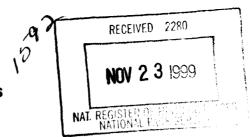
NPS Form 10-900 (Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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APR 1 3 1999

OMB No. 10024-0018

OHP

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 an 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.

. Name of Property
istoric name ANDALUCIA BUILDING
ther names/site number
. Location
treet & number 316 - 324 STATE STREET not for publication
ity or townSANTA_BARBARA vicinity
tate <u>CALIFORNIA</u> code <u>CA</u> county <u>SANTA BARBARA</u> code <u>083</u> zip code <u>93101</u>
. State/Federal Agency Certification
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this \(\text{\text{N}} \) nomination \(\preceq \text{request} \) 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 \(\text{\text{m}} \) meets \(\preceq \text{does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \(\preceq \text{nationally property in the property of the National comments.} \) Signature of certifying official/Title \(\text{Date} \) Date California Office of Historic Preservation State of Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property \(\preceq \text{meets} \) does not meet the National Register criteria. (\(\preceq \text{See continuation sheet for additional comments.} \)
Signature of commenting official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau
National Park Service Certification

ANDALUCIA	BUILDING
Name of Property	

5. Classification				
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources w (Do not include previously liste	vithin Property d resources in the count.)	
🛚 private	🗓 building(s)	Contributing None	ontributing	
public-local	☐ district	4	buildings	
☐ public-State☐ public-Federal	☐ site ☐ structure		sites	
1	□ object		structures	
			objects	
			Total	
Name of related multiple p (Enter "N/A" if property is not part N/A	roperty listing of a multiple property listing.)	Number of contributing in the National Register	resources previously listed	
6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions	s)	
COMMERCE/TRADE SPECIA	ALTY STORE	COMMERCE/TRADE	BUSINESS	
		COMMERCE/TRADE	SPECIALTY STORE	
		COMMERCE/TRADE	RESTAURANT	
		COMMERCE/TRADE	WAREHOUSE	
		RECREATION/CULTURE	MUSIC FACILITY	
		INDUSTRY/PROCESSING	COMMUNICATIONS FACILI	
		INDUSTRY/PROCESSING	INDUSTRIAL STORAGE	
		LANDSCAPE	PARKING LOT	
7. Description				
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Materials (Enter categories from instructions	s)	
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVAL		foundation CONCRETE		
SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL		walls STUCCO BRICK		
		roof <u>ASPHALT</u> (SHINGL	ES)	
		other		

Narrative Description

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

Description of Physical Appearance:

316 - 324 State Street consists of four one-story rectangular brick buildings with gable roofs, unified by a brick and stucco flat-roof Moorish front facade. An arcade with fifteen arches, seven each on either side of an overscale brick arch, shelters the front portion of the building, containing spaces for six shops, with plate glass display windows topped by transoms in wood surrounds, and glass doors in wood frames. The rear portion, formerly four large garage spaces and now sub-divided into many small shops and offices, is reached by canted doorways at the end of an open driveway through the central brick arch. There are a number of multi-paned fixed and transom industrial windows in metal sash on the west side and large fixed windows in wood frames on the east side. At the rear on the first (See Continuation Sheet.)

8. State	ement of Significance	
(Mark "x"	ole National Register Criteria in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property al Register listing.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
a s	operty is associated with events that have made significant contribution to the broad patterns of ir history.	ARCHITECTURE
	operty is associated with the lives of persons gnificant in our past.	
of rep hig dis	operty embodies the distinctive characteristics a type, period, or method of construction or presents the work of a master, or possesses gh artistic values, or represents a significant and stinguishable entity whose components lack dividual distinction.	Period of Significance 1922 - 1926
	roperty has yielded, or is likely to yield, formation important in prehistory or history.	1937
	Considerations in all the boxes that apply.)	Significant Dates 1926
Property	is:	1937
	vned by a religious institution or used for ligious purposes.	
☐ B rer	moved from its original location.	Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A
□ C a l	birthplace or grave.	
□ D a d	cemetery.	Cultural Affiliation N/A
X E a i	reconstructed building, object, or structure.	
□ F a d	commemorative property.	
	ss than 50 years of age or achieved significance	Architect/Builder
wit	thin the past 50 years.	Pries, Lionel - ARCHITECT
		BOTHIN FUND - CONTRACTOR/BUILDER
(Explain th	re Statement of Significance ne significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)	(See Continuation Sheet)
	r Bibliographical References	
Bibliogr (Cite the b	raphy books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one	or more continuation sheets.)
Previous	s documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:
CI pre pre Re des	eliminary determination of individual listing (36 FR 67) has been requested eviously listed in the National Register eviously determined eligible by the National egister esignated a National Historic Landmark corded by Historic American Buildings Survey eorded by Historic American Engineering	State Historic Preservation Office ☐ Other State agency ☐ Federal agency ☐ Local government ☐ University ☐ Other Name of repository:
R	ecord #	(See Continuation Sheet)

10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of Property Less than one acre	
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)	
1 1 1 2 5 2 5 4 0 3 8 1 1 3 6 0 Zone Easting Northing 2	3 Zone Easting Northing 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 ALLEN B. WHEELER	
organization HOWE PROPERTIES	date 4-8-99
street & number 202 STATE STREET	telephone <u>(805)</u> 963-1689
city or town SANTA BARBARA state	e <u>CA</u> zip code <u>93101</u>
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 SHPO or FPO.)	
name HOWE FAMILY PARTNERSHIP	
	telephone (805) 963-1689
city or town SANTA BARBARA state	e CA zip code93101
Design of Design	

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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floor are paired casement windows in wood sash, and in the gable ends are 1-over-1 double-hung windows, several of which have been boarded up. The interior industrial framing system consists of steel trusses supported on steel I-beams, topped by a corrugated metal roof with rectangular skylights (see photograph 8).

A number of alterations have been made to the building since its construction. It was built in 1911, 1913 and 1917, as four brick garages with party walls, connected by a two-story brick and concrete-front-section-housing, auto-related shops on the first floor and a hotel on the second floor. At some time during this period, another garage was built to the rear of 330, at a right angle to it, facing East Gutierrez Street; this garage was later connected to 330. When the 1925 earthquake damaged the front two-story portion, it was torn down and the present Moorish front section added in 1926 (see photograph 11 for view of the building c. 1926). In 1937, local architects Carleton Winslow and R. H. Pitman remodeled 330 State Street into offices for Seaside Oil Company. The last three arches on the west end were covered with stucco and rounded in the Spanish Colonial Revival Style, and a corner tower with lantern was added. Also, in 1937, the local architect Chester Carjola remodelled the rear, removing a portion of the exterior brick wall at 322 for an industrialsize opening and bricking in two windows. The wings for the Douglas Dautless Dive Bombers were manufactured at 322 State Street during World War II. (This was the aircraft that former President George Bush flew in the Battle of Midway Island. He was shot down and rescued from the sea in that epic naval battle.) In 1974, the owner, the Bothin Helping Fund, gave 330 State Street to Work, Inc., a nonprofit organization, and the remainder of the building, 316 - 324, was sold to Marshall Howe. Subsequently, the interior of 316 - 324 was subdivided and remodelled to create a number of rental spaces.

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Statement of Significance:

316 - 324 State Street, originally housing garages and auto-sales shops, is significant under Criterion C at the local level for its association with the Spanish Colonial Revival Style of architecture adopted by the City of Santa Barbara in the 1920's and used with great design success in the rebuilding of the city's main street after the 1925 earthquake. Constructed in 1926, the building has been declared eligible for individual listing on the National Register as one of the few instances of Moorish (Islamic) architecture in Santa Barbara (Gebhard 1976).

Originally constructed between 1911 and 1917, the building was owned by Henry Ernest Bothin, A San Francisco coffee and spice merchant at Bothin, Dallemand and Company, and one of the largest property owners in San Francisco. In 1911, Bothin moved to Santa Barbara and by his death, in 1923, was also one of the largest commercial property owners in the city, primarily of downtown property along State Street (Myrick 1991). Located at the corner of Gutierrez and State Streets, the building housed the El Camino Garage and Hotel. Gutierrez Street, at this time was part of the Old Highway 101 through town and, as a result, numerous businesses serving automobiles and tourists were centered in this vicinity.

In July of 1925, a major earthquake hit Santa Barbara, destroying the facades of many buildings along State Street, including that at 316 - 324 State Street. Within the next year, several thousand building permits were processed for rebuilding the downtown core, all in the Spanish Colonial Revival Style. This transformation of Santa Barbara from an ordinary Mid-West-Style town into a romantic Hispanic town was the result of the planning vision of a number of Santa Barbara citizens in the early 1920's coupled with the earthquake, "an act of God in their favor," as they referred to it.

The impetus for recreating the downtown in the Spanish Style had come in the 1920's with the founding of the Santa Barbara Community Arts Association, and their hiring of Charles Cheney, a noted planner of the Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architecture Firm, who urged that the town identify its individual character and then use planning principles to develop it. Searching for Santa Barbara's individual image, the Arts Association chose the Hispanic theme, modeled on its mission and adobe houses clustered downtown. Nationally known Architect Bertram Goodhue was hired to design a plan for downtown State Street in the Hispanic Style with arcades and patios. Between 1922 and 1925, several major cultural buildings (the Courthouse, City Hall, Lobero Theater and News-Press buildings) clustered in the downtown core, were built using the Hispanic motif; specifically, the type of simple architecture found in rural Andalusia (Gebhard in Conard 1989).

As a result, when the earthquake occurred, the Community Arts Association viewed the disaster as an opportunity to rebuild the downtown in a homogeneous Spanish Colonial Revival Style. Many architects, later notable for their use of this style, such as James Osborne Craig, George Washington Smith, Carleton Winslow, Bertram Goodhue, and Winsor Soule, created commercial facades in a variety of simple Andalusian Styles with whitewashed walls and red tile roofs.

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However, one of the few exceptions to the Andalusian Style was the more formal Moorish Style facade added to the front of the garages at 316 - 324 State Street. The architect, Lionel Pries, was not a local man, but was brought to Santa Barbara from San Francisco by the Bothin Helping Fund, founded by Bothin as a real estate holding company to support the Bothin Convalescent Home for Children in Marin County. The Fund announced, after the earthquake, that it would spend \$300,000 to rebuild 12 of its buildings in Santa Barbara, and would use the Spanish Colonial Revival Style adopted by the city. Pries lived in Santa Barbara, during 1926, for this purpose. The Bothin Helping Fund also brought in its own contractors from San Francisco during the reconstruction period (Stone 1991). Pries remodelled at least four other buildings along State Street for the Helping Fund; each of these was in the more traditional Spanish Colonial Revival Style rather than the Moorish Style he used on 316 - 324. As a result, this building is a highly unusual architectural example within the larger Hispanic theme developed by Santa Barbara, as it created its image in the 1920's.

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Major Bibliographical References:

Conard, Rebecca and Christopher Nelson. <u>Santa Barbara</u>. A <u>Guide to El Pueble Viejo</u>. 1986. Santa Barbara: Capra Press.

Gebhard, David. 1976. Santa Barbara Crosstown Freeway Historical Properties Inventory for Compliance with Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Santa Barbara.

Myrick, David. 1991. The Days of the Great Estates of Montecito and Santa Barbara. Glendale: Trans-Anglo Books. Volume II. The Days of the Great Estates.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1907, 1930.

Santa Barbara City Building Permits.

Stone, Mitchel R. and Judith P. Triem. <u>Historical and Architectural Assessment.</u>
740 State Street. 1991. Santa Paula: San Buenaventura Research Associates.

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				Andalucia Building, Santa Barbara County, CA

Boundary Description: See enclosed map.

Boundary Justification: These are the historic boundaries.

National Register Boundary

37-25 ST. ST ST **(6)** 268 Subject @ ANACAPA 101 HWY AVE. HELENA AVE.

> Andalucia Building. Santa Barbara Co. California

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INFORMATION COMMON TO ALL PHOTOS:

- 3. PHOTOGRAPHER: Allen B. Wheeler
- 4. DATE OF PHOTOS: March 18, 1999
- 5. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: Mr. Wheeler
- 6. INFORMATION ON PHOTOS BY NUMBER:

No.

- 1. Front of Building at State Street, Facing NE
- 2. Front of Building at State Street, Facing NNE
- 3. Front of Building at State Street, Facing SE
- 4. Front of Building at State Street, Facing E
- 5. Courtyard Entrance at State Street, Facing W
- 6. Walkway Along Front Arcade at State Street, Facing N
- 7. Moorish Brick Facade at State Street, Facing N
- 8. Ballet Studio at 322 State Street, Facing SE
- 9. Gym at 324-C State Street, Facing E
- 10. Hallway to Inside Spaces at 324 D H State Street, Facing E
- 11. Renovating 324-G State Street, Facing NE
- 12. MacKintosh Printing at 319-B Anacapa Street, Facing SW
- 13. Pollero Fabrics at 321 Anacapa Street, Facing NW
- 14. Pollero Fabrics at 321 Anacapa Street, Facing N
- 15. Anacapa Street Entrance and Foyer, Facing S
- 16. Foyer and Staircase to 319-C Anacapa Street, Facing SW
- 17. Hallway to Inside Spaces, 321 A D Anacapa Street, Facing W
- 18. Photography Studio, 321-B Anacapa Street (Note Seismic Bracing), Facing NW
- 19. Rear Wall at 319 Anacapa Street, Facing SW
- 20. Rear Wall at Anacapa Street Entrance, Facing NW
- 21. Rear of Building From Anacapa Street Parking Lot, Facing W