NUMBER 800 West Arrow Highway CITY, TOWN STATE 91786 VICINITY OF California Upland LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. County Assessors Office STREET & NUMBER 172 West 3rd Street CITY, TOWN STATE San Bernardino California **REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS** TITLE <u>None</u> DATE __FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS STATE CITY, TOWN

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS

7' DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

| | | | •••. | |
|---------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|--|
| X _EXCELLENT | DETERIORATED | XUNALTERED | X_ORIGINAL SITE | |
| G 00 D | RUINS | ALTERED | MOVED DATE | |
| FAIR | UNEXPOSED | | | |

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located in Upland, California, on the south east corner of the intersection of San Antonio Ave. and Arrow Highway is a two story building constructed primarily of riverbed rock and stone.

The building is nearly square with outside dimensions of 68ft. 9in. in width by 64ft. 8in. in length.

The front (main) entrance is located on the north side of the building, on the second level. It may be reached by a stairway with bannisters, side faced with riverbed rock, which ascends to the front portico that leads to the main entrance. This portico is faced with the same riverbed rock and has stone columns matching the stone that encloses the sides of the portico and part of the front. The height of these columns is 15ft. 2½in. from the ground.

The first floor of the building is faced with rock on the north, west, and east sides. The rear of the building (south side) consists of French glass doors which run the width of the building. On the interior there is a window seat made of concrete and old stone running the full length of the French windows.

The interior walls still retain the same stone that was used on the outside, along with a matching stone fireplace on the south wall between the French door windows.

On the interior, the first level has concrete floors and the second level retains the original wooden plank floors. The ceilings in the building on both the first and second levels are higher than usual, standing nearly 10ft. tall which helps to offset the extremely wide door jams and the solid recessed panelled doors.

The old hospital ward on the south end, which runs the width of the building and is 19ft. 9in. in length, is divided from the rest of the first floor by French glass doors with a decorative fan shaped glass window effect over the doors to give the feeling of arches going from one room to the other, even though the lower portions open as regular French doors.

The interior walls are lath and plaster. The doors still retain the original hardware.

What was once the old surgical room on the second floor

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still retains the original green and white tile floor. The original wooden bannistered staircase is still standing. Non-surgical patients were carried from one floor to the other by use of this staircase.

The exterior of the second floor is primarily stuccoed surface containing the original windows that are, according to today's standards, distorted with natural wave lines which were so common in glass at the time of construction. The upper rooms still have the original French paned glass doors which open on to wooden balconies which are enclosed by a posted railing.

Decorativiely carved beams extend from the front, under the eaves that support the roof. There are three gabled roofs that extend to the front of the building and where the stuccoed surface would meet the gable, there are decoratively cut fan-shaped air vents of wood.

The roof retains the same type of asphalt shingles which were originally on the hospital, but had to be replaced in order to bring the building up to code.

The three gabled roofs come from one central hipped roof. A slanted shed roof extends from the hipped roof over the old ward area to the rear (south) of the building.

There are two red brick chimmneys, one an incinorator and one a fireplace.

An old concrete patio still remains, running the length and width of the west and south sides of the building. To the rear of this patio on the south side there is an outdoor trellised patio 29ft. in width and 50ft. in length. On this patio, there are ten 3x3ft. square stone columns (five on each side, running lengthwise) that are topped with wooden beams forming an arbor-like effect over the entire patio and allowing wisteria vines growing on the arbor to cover a great deal of the area.

On the south end of this patio stands a large outdoor stone fireplace.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

| PERIOD | AF | REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH | IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW | |
|-----------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------------|
| PREHISTORIC | ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC | COMMUNITY PLANNING | LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | RELIGION |
| 1400-1499 | ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC | CONSERVATION | LAW | SCIENCE |
| 1500-1599 | AGRICULTURE | ECONOMICS | LITERATURE | SCULPTURE |
| 1600-1699 | XARCHITECTURE | EDUCATION | MILITARY | X_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN |
| 1700-1799 | ART | ENGINEERING | MUSIC | THEATER |
| 1800-1899 | COMMERCE | EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT | PHILOSOPHY | TRANSPORTATION |
| X_ 1900- | COMMUNICATIONS | INDUSTRY INVENTION | POLITICS/GOVERNMENT | X_OTHER (SPECIFY): health |
| | | ······································ | Orig Archi | tect. Myron |

| SPECIFIC DATES | | BUILDER/ARCHITECT | Orig. | Architect: | Myron |
|----------------|------|-------------------|-------|------------|-------|
| | 1907 | Built by: Ha | | | |
| | | | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The old San Antonio Hospital building is of great historical significance. It was the community's first and only hospital from the time it was built in 1907 until 1924 when the present San Antonio Community Hospital was constructed about 12 miles away.

Apart from this, the building is a rare and perfect specimen of the architecture so prevalent at the time of construction and an excellent example of the use of riverbed rock which was seen throughout the Upland community at the turn of the century.

Among the personalities who have contributed to the building's significance are several members of the Craig family. Dr. William Craig, who was forced to perform surgery on kitchen tables in the patient's homes before 1907, was a major factor in building the hospital. William's son, Dr. John Craig, often carried non-surgical patients from one floor to the other by means of the stairway which is still standing today. Two more of William's children, Stephen Craig and Mary Craig McCullen also practised medicine at the hospital.

The building is further important to the community because many local residents were born, passed away or were treated in this building. During the time that the building was used as a hospital, it became a symbol of hope and security for the surrounding residents because it filled a very immediate need for health care.

The architecture of the building is a tribute to the beauty and grace of an age gone by. The extensive use of riverbed rock, columns, French doors on both the exterior and interior, lofty wooden balconies and the three gabled roofs are all important assets which are rarely found in buildings today. The architecture provides the community with a sense of its past, because it is a fine example of many of the important buildings constructed in the community just after the turn of the century. This building, however, is

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Upland News, Volume 38, Number 29, August 3, 1978.

| San Antonio Community Hos | | (Hospital | Historical | Bulletin, |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| no date or publisher | · listed). | | | |

Interview with Ms. Karinne Pevarnik, architectural consultant, June 8, 1979.

| Interview with Ms. | Karinne Pevarnik, ar | ITM NOT | | 717• |
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| Sita E. Chan ORGANIZATION <u>Astara, Inc.</u> STREET & NUMBER | ey Editorial | Manager | DATE 7/5/79 TELEPHONE | <u>.</u> |
| CITY OF TOWN | ow Highway | · · | (714) 981-49 STATE | 941 |
| Upland | | | California | 71786 |
| 12 STATE HISTORI | C PRESERVATION | | | - |
| NATIONAL | | E | | |
| As the designated State Historic hereby nominate this property criteria and procedures set forth | for inclusion in the National R | | vation Act of 1966 (Public La | |
| STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION | OFFICER SIGNATURE | mee | lon | |
| | c Preservation Office | er | DATE 11/13/79 |) |
| Color | IIS PROPERTY IS INCAUDED | l /v | M DATE /-2 | - 50 |
| ATTEST: | MEDLOGY AND HI <u>STORICPE</u> | PREMICATION A | DATE 12/3// | 79 |
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FHR-8-300A (11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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among the few non-residential structures remaining in the city from that period. The building's designer, Myron Hunt (1868-1952), was an important Southern California architect of the early 20th century. He is particularly noted for his work in the Pasadena area, much of it in association with Elmer Grey or H. C. Chambers. Some of Hunt's major works include the Huntington Gallery and Library in San Marino, Occidental College and the Pasadena Public Library.

After 1924, when a new community hospital was built, the building was used as a local resort making good use of the balconies and outdoor patios. In 1935 the building became a part of Beulah College which was associated with the Brethren In Christ Church. The name was changed to Upland College in 1950. In 1965 it was purchased by the Salvation Army and never used until 1976 when it was obtained by Astara, Inc., a non-profit religious and educational organization. From 1935 on, the building has been primarily used to house offices, a book store and library.

Even though the building is currently owned by a religious organization, the property still meets the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its strong local historical and architectural values. Its significance as the work of a master architect in the region, its exemplification of its type, period, and method of construction, and its historical role as the community's first hospital form the basis for its submission for registration.



ASSESSOR'S PARCEL MAP: 1046-341-09

