United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



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

1. Nam	le					
historicLANTARI	NAM HALL					
and/or common	FORD COUNTRY	DAY SCHOOL				
2. Loca	ation					
street & number	12355 Stonebro	ok Drive		N/A not for publication		
city, town Los	Altos Hills	N/A vicinity	of congressional dis	trict 12		
state Ca	lifornia	code 06	county Santa Clara	code 085		
3. Clas	sification	[
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition in process being consider x N/A	yes: restric	gress X educational entertainme ted government	private residence private residence		
4. Own	er of Pro	perty				
name Brent	t Warner (Trust	ee)				
street & number	26210 Catherin	e Court				
city, town Los	s Altos	N/A vicinity	of s	state California		
5. Loca	ation of Lo	egal Descri	ption			
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	Santa Clara Count	y Building			
street & number	70 W. Hedding S	t.				
city, town			s	California state		
	resentatio	n in Existi	ng Surveys			
_{title} Santa Cla	ara County Herit	age Resource has	this property been determin	ed elegible? yes XX no		
date 1979				stateXX_ county loca		
	irvey records Santa	Clara County Her	itage Resource Commi			
	O W. Hedding St			tate California		

7. Description

Condition	deteriorated	Check one	Check one _x_ original site	
= xx excellent = xx good	ruins	XX altered	moved date _	N/A
fair	unexposed			
24				

Describe the present and original (If known) physical appearance

Lantarnam Hall, a large Tudor Revival structure of two and a half stories, is constructed in an "L" shape with legs of approximately 150 feet. Facing east, the structure is situated on the top of a knoll. The architecture embodies Tudor, Jacobean, and Elizabethan elements in an interpretation based upon the c. 1589 Speke Hall in Lancashire, England.

Construction of the Percy Morgan estate, originally known as Lantarnam Hall and now known as the Ford County Day School, began in 1914 and was completed two years later. The original estate covered 132 acres and consisted of prune orchards and gravel paths with carriages houses, stables, and eleven cottages. The Manor House is a large, articulated, two-story "L" shaped building. The two legs extend to the north and west (approximately 154 feet and 150 feet respectively), from a central entrance hall with grand stairs. The house has approximately 11,000 square feet of floor area with 26 major rooms and spaces. The front east facade of the house is bisected to the south by a "porte cochere" (a drive-thru entry) providing an entrance to the family portion of the house. To the north, the Great Hall and the expansive, formal terrace surround the eastern and northern portions of the house.

The basic structure remains in very sound condition and the character, embellishments, and decorations remain intact, although in need of repair and conservation.

The exterior of the manor house is Tudor English and "Jacobethan" revival. It is modeled after Speke Hall, a Lancashire house built in 1589, embodying elements of Tudor, Elizabethan, and Jacobean styles. The many-gabled roof and massing are typical of all three periods. The house's half-timbered walls with plaster in-fill, strapwork, and magpie surfaces are typical of the great houses of the Tudor Midlands. Tudor arches are used at the porte cochere. Incorporated in this design are the Gothic stone tips of window arches of Greyfair's Abbey, a 12th century religous house confiscated by Henry VIII and converted into Bluecoat School which was attended by Mr. Morgan's father. The large windows divided into rectangular lights by mullions, the Gothic tracery at the window's head, and the diamond leaded glass are very Elizabethan. The chimney flue terminations and decorative wrought iron braces of these flues are Jacobean.

The public, formal east facade of Lantarnam Hall contains all of the aforementioned elements of style. At the base of the facade is a balustrade around the front terrace and entrance. This facade, coupled with the use of brick in the terrace steps, is Renaissance/Jacobean. Incorporated into the design of the balustrade are urns and stone obelisks of the 17th century, imported from the estate of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, an Irish dramatist and statesman. The foundation is concrete, following the owner's instructions that the house be designed to withstand earthquakes. The half-timbered, plastered facade has diamond strapwork and typical quatrefoil decorative banding above and below the large windows. There are three very large (story and a half) windows with diamond leaded glass and Gothic tracery

The original 132 acre estate has been reduced to 7 acres through subdivision of the property; The nomination includes the main house and several modern non-contributing features. (tennis court, swimming pool, pool house, and carport.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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window heads, and windows into the Great Hall and master bedroom. As earlier stated, a Tudor arch at the drive-thru is central. The facade has four, large triangle roof gables with carved bargeboards (Gothic Elizabethan) and carved finials (lightning rods). The cornice is Elizabethan convex curved and banded. A large, brick chimney at the living rooms bisects the facade and ends with three Jacobean flue terminations. One other flue termination is seen on the east facade.

The south facade has two gables (the third was removed when the addition was made in the 1920's) and the strapwork is more vertical and less complex. The convex cornice is terminated at the addition. The central gable has the same large chimney as the east facade with only two flue terminations. Featured on this facade are large, central bay windows into the dining room and upstairs guest room. The west and north facade are intact except for the addition on the southwest corner of the house. This addition, designed and constructed to be almost indistinguishable from the original building, appears necessary to accommodate servants' quarters and additional kitchen space. The small one story portion, of slightly lesser quality design, is unobtrusive behind a large hedge. A 16th century fountain is on the west side of the house in a formal English garden setting.

Although the exterior of the manor house is Tudor English/Jacobethan Revival, the interior was designed to accommodate the myriad of items collected by the Morgan family. The entire house is rich in wood carvings and elaborate paneling, typical of the High Renaissance. The Great Hall (two-story) is a magnificent reconstruction and dominated by a ceiling acquired from the Venetian Palace of Marino Grimani, a Doge (Duke) of Venice in the 15th century. At the end of the Hall, a Van Amstal balcony railing from Holland (Gothic Tracery) enhances the family mezzanine gallery. The windows of this gallery were reconstructed around fragments of 12th and 16th century stained glass. Also of interest is the "Francis I" dining room in which is found much woodwork of the time of construction, integrated with a magnificent ceiling also from the Grimani Palace. The so-called Versailles hallway/gallery at the second floor is in the tradition of the great halls of Europe, with faux marble and crystal. There are twenty major rooms in the house, many with original wall treatments and furniture. In sum, the house is a splendid collection of rooms blending detail and style into a magnificent, original creation.

Located on the site are auxillary buildings and features that are used by the school. A small pool house, tennis court and swimming pool are located below the grade of the Manor House to the north. A car port/shed is located to the rear of the main structure. The structures are unobtrusive and do not infringe upon the integrity of the Manor House and Great Hall.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 XX 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture agriculture architecture art commerce communications		landscape architectur law literature military music t philosophy politics/government	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1916	Builder/Architect J	ohn H. Powers	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Lantarnam Hall is significant as one of the best examples of Jacobean/Tudor revival architecture on the San Francisco Peninsula. Modeled after an existing English landmark. Speke Hall (1589), this summer residence is in the "grand mansion" scale exhibiting an excellence of proportions and workmanship and the integration of historic fragments of European architecture and fine art. Additional historical significance is derrived from the buildings direct association with its original owner Percy T. Morgan, a well-known financial baron in the San Francisco Bay Area.

In 1916 Percy Tredger Morgan completed the construction of Lantarnam Hall. This manifested his dream of building a manor house complex inspired by Speke Hall, an English country house

constructed in Lancashire, c. 1589.(1) The grand mansion was built just below the ridgeline of his 132 acre estate in the foothills six miles south of Mountain View. Although the estate has been diminished by land sales and urbanization (including a college and a section of the interstate highway), the prominence of siting and remaining 7 acres maintain a setting of dramatic presentation that prevents recent development from impacting the visual integrity of the original location.

Designed by a relatively unknown architect, John H. Powers, Lantarnam Hall displays great architectural refinement of the Tudor revival style. This work of Powers has been judged by his profession as exemplary. Lantarnam Hall has been featured in several issues of The Architect and later California Architect and Engineer. (2) Although little was said about the architect, the building was extensively presented by photographic coverage. Currently the structure has been acclaimed by architects as one representing outstanding architectural quality in the county. The statement made by regional architects (3) attests to the professional appreciation of the excellence in architectural skill embodied in Lantarnam Hall.

Integrated into the Manor House and Great Hall are artifacts and fine art from throughout Europe. Fireplace mantels in two bedrooms are of the type popular c. 1100 in England. Later dates have been ascribed to other architectural fragments, fireplace mantels, carved wood tracery screens, and colored glass windows. The ceiling of the Great Hall is a collage of heavy frames and oil paintings depicting the fame of Venice. The ceiling was taken from the Venetian Palace of Marino Grimini, a Doge of Venice in the fifteenth century. The mezzanine of the hall is fenced by a Van Amstel balcony balustrade from Holland. So skillful were the builders of Lantarnam Hall in integrating artifacts within the modern construction, that it is difficult to identify historic building materials from those of 1916. It is possible that future research will allow a greater awareness of both the architect and craftsmen responsible for this superlative example of talent. (3)

9. Major Bibliographical References

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of nominated property 7 Acres Quadrangle name Cupertino	Quadrangle scale 1:24000
UMT References	Quadrangle Scale
1 10 5 7 7 7 6 10 4 11 3 14 6 10 10 Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
	regions to Planta la
[1] (2329), told partners gestättligt (2802)	Sex models High services and services are services are services and services are services and services are services are services and services are services are se
Verbal boundary description and justification sessor's Maps. Located on the northweres are in an irregular shape entered	Book 336, page 28, parcel 59, Santa Clara stern slope above El Monte Road. The seven offic Stonebrook Drive which is surrounded by S. Boundaries are shown on the attached map and
	erlapping state or county boundaries encompass the remnan the once larger site
	× /2
11. Form Prepared By	county N/A code
ame/title Bonnie L. Bamburg, Revitalizat	tion Consultant.
rganization The Firm of Bonnie L. Bamb	ourg _{date} November 5, 1985
. 322010	, data
treet & number 247 N. Third Street, S	Suite 200 telephone (408) 971-1421
ity or town San Jose	state California 95112
2. State Historic Pres	servation Officer Certification
he evaluated significance of this property within the	e state is:
national state	_ <u>x</u> _local
665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in	er for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– n the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated y the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.
State Historic Preservation Officer signature	ethyn Gualtieri
itle State Historic Preservation Office	er
For HCRS use only	
I heretily certify that the page 17 to decide a	
(Collowed Spend	Settion Feet - 12-19-85
Resper of the National Regular	
Attest:	CONT.
Chief of Facilities and the Control of the Control	

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Lantarnam Hall is an "L"-shaped structure composed of the Manor House and Great Hall. The two are divided by a central opening that provides a covered entrance to each element and a formal landscape plan of terraces and garden sculpture in both the east and west. The service and utility entrance was on the south side. Two important garden fountains, one on the north taken from a French fountain c. 1600 and a free-standing circular fountain from an English setting c. 1700 embellish the landscape.

Arriving in California in 1881, the 19 year old P.T. Morgan entered the mining business. Within ten years he began buying the land on which to build his dream. Financially successful, Percy T. Morgan became director of the Union Trust Company and Wells Fargo Bank, and was also a trustee of Stanford University and president of the Wine Growers' Association of California.

P. T. Morgan's father, Cosmo George Morgan, and his mother, Laura, served as resident project managers and assisted in acquiring the architectural elements to be part of the construction. Lantarnam Hall commenced in 1914. Like other San Francisco financial barons, Morgan selected, purchased, and then constructed around interior features gleaned from numerous homes, palaces, and churches of Europe. In the same manner that William Randolph Hearst sent art and interiors to San Simeon, Morgan sent them to his hilltop estate. The resulting manor house was enjoyed only five years when in 1920 financial concerns, including the \$400,000 cost of Lantarnam Hall, and world instability led to Percy Morgan's suicide. After an abandonment of nine years, the next 23 years brought owners who were colorful in their parties and associations with Hollywood movie personalities and San Francisco's prominent families.

In 1952 the property was purchased by John C. and Margaret Ford to house a prep school based upon John Carter Ford's philosophy of eclectic integration of educational subjects. The school attained a regional reputation for quality instruction and became a pre-prep school introducing several languages and "classic good manners" within the day's program. Activities established by the Fords to enhance and repair the estate became community traditions. Mayfair, a time for planting flowers with a festival spirit, has been continued each year. The Fords retired and sold the school in 1963 to Brent Warner who has recently agreed to permit the school to continue under a non-profit board of directors. A local institution with important ties to the community and the South Bay area, the Ford Country Day School is attempting to continue the operation of the school and provide for the preservation and conservation of Lantarnam Hall.

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3 PAGE

Lantarnam Hall is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under criterian C(Architecture/Kigh artistic value) and B, (associations with persons of historic importance.)

- (1) Fletcher, Banister, Sir, The History of Architecture on the Comparative Method, 1963, Scribner & Sons, page 456.
- (2) Architect, August, 1918, Plates 13 - 16. California Architect & Engineer, May, 1920 Pages 83 - 87.
- Selected 1985 San Francisco Symphony Showcase location (3) by architects and interior design Professionals.
- (4) Research is continuing by students of San Jose State University.

LANTARNAM HALL (AKA FORD COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL)
National Register, Significance

Footnote:

The acreage, originally part of the San Antonio Rancho, in 1909 was recorded as the Oneonta Hill Subdivision. The 132 acres was divided among family members and in 1929 the Manor House was sold with approximately 30 acres of hillside land. Subsequent owners reduced the acreage purchased by John Carter Ford in 1952. Residential acreage in 1 - 5 acre sites was sold between 1955 and 1979.

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THE ACHITECT, August, 1918, Plates 13 - 16.

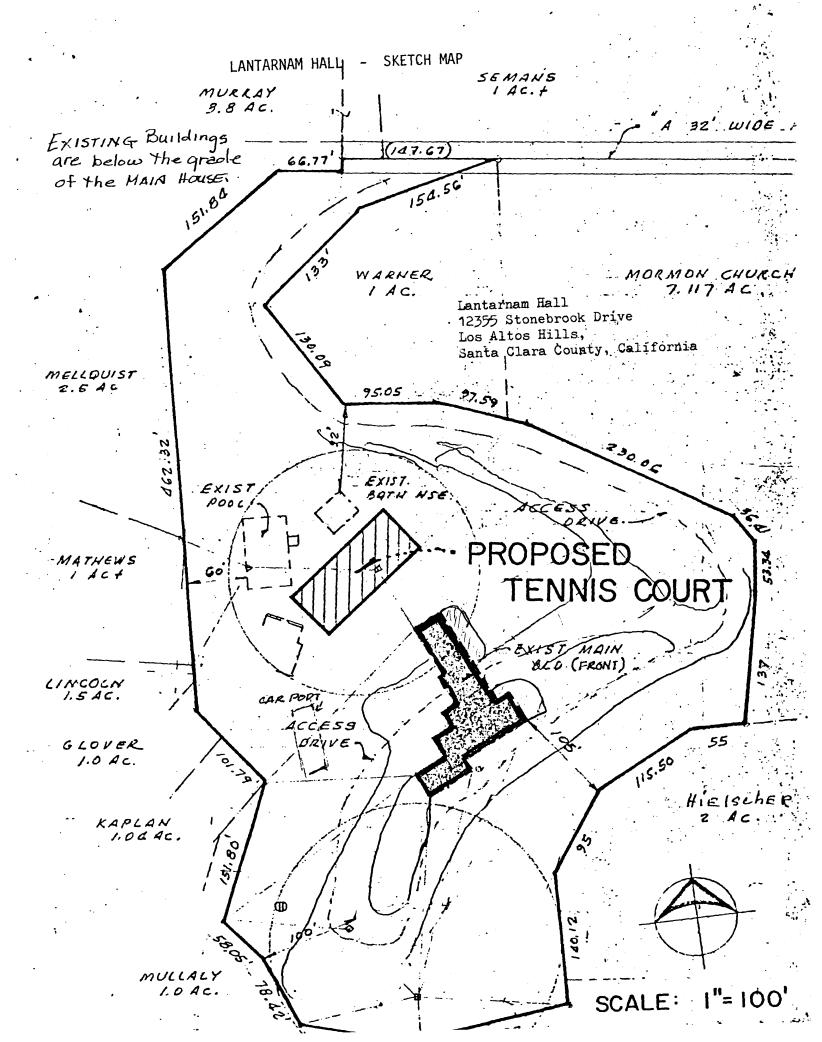
CALIFORNIA ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER, May, 1920, pages 83 - 87.

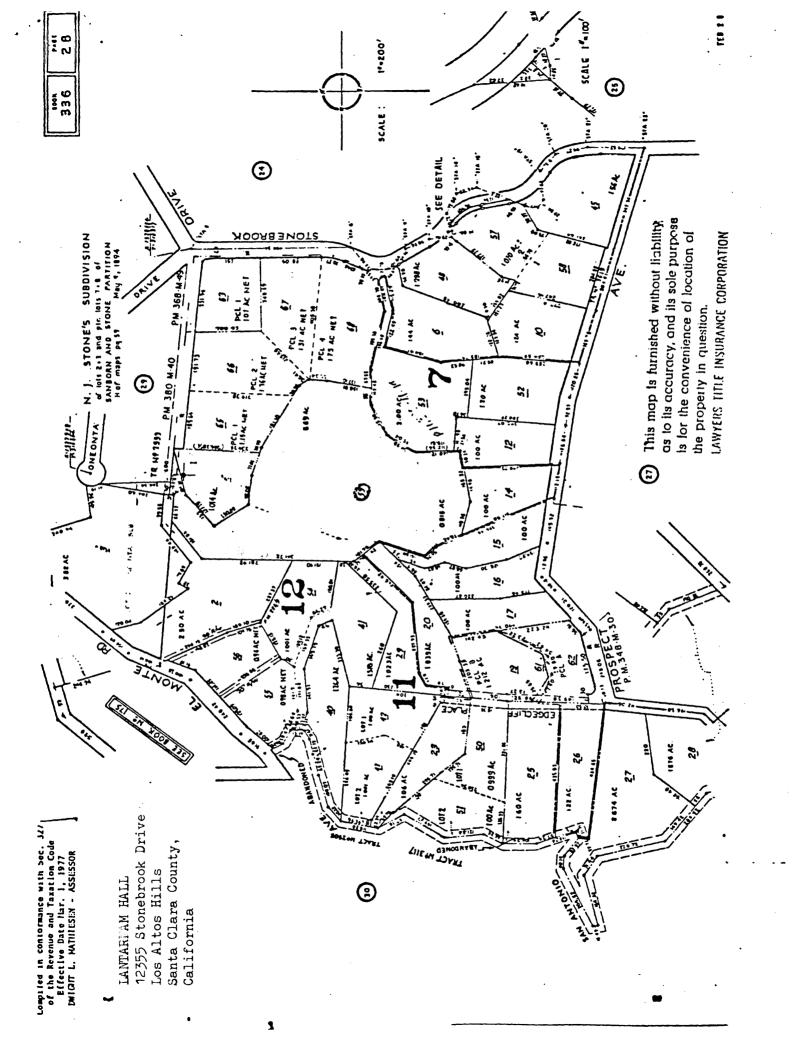
FAVA, FLORENCE M., Los Altos Hills, 1976, pages 98-100.

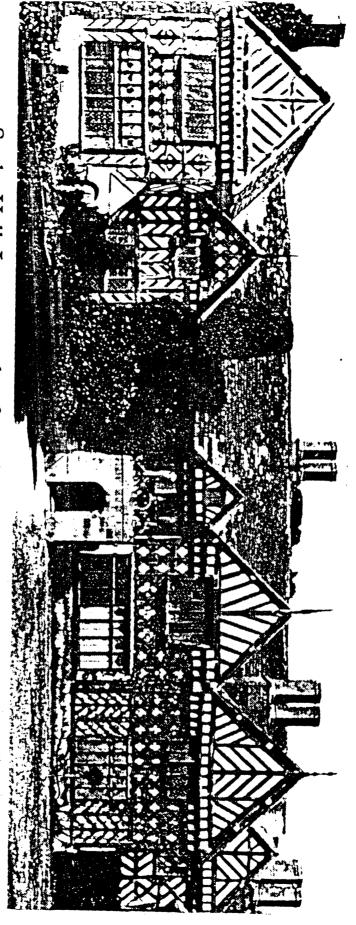
FLETCHER, BANISTER, SIR, The History of Architecture on the Comparative Method, 1963, Charles Scribner's Sons, pages 456,459.

PEVSNER, FLEMING, HONOUR, A Dictionary of Architecture, 1976, Overlook Press, N.Y.

SAN JOSE MERCURY HERALD, April 17, 1920, Vol. XCVIII, Num. 108, page 1. INTERVIEWS, John Carter Ford, 1984.







B. Speke Hall, Lancs: garden front (15th and 16th cents.). See p. 459

AUG UI 1985 AUG UI 1985