

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

FEB 14 1990

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property Fraternal Hall Building
historic name Fraternal Hall Building
other names/site number _____

2. Location
street & number 140 University Ave. and 514 High St. not for publication
city, town Palo Alto vicinity
state California code CA county Santa Clara code 085 zip code 94301

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	_____ objects
			<u>0</u> Total

RECEIVED
SEP 14 1987
DHP

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Kathryn Swartz Feb. 9, 1990
Signature of certifying official 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 or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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): _____

Entered in the National Register
Alma Byers 2/15/90
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

JAN 12 1990

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
COMMERCIAL/TRADE: Business
COMMERCIAL/TRADE: Specialty Store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)
LATE VICTORIAN: Renaissance

Materials (enter categories from instructions)
foundation concrete
walls stucco
roof asphalt
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Located on the southwest corner of University Ave. and High St., Palo Alto, this 1898 Renaissance revival style building with Spanish baroque influence and its 1905 High St. annex containing similar stylistic elements looks the same today with only the exception of minor adjustments to the facade. The two story, stucco faced and brick building surmounted by a slightly overscaled, well detailed, projecting cornice line is punctuated at the second story level by a varied rhythm of window units framed by elaborate cast relief elements. At the first level 10 four foot square brick piers frame the building's entrances. It is at this level on the High St. elevation that a garage door and service door have been stuccoed over and four unadorned clerestory height windows have been extended down to the floor level. These changes occurred at the time of seismic upgrading in 1982. The building site was originally chosen for its central location on the main commercial thoroughfare, which was the continuation of the main entranceway to the Stanford University Campus only two blocks from the site. Today only the intensity of the surrounding commercial development has changed to now more closely follow the scale of the formerly dominant Fraternal Hall.

EXTERIOR - The original building measures 50 feet along University Ave., 91 feet along High St. and stands 32 feet from the ground to the top of its ornamental cornice. The annex extends the building 34 feet to the south along High St. A seven foot by eighteen foot internal lightwell linking the two elements contributes natural illumination to portions of the annex and original building. The original building construction of unreinforced brick masonry exterior bearing walls with smooth cement plaster, exterior finish and wood-framed second floor and roof construction was seismically upgraded in 1982 by the addition of concealed structural elements to which the original structure was tied. The roof is a combination of flat roof and double hipped roof with composition shingles concealed behind perimeter parapets.

The University Ave. first floor elevation consists of 5 four foot square, regularly spaced, brick piers with cast column caps framing French type entrance doors. The brick piers on University Ave. were hidden behind a plaster wall in the 1950's resulting in softening of the brick, which necessitated the removal of this face and replacement with similar brick fascia and mortar coursing when the building was restored in 1982. The upper portion of the facade, above a recessed, signboard band, is a smooth plastered wall with 3 uniformly spaced arched windows, each with its own ornately cast, Spanish Baroque, high-relief, window surround and

XX See continuation sheet

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Section number 7 Page 2

FRATERNAL HALL BUILDING

iron window grilles. Capping both the University Ave. and High St. facades is a 4 foot high ornamental cornice which extends to 3 feet beyond the building face.

The High Street elevation has 6 brick piers identical to those on University Ave. The entrance to the main staircase hall is framed by two of the piers and topped by a rectangular frieze. At the first floor, 4 original clerestory windows were removed and replaced with full height, fixed wood frame and glass paned doors. A truck service entry originally located south of the entrance and an original door north have been permanently closed to accommodate seismic upgrading requirements. A service door has been added to access the interior lightwell court. At the second level, 3 windows identical to those on the University Ave. facade are centered over the first story paired piers. Between these groupings the stucco continues down to ground level, while above bands of small paned, arched windows with Classical, cast trim and window balustrades syncopate the facade. All retained windows including the street level annex window and 14 second story windows have reworked and repainted.

INTERIOR - Interior walls and ceilings were originally finished in plaster and decorative wood paneling. These have been restored and new features have been added to enhance the original rooms.

On the first floor, during the 1950's, non-specific renovations occurred continuously as each new tenant occupied the building. These "remodels" were small in nature and did not affect the integrity of the building. Since the 1982 restoration, the building has new plywood flooring, masonry shear and structural steel frame. A white drop ceiling has been added to the area that is now occupied by a specialty store whose main entrance is from University Ave. Originally two retail spaces were located on the first floor until 1987 when the demising wall was removed. One retail space now occupies the first floor.

The High St. entrance has been restored with new oak ceilings, doors and mauve fabric wall coverings. The baluster and stairway have been restored in hardwood and painted white. Floors have a white with gray vein marble surround and mauve carpet inlay to match the fabric wall covering.

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FRATERNAL HALL BUILDING

The annex is used as a switch room by Western Union and is filled with dated switching equipment. No changes were made to this room.

Restoration to the large and small meeting rooms on the second floor (original building and annex respectively) includes new 4 inch gunite walls. After the walls were installed, the original paneling and decorative mouldings were repainted white and replaced.

The large meeting room originally was finished in cedar and Oregon pine in natural colors and the walls and arched ceiling were frescoed in harmonious tints. A fireplace was located on the west side which was removed due to fire codes. Three small private offices are now located on the west wall. When first completed in 1898, the main floor was covered with Brussels carpet and a canvas covering was provided for dancing. This has been replaced by new plywood flooring and mauve carpeting laid over the flooring. Hanging space frame lighting has been installed in the arched ceiling.

A new toilet room was added in the area originally constructed as ante-rooms for the large meeting room located to the right of the top of the staircase. A white with gray vein marble vanity, oak trim, and oak strip ceiling repeats the design of the High St. entrance.

The lightwell between the building and annex originally had pipes and mechanical ducts with a plastic skylight overhead which were visible to the left of the staircase. It is cleared of all pipes and ducts. A hipped metal frame with clear wired glass is now overhead.

In the small meeting room the walls originally were paneled in dark natural wood with a burnt effect except for a broad band next to the ceiling of polished redwood. This has been repainted white and replaced along with all decorative moulding. On the west side of the room is an alcove with an immense brick fireplace with seats on either side. Ornate enclosed cabinets are built in above the seats both of which were repainted and replaced. The firebox has been "bricked in" because of fire codes.

During the 1982 restoration a staircase from the ante-room was discovered that leads to a loft. This loft and staircase have now been carpeted and repainted and the loft with its opened beamed ceiling is used as a small two-person office.

JAN 19 1971

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Architecture

Period of Significance
1898-1925

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Architect/Builder
Newsom, Samuel
Madison, M.P.

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

The Fraternal Hall Building in downtown Palo Alto belongs on the National Register of Historic Places because it is a significant part of Palo Alto's history for the following reasons:

1. Historically it is only seven years younger than Palo Alto itself;
2. Architecturally it is the only building in Palo Alto by the noted architect, Samuel Newsom; and
3. The members of the fraternal organizations were major players on the rosters of civic endeavor. The organizations provided lectures and information on current events and culture which helped shape the attitudes and mores of Palo Alto society.

In the West, we often still date history by decades rather than centuries. The City of Palo Alto and the Fraternal Hall are historically entwined, and it would be a shame for it not to be available to future generations.

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FRATERNAL HALL BUILDING

In 1891, shortly after the founding of Stanford University by Leland Stanford, the adjoining village known as University Park became Palo Alto. During the 1890's the citizens of this village decided to plan a growth pattern for the future by forming an improvement club. This club was a sounding board for the community and assisted in forming the first post office in 1892, the fire department in 1884, both the water system and gas distributing system in 1897 and the school district in 1898. The community rapidly grew from 37 to 76 people in 1891 and then to 318 people by 1893. During this growth period, wooden structures were quickly built as the need arose, such as the two story, wooden Nortree Hall located at 340 University Avenue, the pioneer assembly hall in Palo Alto, and Lirio Hall on Waverley Street, a preparatory school with a basement used as a public meeting place. These halls were used for religious services, social parties, dances and public meetings.

By 1897 the fraternal organizations of the growing community decided to construct a permanent edifice for their own use which would both give them a sense of permanence and show the populace that they were serious about Palo Alto. The Fraternal Hall Association was formed in October, 1897 by local leaders of these organizations to raise monies for the construction of a Fraternity Hall. The Board of Directors of the association included such prominent citizens as J.W. Howard and M.L. Pitman for the Foresters; Joseph Hutchinson and J.S. Butler for the Workmen; G.L. Merquiere and Dr. W.H. Kellogg for the Knights of Pythias; E.G. Dyer for the Masons; and Prof. C.D. Marx and George R. Parkinson for the public. One hundred shares costing \$100 each were offered to finance the construction. Ninety five shares were sold by the beginning of November.

The building was originally to be built at the corner of University Ave. and Bryant Street but the location was changed to the more central University Ave. and High Street. Among the earliest commercial establishments housed in the building were the University Drug Company, a pharmacy, and The Palo Altan newspaper and print shop. The stores could then rent with more profit to the Fraternal Hall Association. Samuel Newsom of San Francisco designed the building and was assisted by W.T. Rhoads of Palo Alto as the supervising architect on the project. M.P. Madison was contracted to build at the original cost of \$9,756.

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FRATERNAL HALL BUILDING

The annex, also designed by Samuel Newsom and built by G.W. Mosher, was added in 1905 at an expenditure of \$6,000. It added a smaller, much needed second floor meeting room, which was rented by various organizations including the Native Sons and the Native Daughters, and additional commercial space at street level. At this time the lower portion of the annex was occupied by an automobile garage.

During the 1906 San Francisco earthquake most of the second story brick masonry wall fronting on University fell away from the building as did all of the original ornamental cornice. Reconstruction following the earthquake restored the original design.

By 1925 the Fraternal Hall Building was sold to a San Francisco interest for the purchase price of \$60,000. The second floor provided quarters for the Elks Club at this time.

Architectural Significance

Samuel Newsom along with his brother, Joseph C. Newsom, were prolific San Francisco architects of the late 19th and early 20th centuries whose ideas were widely accepted, copied and contributed to the general character of local architecture of the era. Well know for their Victorian designs throughout Northern California, they designed mostly residential buildings with tasteful mixtures of the Queen Anne, Eastlake and occasionally the Renaissance revival style. Typical of the Newsom design the flamboyant William Carson house (1884-1886) and the restrained mood of the Simpson House (1884) in Eureka, California, are excellent examples of their highly ornamental doors and windows along with classical touches such as broker curved gables over entrances - details that the Fraternal Hall Board of Directors were looking for.

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FRATERNAL HALL BUILDING

Samuel Newsom would occasionally work on his own; speculation states this is because he and Joseph disagreed on building design or, at certain times, of leaner economic periods. He designed Brooklyn Presbyterian Church (1887) and the Newsom House (1897) in Oakland, California, while working on his own. Samuel Newsom was no doubt well known to the San Francisco business and professional men on the Fraternal Hall Board of Directors and it was during one of his solo periods, 1897, that they contracted him to design the Fraternal Hall. They certainly chose such a prominent architect to provide a distinctive building befitting its importance to the community.

Fraternal Hall is the only building in Palo Alto designed by Samuel Newsom, the prominent California architect. The quality of design is in keeping with the residences and public buildings he designed. Newsom's flamboyant, ornamental style is evident in these elaborate features of the building: the ornamental cornice; the ornately cast, Spanish Baroque, arched windows of the exterior and the interior mouldings and beautiful staircase. It is a true example of Newsom's varied designs throughout California.

The integrity of the design and the construction of the Fraternal Hall by M.P. Madison, a local contractor, was far superior to any that had been built previously. This Renaissance revival style building with its Spanish Baroque elements, stucco face and brick features, was unique in 1898 because it was not typical of Palo Alto's existing wooden huts or buildings that had been built since the establishment of Stanford University. It was the beginning of the village of Palo Alto becoming a new town; a planned community.

Social Significance

For centuries fraternal organizations have been formed around the world by people who were looking for a refuge from loneliness. These organizations gave their members a sense of extended fellowship through the pleasure of communicating and renewing their brotherhood on a regular basis. Lodges fulfilled the basic needs of group encounters and gave their members the comfort of being associated with something old and big. The same held true in the United States and throughout California.

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FRATERNAL HALL BUILDING

This is the feeling that the members of the new Palo Alto fraternities felt and wanted to exhibit. The fraternal organizations gave the people a feeling of community, a feeling of fellowship and brotherhood. Their loneliness no longer existed because they made friends and were able to network with new business associates they would meet through their membership. These organizations also provided social activities such as banquets, dances, lectures, musical and literary programs and annual balls for the members and occasionally for their families. These were the major social events of a period preceding mass transportation and instantaneous communication which we take for granted today.

When Palo Alto first came into existence, the townspeople would travel to nearby Menlo Park or Redwood City to join the lodges previously formed. In the mid-1890's they decided to form their own local lodges. The organizations would lease meeting halls such as Nortree Hall or Lirio Hall for their meetings and social events. These halls were also leased by churches for religious services, school functions and public events. It was important to the local leaders of the lodges to have a meeting place just for fraternal organizations. For this reason, the local organization leaders formed the Fraternal Hall Association so that monies could be raised to build their special meeting place.

The new hall was originally used by the Independent Order of Foresters, the Knights of Pythias, the Masons, and the Workmen. These organizations provided a social life for all the townspeople. They secretly helped people in need such as contributing monies to disabled veterans. They were also known as benevolent and insurance clubs in that they would provide care of their sick and disabled members and payment of death benefits. For example, the members of the Foresters would pay a small amount in dues at each meeting. These monies would pay for death benefits to a member's family. Medicine and medical assistance would also be provided free. These insurance benefits were important to the townspeople of Palo Alto as they were throughout the state of California because it gave these people a sense of security and community.

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FRATERNAL HALL BUILDING

In summary, the Fraternal Hall Building is highly significant in Palo Alto and during this era for both social and architectural reasons. Its link to Palo Alto's past, prominent citizens and fraternal organizations and evidence of the architecture of the late 19th century created by the prominent architect, Samuel Newsom, make it one of the most valuable historical buildings in Palo Alto. It is now owned by a limited partnership named High Street Project with Charles J. Keenan III as general/managing partner. In 1982-83 Mr. Keenan, with the assistance of the architectural firm Gentry and Associates, the structural engineering firm of Meserve Engineering and Ross Wilson Construction, restored and seismically upgraded the building and annex. The National Park Service approved certification of the building on June 19, 1984.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Boghosian, Paula and John Beach. Historical and Architectural Resources of the City of Palo Alto. Palo Alto: City of Palo Alto, 1979.

Demott, Bobby J. Freemasonry in American Culture and Society. Lanham, MD: University Press, 1986.

Ferguson, Charles W. Fifty Million Brothers. Toronto: JJ Little and Ives, 1937.

Gebhard, David, et al. A Guide to Architecture in San Francisco and Northern California. Santa Barbara: Peregrin Press, 1973.

Gebhard, David, Harriette VonBreton, and Robert W. Winter. Samuel and Joseph Cather Newsom: Victorian Architectural Imagery in California, 1878-1908. Santa Barbara: Regents See continuation sheet of University of California, 1979.

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property .14

UTM References

A

1	0	5	7	4	1	1	2	4	1	4	4	1	9	4
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description All of Lots 25 and 26, as shown upon that certain Map entitled, "Map of Patrick J. Martins Subdivision of Block No. 5, University Park", which Map was filed for record in the Office of the Recorder of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, on December 27, 1889 in Book D of Maps, at page 161. Assessor Parcel Number 120-26-44.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification Based on the legally recorded lot lines, lots 25 and 26, of the Patrick J. Martins Subdivision of Block 3, University Park. The building footprint covers the entire parcel now known as Assessor's Parcel Number 120-26-44.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Claudia B. Conlin/Exec. Secretary
 organization Western California Land
 street & number 400 Hamilton Ave., #220
 city or town Palo Alto

Claudia B. Conlin

date September 13, 1989
 telephone (415) 326-2244
 state CA zip code 93401

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

FRATERNAL HALL BUILDING

Potter, Warren, and Robert Williams. Fraternally Yours: The Independent Order of Foresters. London: Queen Anne Press, 1967.

Wood, Dallas E., History of Palo Alto. Palo Alto: Arthur H. Cawston, 1939.

Peninsula Times-Tribune newspaper; Palo Alto, CA; photo archives; May, 1988.

Palo Alto Historical Society, Palo Alto Main Library located at 1213 Newell, Palo Alto, CA; (415) 329-2436; Compilation of various newspaper articles in their files as follows:

Foresters. Palo Alto Times; 5/12/1893, 2/2/1894, 9/20/1898,

Foresters. Palo Alto Live Oak; 3/3/1897, 7/1903, 8/4/03.

Fraternal Hall Building. Palo Alto Live Oak; 10/27/1897, 12/1/1897, 2/16/1898, 3/16/1898, 4/6/1898, 8/19/1898 and 9/23/1898.

Fraternal Hall Building. Palo Alto Times; 11/5/1897, 2/14/1898, 9/20/1898, 5/18/05, 11/16/05, and 11/14/25; Stephens & Thompson (Editors & Proprietors); estab. 1893.

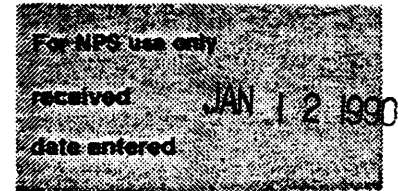
Knights of Pythias. Palo Alto Times; 10/21/1891, 1/23/03, 1/23/14 and 2/18/21.

Lirio Hall. Palo Alto Times; 5/21/06 and 1/7/32.

Nortree Hall. Palo Alto Times; 12/7/1994, 7/12/01 and 3/11/04.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Item number Page

PHOTOGRAPHS

1

Photographs #1 to #8 below, the following information applies.

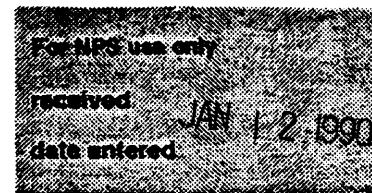
1. Fraternal Hall Building
2. Palo Alto, California
5. 400 Hamilton Ave., #220, Palo Alto, CA (Owner)

Photographs

1. 3. Unknown (found in Times Tribune photo archives)
4. Mid 1890's
6. Looking northwest up University Ave. Building has not yet been built.
2. 3. Unknown (found in Times Tribune photo archives)
4. Turn of century, circa 1899
6. Looking northwest up University Ave. Building is prominent.
3. 3. unknown
4. 1906
6. Looking south across University Ave. from opposite corner.
4. 3. Unknown (found at RB Graphics Memorabilia, POBox 171, Palo Alto)
4. 1914
6. Looking northwest down University Ave.
5. 3. Unknown (found in Times Tribune photo archives)
4. circa 1920
6. looking northwest down University Ave. Building is at immediate right.
6. 3. Unknown (found in Times Tribune photo archives)
4. early 1920's
6. Looking northwest down University Ave. Building is behind power pole. Western Union and Drugs signs visible.
7. 3. Unknown (Times Tribune archives)
4. circa 1950
6. Looking northwest down University Ave. Building to right of foremost light pole.
8. 3. Phyllis George (or member of family - resident of Palo Alto)
4. circa 1968
6. looking south across University Ave.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Item number Page

PHOTOGRAPHS

2

The following information pertains to all the photographs listed on this page.

1. Fraternal Hall Building
2. Palo Alto, California
3. Robert Marshall Photography
5. 254 Swett Road, Woodside, CA 94062-4708 (photographer's address)

Photographs

9. 4. Spring, 1988
6. Looking south across University Ave. at entire building.
10. 4. Spring 1988
6. Looking south across University Ave. at the University entrance.
11. 4. Spring 1988
6. Looking west across High Street at entire length of building on High Street.
12. 4. Spring 1988
6. Looking across High Street at High Street entrance.
13. 4. Spring 1988
6. Inside entrance at 514 High Street - this is the restored stairway and balister. Notice marble surround and carpet inlay.
14. 4. Spring 1988
6. Looking at south wall of large meeting room, second floor.
15. 4. Spring 1988
6. Looking at west wall of large meeting room, second floor, showing doors to two of the small private offices.
16. 4. Spring 1988
6. Looking at Northwest corner of large meeting room, second floor.
17. 4. spring 1988
6. Looking at northeast wall of large meeting room, second floor showing window detail.
- 18.4. spring 1988
6. looking at alcove in small meeting room, second floor, west wall
19. 4. Spring 1988
6. looking at northwest wall, right of alcove, in small meeting room, second floor
20. 4. Spring 1988
6. looking at northeast corner across the room from alcove, small meeting room, second floor

X = 1516884
Y = 348127

WM. H. H. HART'S
SUBDIVISION
OF BLOCK 4

(25)

MILLS SUBDIVISION
OF BLOCK 13

AVENUE

BOOK
120

PAGE
26

OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR - SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

UNIVERSITY
TR. N° 7318

AVENUE

ALMA

HIGH

EMERSON

RAMONA

BRYANT

HAMILTON

MILLERS SUBDIVISION
OF BLOCK 12

AVENUE

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Y = 347535

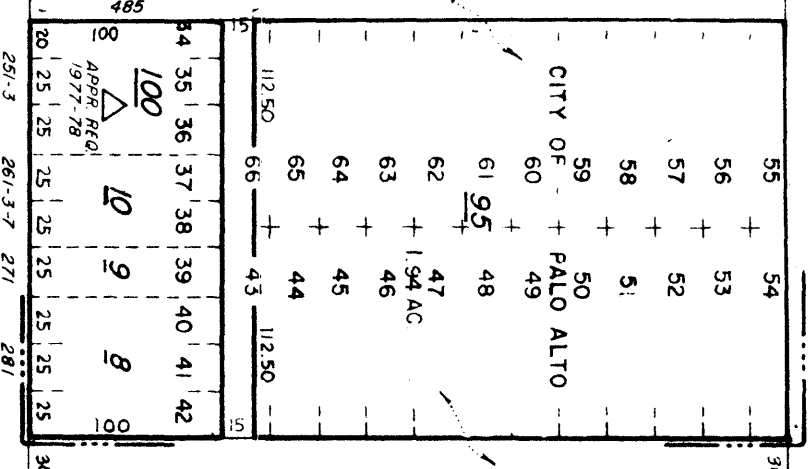
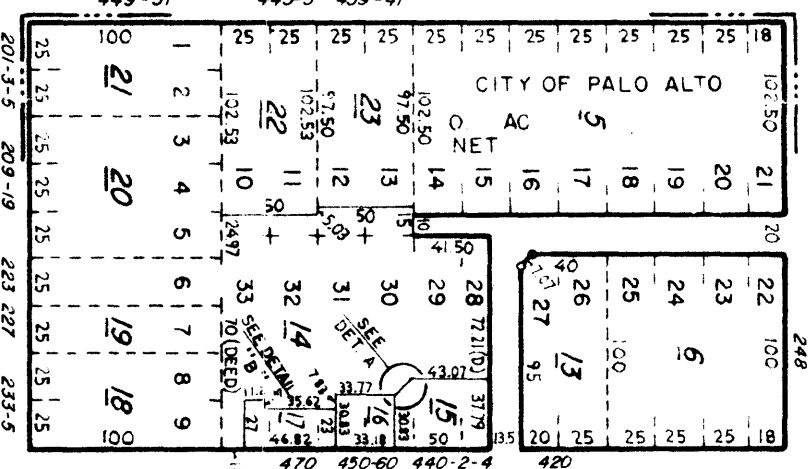
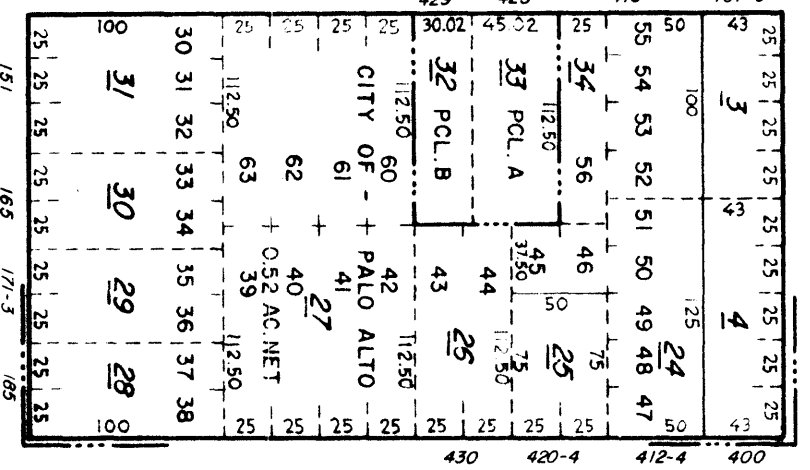
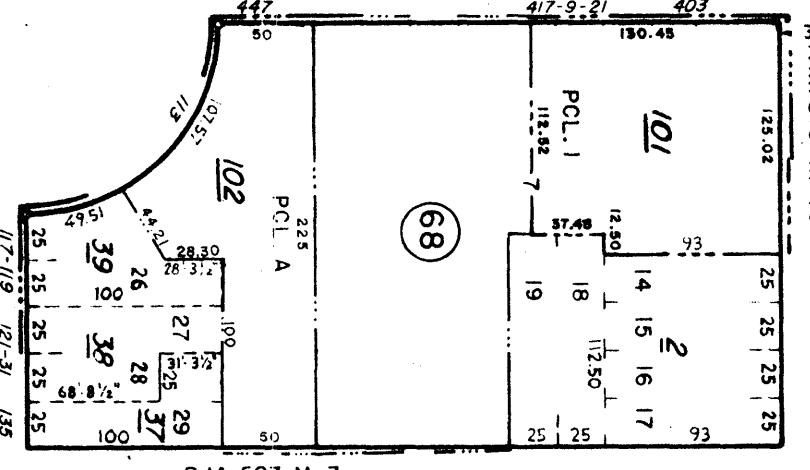
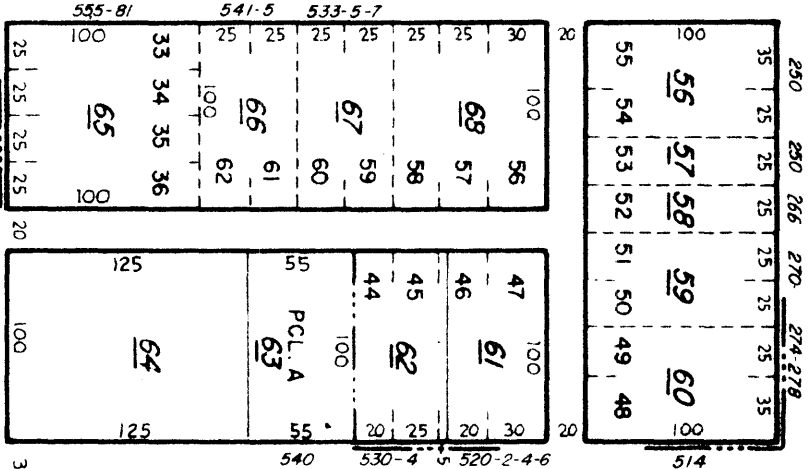
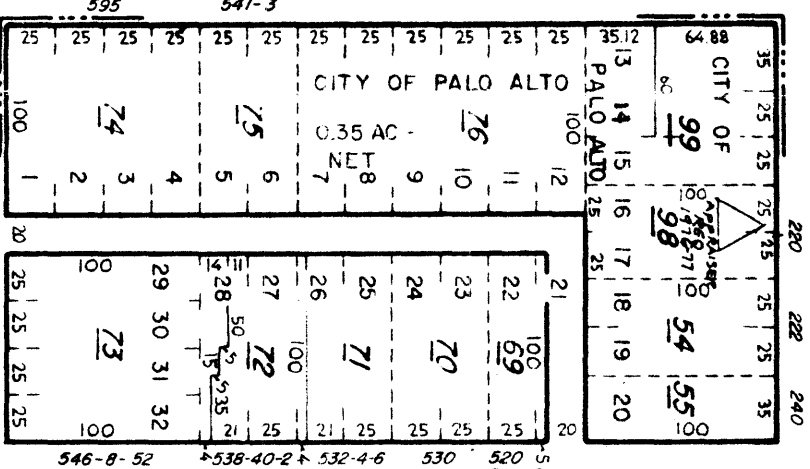
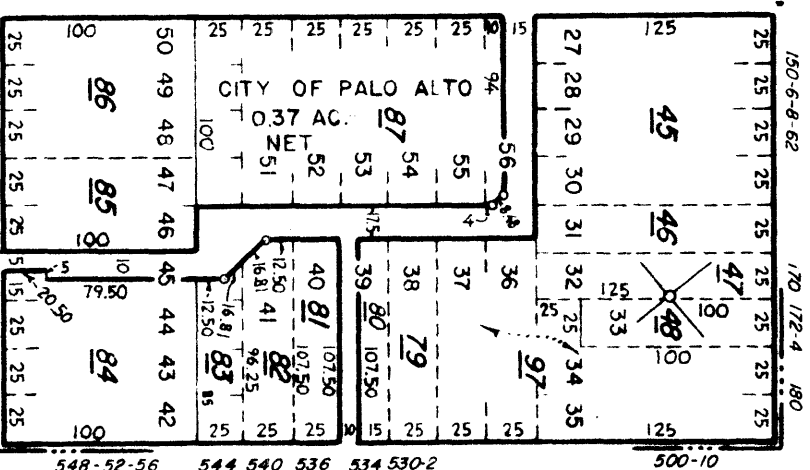
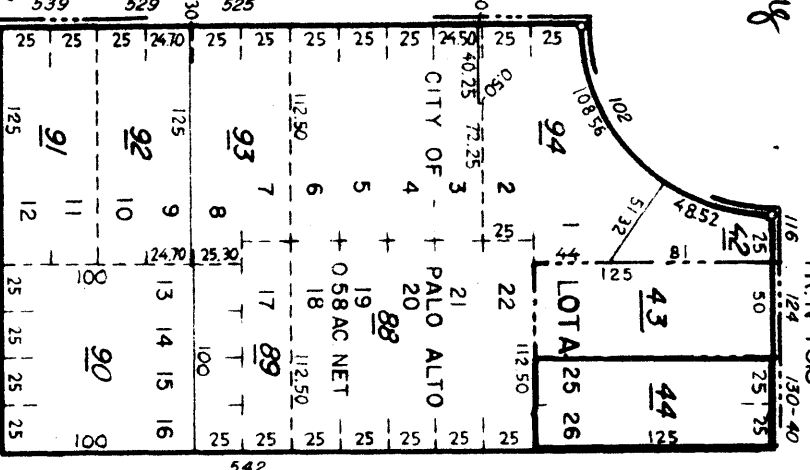
P. J. MARTINS
SUBDIVISION
OF BLOCK 5

(27)

MILLERS SUBDIVISION
OF BLOCK 12

P. M. 274-M-15

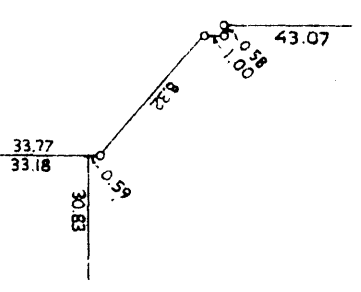
COMPAILED IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE ACT
OF THE REVENUE & TAXATION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
EFFECTIVE DATE MARCH 1, 1993
ALFRED E. CARLSON - ASSESSOR



Foot print of building
Covers entire parcel
APN 120-26-44

Fraternal Hall Building
140 University Ave.
Palo Alto, Santa Clara Co
California

DETAIL A



(15)

