



CITY OF WHITTIER OFFICIAL LOCAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ADDRESS	NAME	PAGE NO.
5538 Acacia Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	58
6054 Alta Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	59
13443 Bailey Street	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	60
13464 Bailey Street	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	61
13514 Bailey Street	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	62
13533 Bailey Street	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	63
13019 Bailey Street	The Monterey Building	43
13424 Beverly Boulevard	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	56
13537 Beverly Boulevard	Leslie/ Myers House	50-51
5818 Bright Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	64
5844 Bright Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	65
5847 Bright Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	66
6042 Bright Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	67
6055 Bright Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	68
5810 Bright Avenue	Eason House	47
6235 Bright Avenue	Stokes/Sullens House	34

6317 Bright Avenue	Seelt House	28
6516 Bright Avenue	Briggs House	3
6523 Bright Avenue	Chase House	16
13223 Broadway	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	69
13421 Camilla Street	Bailey House	6
7339 College Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	70
7332 College Avenue	McGee House	48-49
7758 College Avenue	Simon Murphy House	14
8310 Comstock Avenue	Jordan House	13
12348 Dorland Street	Dorland House	9
13606 Earlham Drive	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	71
6536 Friends Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	79
5810 Friends Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	72
5821 Friends Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	73
5837 Friends Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	74
6011 Friends Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	75
6212 Friends Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	76
6313 Friends Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	77
6327 Friends Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	78
6056 Friends Avenue	Barr House	42
6546 Friends Avenue	Sheridan House	29
6554 Friends Avenue	Johnson-Harrison House	2
6706 Friends Avenue	Former Whittier Women's Club	22
6237 Greenleaf Avenue	Guirado House	17
6754 Greenleaf Avenue	National Trust and Savings Bank	21
7040 Greenleaf Avenue	Former Wardman Theater	20

7333 Greenleaf Avenue	Southern Pacific Railroad Depot	1
13007 Hadley Street	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	80
13218 Hadley Street	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	81
13225 Hadley Street	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	82
13302 Hadley Street	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	83
13310 Hadley Street	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	84
13420 Hadley Street	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	85
13440 Hadley Street	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	86
12025 Hadley Street	Cool-a-Coo Ice Cream Plant	19
6316 Haviland Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	87
6013 Hoover Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	88
13648 La Cuarta Street	Strawbridge House	30-31
14932 La Cuarta Street	Mauro Residence	52
8600 La Tremolina Lane	Wellesley House	12
13634 Mar Vista Street	Holton-Haendiges Residence and Barn/Guest House	54-55
8201 Michigan Avenue	Williams House	38-39
7058 Milton Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	89
6532 Newlin Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	90
6706 Newlin Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	91
6716 Newlin Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	92
7315 Newlin Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	93
11706 North Circle Drive	S.C. Hookstratten Residence	37
11114 Orange Drive	Strong House/Ranchito Del Fuerte	11
6221 Painter Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	94
6222 Painter Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	95

6258 Painter Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	96
6315 Painter Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	97
6331 Painter Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	98
6353 Painter Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	99
6354 Painter Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	100
5821 Painter Avenue	Coppock House	46
6045 Painter Avenue	Smullins House	23
6324 Painter Avenue	Batson House	35-36
13709 Penn Street	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	101
13033 Penn Street	Standard Oil Building	7
12408 Philadelphia Street	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	102
13002 Philadelphia Street	Former First National Bank and Bank of America	8
13406 Philadelphia Street	Mendenhall Hall at Whittier College	18
6526 Pickering Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	103
6736 Pickering Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	104
6732 Pickering Avenue	Knupp House	33
14148 Second Street	East Whittier Women's Club	4
13542 Starbuck Street	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	105
13952 Summit Drive	Aubrey Wardman House	5
13535 Sycamore Drive	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	57
13536 Terrace Place	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	106
5814 Washington Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	107
5821 Washington Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	108
5826 Washington Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	109
6022 Washington Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	110

6050 Washington Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	111
6521 Washington Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	112
6522 Washington Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	113
6547 Washington Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	114
7032 Washington Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	115
5813 Washington Avenue	Warner/ Snyder House	53
6318 Washington Avenue	Rios House	27
6513 Washington Avenue	Osmun House	32
6537 Washington Avenue	Charles Sutherland House	15
6543 Washington Avenue	Thornburgh House	44
7055 Washington Avenue	Landreth-Harrington House	24
7056 Washington Avenue	St. Matthias Episcopal Church	26
7332 Whittier Avenue	Residential Historic Resource Survey (2013)	116
12300 Whittier Boulevard	Whittier Paradox Hybrid Walnut Tree	25
12327 Whittier Boulevard	Former Citrus Association Packing House	10
6743 Worsham Drive	Swain House	40-41
6799 Worsham Drive	Stoody House	45

HISTORIC DISTRICTS	
Central Park	117-118
Hadley-Greenleaf	119-120
College Hills	121-125
Earlham	126-127
BUILDINGS/SITES PREVIOUSLY REMOVED THROUGH DEMOLITION	128
BUILDINGS/SITES ELIGIBLE FOR LOCAL DESIGNATION	129-132
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY DESIGNATION CRITERIA	133
CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC RESOURCES ELIGIBILITY DESIGNATION CRITERIA	133
CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCE STATUS CODES (STATE REGISTER SECTION)	133-135
CITY OF WHITTIER LOCAL OFFICIAL REGISTER FO HISTORIC RESOURCES ELIGIBILTIIY DESIGNATION CRITERIA	135

**CITY OF WHITTIER
LOCAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC RESOURCES**

LANDMARK BUILDINGS/SITES

LANDMARK NO. 1

1. LOCATION:	7333 Greenleaf Avenue (Formerly 11825 Bailey Street) – Southern Pacific Railroad Depot
2. BUILT:	1892
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	Yes, March 29, 2005
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	A, C, D
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	Yes, March 29, 2005
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	1S
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	December 8, 1986
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	A, C
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-01 (Designation, CC Reso: 5641)

History and Significance

Initial construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad Station began in 1888, with final construction completed in 1892. In 1895, a southern extension was added to the depot to provide fruit packing space for the Whittier Fruit Exchange. The depot is a simple wooden structure, designed in the Victorian style, typical of many Southern Pacific stations erected in the late 1880's. The depot is one of only four remaining 1890's stations in the state of California. Architectural details include a decorative cornice, bay window, roof brackets, shiplap wood siding on the first story, and shingles with applied stick-work on the second story. The Depot was moved from its original location to facilitate construction of the Whittier Marketplace. It was relocated to 7333 Greenleaf Avenue, across from the Radisson Hotel. The City rehabilitated the Depot in 2003 and uses the building for the City's Transit offices, meeting rooms, and a Surface Transportation Museum.



LANDMARK NO. 2

1. LOCATION:	6554 Friends Avenue - Johnson-Harrison House
2. BUILT:	1912
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	Yes, November 9, 1989
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	2S2
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	September 7, 1989
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	A, B, F
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-05 (Designation and Mills Act, CC Reso: 5950)

History and Significance

The Johnsons were a prominent, professionally active couple in the Whittier community. Mr. A.C. Johnson founded the Whittier First National Savings Bank and served on the Whittier College Board of Trustees for forty years. Mrs. Johnson taught at Whittier College for many years. Eventually, after the death of the Johnsons, the house was deeded to the college. Mr. Johnson's nephew, Mr. William Harrison, purchased the home from the College and leased it as a dormitory for coeds until 1965 when he remodeled the house for his family's use. Mr. Harrison was a well known and accomplished architect for the City. He designed the Whittier National Trust and Savings Bank as well as Whittier City Hall.



LANDMARK NO. 3

- 1. LOCATION: 6516 Bright Avenue (relocated from 6502 Bright Avenue) – **Briggs House**
- 2. BUILT: 1901
- 3. ARCHITECT: Unknown
- 4. CONTRACTOR: Unknown
- 5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: No
- 6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: None
- 7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER: No (appears eligible)
- 8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS: 3S
- 9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE: August 22, 1989
- 10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA: A, B, F
- 11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT: No
- 12. CITY FILE REFERENCES: 843.4-04 (Designation, CC Reso: 5944)

History and Significance

The Briggs' were a prominent founding family in the City. William P. Briggs was a citrus rancher, a charter member of the First Friends Church, and the first Justice of Peace for the Whittier Township. The architecture of the residence itself includes a corbel chimney, fish scale shingles, dormers, carved brackets and a bay window. Known alterations include removal of iron cresting on the porch and roof, alteration of wood siding the porch base and change from single-family residential to commercial office.



LANDMARK NO. 4

1. LOCATION:	14148 Second Street - East Whittier Women’s Club
2. BUILT:	1901
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	7L
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	September 25, 1991
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	E
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-23 (Designation, CC Reso: 6214)

History and Significance

In 1905, the East Whittier Women’s Improvement Club purchased a pump house from the East Whittier Land and Water Company and within a year they held the first meeting at the oldest women’s clubs in the County east of the City of Los Angeles. The single story brick structure has an irregularly shaped roof with an offset gable, plain boxed cornices with brackets, and a pergola-style porch covering the facade. The main doorway is designed in the Colonial style with side panels. The front windows are arched with wood molding. Numerous alterations have taken place since its original construction including replacement of the dirt floor, installation of electricity in 1910, and a stucco addition placed at the side of the structure.



LANDMARK NO. 5

1. LOCATION:	13952 Summit Drive - Aubrey Wardman House
2. BUILT:	1925
3. ARCHITECT:	Webber, Staunton & Spaulding (Interior - Barker Brothers)
4. CONTRACTOR:	Earl Wheatland
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No (appears eligible)
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	3S
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	September 25, 1991
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	B, G
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-20 (Designation, CC Reso: 6214)

History and Significance

Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Wardman built their elaborate Spanish-style home in 1925. The interior, at the time of construction, was designed by Barker Brothers in a Spanish motif and many of the furnishings remain in the residence. The Wardmans were patrons of Whittier College donating such buildings as Wardman Hall, a gym, and the Library. Aubrey was also known for development of the local oil industry, his citrus growing activities, and his pioneering efforts to expand the telephone system for Los Angeles and surrounding counties. Mr. Wardman also served on the Whittier Chamber of Commerce. The residence, upon death of Bonnie Bell Wardman, was deeded to Whittier College and now serves as the College President's home.

Spanish styling marks the line of the two-story stucco home, which is constructed around a courtyard with a well. The red tile roof with weather vane, wrought iron grill work over windows and doors, and plain molded arched doorways are all features that distinguish the residence. An open turret tower with balconies rises from the central portion of the home. The tower has elaborate terra-cotta work and decorative bracket supports. A large concrete wall surrounds the house and property. Alterations include addition of a sun room and swimming pool and enlargement of the dining room.



LANDMARK NO. 6

1. LOCATION:	13421 Camilla Street - Bailey House
2. BUILT:	1868 (Estimated)
3. BUILDER:	Joseph F. Gerkens
4. CONTRACTOR:	None
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	Yes, August 29, 1977
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	B, C, D
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	Yes, August 29, 1977
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	1S
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	September 25, 1991
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	A, B, G
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-25 (Designation, CC Reso: 6214)

History and Significance

The wood-framed cabin was built by Joseph F. Gerkens and was originally 20 feet by 24 feet. Eventually additions to the house increased the overall size and the number of rooms to six. Jonathan and Rebecca Bailey moved into the ranch house and lived there until 1894. The Baileys were the first residents of the new settlement of Whittier. In 1973, the Whittier Heritage Association raised money to preserve and restore the structure, which today is utilized as a walk-through museum.



LANDMARK NO. 7

1. LOCATION:	13033 Penn Street - Standard Oil Building
2. BUILT:	1914
3. ARCHITECT:	Alfred W. Rea and Charles W. Garstang
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	Yes, June 9, 1980
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	A, C, D
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	Yes, April 13, 1992
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	7K
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	September 25, 1991
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	A, F, G
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-13 (Designation, CC Reso: 6214)

History and Significance

The Standard Oil Building is an example of the Mission style and of an early corporate office structure. Built in 1914 as the headquarters of the Producing Department for Standard Oil Company of California, the complex stands as one of the oldest remaining office building in Whittier. The architects of the building were prominent designers practicing in Los Angeles during the first decades of the century. The structure itself is a small complex of interconnected spaces arranged around a central courtyard. The original building, built in 1914, faces Bright Avenue and is a one-story rectangular Mission style structure 32 feet high. A single story garage stretched along Penn Street until in 1922, a second floor office space was added above the garage and the garage was connected to the small one story building. The Mission style characteristics of the structure include the smooth textured stucco finish, the red tile roofing, exposed eave rafters made of heavy timber, the decorative brackets supporting the gable element, and the arched windows and entrances.



LANDMARK NO. 8

1. LOCATION:	13002 Philadelphia Street – Former First National Bank and Bank of America
2. BUILT:	1922
3. ARCHITECT:	John and Donald Parkinson
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	Yes, December 30, 1982
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	A, B, C, D
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	Yes, December 30, 1982
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	2S2 (Criteria ABC)
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	September 25, 1991
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	B, E, F
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-24 (Designation, CC Reso: 6214)

History and Significance

The First National Bank of Whittier is the best remaining example of the Beaux Arts style in the City. The site has been the location of at least four banks, which have had an important role in the commercial development of the community. Additionally, the structure is of significance at the National Level due to the fact that it housed the law offices of Richard Millhouse Nixon, the 37th President of the United States. The building is a six story reinforced concrete bank and office structure with facades clad in terra cotta and elaborate design elements in the ornate Beaux Arts Revival style. Two exterior features of interest are the brass four-faced clock on the ground floor at the corner of Greenleaf Avenue and Philadelphia Street and a plaque commemorating the building as the location of the Nixon's law offices.



LANDMARK NO. 9

1. LOCATION:	12348 Dorland Street - Dorland House
2. BUILT:	1888
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No (appears eligible)
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	3S
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	September 25, 1991
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	A, B, C
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-03 (Designation, CC Reso: 6214)

History and Significance

Originally located on Pickering Avenue, the Dorland House was built for the Dorland family, an influential family who established the first cemetery in the City. The Dorland's operated the cemetery until it was abandoned in 1930. The Whittier Cemetery was eventually acquired by the City in 1968 and developed into Founders' Memorial Park. The barn is still located on the property. It is one of the few remaining examples of such in the City. The Victorian influence can be found in the hexagonal parlor, attached porch, gable ornamentation, decorative brackets, clap board siding and spindlework porch supports.



LANDMARK NO. 10

1. LOCATION:	12327 Whittier Boulevard – Former Citrus Association Packing House
2. BUILT:	1902
3. ARCHITECT:	None
4. CONTRACTOR:	J. H. Linkletter
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	7N
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	September 25, 1991
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	A, C, E
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-15 (Designation, CC Reso: 6214)

History and Significance

The Whittier Citrus Association held its first meeting in April of 1901 and F. A. Fletcher was elected President. In 1902, the Association made plans to build a packing plant and purchased a lot near an existing cannery, warehouse, and a packing plant. In 1904, the Association enlarged the facilities and incorporated the earlier buildings. By 1913, it was one of the largest packing plants in the State of California including a main packing house, lemon curing plan and office building. Ten packing houses were included in the Whittier District Fruit Exchange in 1924. The development of the Citrus Association and packing houses was on e of the main economic bases for Whittier for many years. The cluster of buildings that make up Whittier Boulevard Packing Warehouse include a fruit cannery and warehouse buildings built prior to 1894, and a wareroom and packing structure built in 1901. The main packinghouse, originally constructed of wood was built in 1902 and enlarged numerous times. Many alterations have taken place to some of the structure including application of metal sheeting to the wood packing plants and removal for the wood train platforms that ran along the side in 1910. The packinghouses to the rear of the lot are modified the least and retain their original wood construction.



LANDMARK NO. 11

1. LOCATION:	11114 Orange Drive – Strong House/Ranchito Del Fuego
2. BUILT:	Circa 1870
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	7N
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	September 11, 1991
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	B, C
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-19 (Designation, CC Reso: 6214)

History and Significance

Charles and Harriet Strong purchased 220 acres from Pio Pico in 1867 and built a three room adobe on the site a year later. A separate kitchen structure was built the following year. This new kitchen forms the nucleus for the present home. After her husband's death, Mrs. Strong became involved in growing walnuts and pampas grass on her land and became the largest supplier of the grasses in the world. At the rear of the property is an old oak tree reported to have been planted by Pio Pico. A Cedar of Lebanon seed planted in 1888 has grown to stand over 65 feet at the site of the original adobe. The residence is constructed in a variety of architectural styles with an irregular shape and roofline. The combination of gabled and parapet design with four chimneys extending from various sides. Numerous additions have been uncovered at the property.



LANDMARK NO. 12

1. LOCATION:	8600 La Tremolina Lane – Wellesley House
2. BUILT:	1923
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	7N
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	September 25, 1991
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	C, E
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-21 (Designation, CC Reso: 6214)

History and Significance

The “Wellesley” House named by the wife of George E. Foley, the former Executive Vice-President and Treasurer of the now defunct Murphy Ranch and Oil Company, was originally constructed in 1923 by the Murphy Oil Company for the resident manager of the Murphy Ranch. The two-story home and garage have shake roofing, exterior wood shingles, a second floor balcony, shutters on slipsilled windows of the residence. The property had been subdivided since the construction of the residence in 1923 and many additions were constructed in 1926.



LANDMARK NO. 13

1. LOCATION:	8310 Comstock Avenue - Jordan House
2. BUILT:	1888
3. BUILDER:	Orin L. Jordan
4. CONTRACTOR:	None
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	Yes, July 28, 1980
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	Person, Agriculture, Exploration/Settlement, Industry
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	Yes, July 28, 1980
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	1S
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	September 25, 1991
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	A, F
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-10 (Designated, CC Reso: 6214)

History and Significance

This residence was one of the early ranch homes in Whittier. Influenced somewhat by Victorian architecture with round and triangular shingles under the gables, general gable ornamentation, and decorative woodwork for the porch railings. It was moved from its original Whittier Boulevard location in 1926: the brick base was added during the relocation. Alterations to the residence include the enclosure of the upper story balcony in 1918, enclosing the rear porch with glazing. In 1919, the dining room was enlarged and a solarium was added.



LANDMARK NO. 14

1. LOCATION:	7758 College Avenue - Simon Murphy House
2. BUILT:	1892
3. ARCHITECT:	Simon Murphy
4. CONTRACTOR:	None
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No (appears eligible)
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	3S
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	September 25, 1991
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	B, G
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-17 (Designation, CC Reso: 6214)

History and Significance

The home is a simple Queen Anne Victorian style residence. Built by lumber dealer Simon Murphy in 1892, Murphy owned land in East Whittier and La Habra and was responsible for developing the water supply system for Whittier. The home was sold to the McGee family around 1904. The McGees were early Whittier residents and involved in farming the development of the Whittier Sanitary Dairy, predecessor of Quaker Maid Dairy. Additions to the residence were made in 1901. Other alterations include additional windows added to the side of the second floor and enlargement of the carriage house in the rear of the property. A two-car garage was added to the property in 1991 built to blend with the historic architecture.



LANDMARK NO. 15

1. LOCATION:	6537 Washington Avenue- Charles Sutherland House
2. BUILT:	1893
3. ARCHITECT:	None
4. CONTRACTOR:	Barclay Johnson Charles
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No (appears eligible)
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	3S
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	September 25, 1991
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	A, F
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-06 (Designation, CC Reso: 6214)

History and Significance

This home was built by Mr. Barclay Johnson Charles, around 1893, and was one of the first residences built in the City. In 1956, daughter Genevieve Charles and husband Thomas Gowdy Sutherland moved in the family home upon Mr. Charles' death. The residence itself is a good example of Queen Anne architecture. The home is of redwood frame construction with a hexagonal parlor, an extensive front porch, clapboard siding, fish scale shingles on the second story, and decorative brackets. Alterations to the exterior of the house have been minor; however, alterations to other structures on the property have taken place. The barn was removed and replaced with a garage and apartment units in the rear lot. At one time, orchards were found in the front of the property but were removed with the construction of Washington Avenue.



LANDMARK NO. 16

1. LOCATION:	6523 Bright Avenue - Chase House
2. BUILT:	1894 (Estimated)
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Edward S. Chase
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	September 25, 1991
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	A, F
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-07 (Designation, CC Reso: 6214)

History and Significance

The residence is a two-story structure in the Victorian style of architecture. Some of the architectural features include decorative brackets, fish scale shingles, a mansard roof, spindlework detailing and a boxed cornice. An addition in the same styling was constructed in the side of the residence.



LANDMARK NO. 17

1. LOCATION:	6237 Greenleaf Avenue - Guirado House
2. BUILT:	1905
3. ARCHITECT:	James Stewart
4. CONTRACTOR:	James Stewart
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	September 25, 1991
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	A, B, F
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-08 (Designation, CC Reso: 6214)

History and Significance

The Guirado House was built for Edward and Mary Ann Guirado. The home stood on a two-acre lot on Greenleaf Avenue with fruit trees, a duck pond and two barns. The sego palm in the front yard was a wedding gift to the Guirados. The home includes many features of the late Victorian Shingle style: a stone base, the two-section fixed windows in the bays, corbels under the eaves, and the broad with masonry block columns. The house was converted to apartments in 1922.



LANDMARK NO. 18

1. LOCATION:	13406 Philadelphia Street – Mendenhall of Whittier College
2. BUILT:	1928
3. ARCHITECT:	C.H. Russell Co. Architects
4. CONTRACTOR:	J.H. Linkletter
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	May 4, 1993
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	C, F, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-27 (Designation, CC Reso: 6391)

History and Significance

The structure was originally designed to house the Whittier Elk's Lodge No. 1258. The prominent site was purchased for \$20,000 with the cost of construction estimated in 1928 at \$60,000. The Elks did not have the building for very long. A few weeks after the ceremony, the stock market crashed and the Great Depression followed. Within six years from finished construction, the bank foreclosed on the property. Whittier College eventually purchased the property with the help of Lena May Mendenhall through the deeding of her La Habra ranch and other properties to the same bank which owned the property. The building is not named for her, but her sister, O.T. Mendenhall. The building maintains many original elements that indicate the finish and red tile roof. Arched elements are also dispersed throughout all the facades including the grand front entryway. Other features include the iron work "balconets" and spiral columns placed around selected windows. Whittier College greatly altered the structure's interior space to accommodate the library. Then in 1964, when the new library was built, the structure became the Whittier College Administration building.



LANDMARK NO. 19

1. LOCATION:	12025 Hadley Street - Cool-a-Coo Ice Cream Plant
2. BUILT:	1930
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	May 4, 1993
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	A, G
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-11 (Designation, CC Reso: 6391)

History and Significance

The architectural elements as well as the date of construction indicate the Art Deco influence on the design of the building. The south or Hadley Street elevation contains the greatest amount of detail on the structure today. The need for a greater amount of space for modern equipment and the need to screen that equipment have led to exterior alterations at the site. The elaborate front facade remains generally intact, although partially screened due to a large block wall at the street level. The decorative relief, chevron patterns angled design features and vertical elements indicate the art deco influence as well as the overall symmetry they establish.



LANDMARK NO. 20

1. LOCATION:	7038/7040 Greenleaf Avenue – Former Wardman Theatre
2. BUILT:	1932
3. ARCHITECT:	David S. Bushnell
4. CONTRACTOR:	J. H. Linkletter
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	May 4, 1993
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	B, C, F
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-30 (Designation, CC Reso: 6391)

History and Significance

Built in 1932, the Wardman Theater was financed by Aubrey Wardman, a local businessman and influential member of the community. The architect hired to design the structure and the general contractor was also local men: David S. Bushnell and J. H. Linkletter. The total construction cost approximately \$1,000,000.00 at the time. The work was completed in five months and the contract called for the utilization of local construction professionals wherever possible. The Wardman Theater was abandoned for a few years after the 1987 earthquake before the structure was purchased and renovated in 1989-90. The single screen theater was internally redesigned into a three-screen theater and remodeled both on the interior and exterior. Both the date of construction and the exterior appearance of the theater structure indicate the Modernistic style and art deco influence with its smooth texture finish, the main tower element, decorative angular relief elements, and an overall rectilinear quality which signify the intended art deco style.



LANDMARK NO. 21

1. LOCATION:	6754 Greenleaf Avenue - Former Whittier National Trust and Savings Bank
2. BUILT:	1932
3. ARCHITECT:	William H. Harrison
4. CONTRACTOR:	E. M. Wheatland
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	April 13, 1993
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	C, F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-28 (Designation, CC Reso: 6391)

History and Significance

The bank building was a replacement of an existing brick bank building constructed in 1905 with the establishment of the bank. William H. Harrison, architect and Whittier resident, designed the entire exterior and interior of the bank in the Moderne style. The structure is mentioned and is illustrated as an excellent example of Art Deco in Carole Rifkind's book A Field Guide to American Architecture. The defining elements include the verticality of the main facade, the rigid symmetry, the ornamentation in the cornice, the stylized eagles, and the angled relief elements found throughout the exterior design. The Bank's building committee insisted that as many local construction professionals be utilized for the project as were deemed feasible, thus, approximately 75% of the workers for the job were local.



LANDMARK NO. 22

1. LOCATION:	6706 Friends Avenue - Former Whittier Women's Club
2. BUILT:	1931
3. ARCHITECT:	R. L. Warren
4. CONTRACTOR:	J. H. Linkletter
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	April 1993
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, H, I
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-14 (Designation, CC Reso: 6391)

History and Significance

Built to house the Whittier Women's Club. The total cost of construction was approximately \$80,000. The construction work was accomplished primarily by local construction firms. The building includes many determining elements of the Spanish Renaissance style including the reinforced concrete construction, white plaster finish, cut stone lattice work, red tile roof, elaborated chimney tops, arched entryways, balconies, exterior ironwork and low-pitched roof. Major interior remodeling took place when the American Red Cross took over the building in 1982, but the exterior remains virtually intact.



LANDMARK NO. 23

1. LOCATION:	6045 Painter Avenue - Smullins House
2. BUILT:	1916
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	H. Flack
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	May 4, 1993
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-09 (CC Reso: 6390)

History and Significance

W. P. Smullins worked for Standard Oil Company. The architectural design and detail found on the residence make it unusual. The design of the Smullins House does not conform to the prevalent bungalow style; the residence contains more features of the previous Shingle style found primarily on the East Coast. The first floor is sheathed in brick and the upper story is finished in shingles, determine both the shingle and craftsman style. It is the lack of an extended entryway, the exaggerated sloping of roofline and the dispersed arched elements in the facade that constitute a vernacular structure in the shingle style. The only obvious exterior alteration is the elaborate herringbone design currently found in the existing chimney.



LANDMARK NO. 24

1. LOCATION:	7055 Washington Avenue - Landreth-Harrington House
2. BUILT:	1904
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	May 4, 1993
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	B, F
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-12 (Designation, CC Reso: 6391) HR02-022 (Mills Act)

History and Significance

Lewis Landreth owned a feed and fuel store by the name of "L. Landreth and Co." Aside from his status as a local businessman, his involvement with the early development of the City of Whittier was considerable. Serving on Whittier's first Board of Trustees and his help in the incorporation of the City in 1898 stand as his major contributions to the early political endeavors of Whittier. The Victorian era design remains a unique example of architecture that blended many sub-types of the Victorian style into one residence. The roof configuration and the gable ornamentation suggest it to be a Queen Anne as does the period of its construction. The dimensional windows and the elaborate brackets suggest the more commercial Italianate Victorian design. Finally, the flared design suggests Stick or Eastlake Victorian which peaked a decade prior to represents an example of vernacular Victorian design with an interesting amalgam of Victorian era details.



LANDMARK NO. 25

1. LOCATION:	12300 Whittier Boulevard Whittier Paradox Hybrid Walnut Tree
2. PLANTED:	1907
3. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
4. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
5. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
6. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	7N
7. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	1994
8. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	C, E
9. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
10. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-32 (designation)

History and Significance

Mr. George Weinshank planted the Paradox Hybrid Walnut Tree as an agricultural experiment. Mr. Weinshank taught agriculture at the Whittier State School and it is believed that his planting of the tree was connected to an experimental planting conducted through the University of California, Department of Agriculture. The tree is an unusual cross between the Black and English walnuts, and is "believed to be one of a kind today." (Report from Consultants and Researchers C.J. Pilkerton and Associates). As of January 19, 1994, Park Department official's report fruit production still occurs, however, the age of the tree prohibits the development of mature fruit as the walnuts are dropped prior to ripening.

The method of grafting the two trees was conducted with failed results was abandoned and the tree, possibly part of a larger grove, was left to die. The subject walnut tree consistently obtained water or moisture from a nearby reservoir and flourished at the site. In 1955, highway plans illustrated the removal of the walnut tree. Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Whittier Chapter and the Native Daughters of the Golden West, Parlor #298 and Whittier Community Beautiful persuaded the State to save the tree, and allow it to be maintained within a 3,000 foot long divider strip.

The health of the tree was questionable and some surgery was performed on the tree. The park facility includes a graded area of approximately 500 feet in length and the sidewalks were installed on both sides of the tree. Although the health of the tree improved, the parkway surrounding the tree proved to be too difficult to maintain for the Whittier Community Beautiful organization, and a long term agreement between the Whittier City Park Department and the State was executed. Maintenance jurisdiction of both the tree and the divider strip was thus handed over to the City in 1965.

The tree has a canopy of approximately 100 feet and a trunk diameter of more than 13 feet in circumference. The Walnut Tree stands beside a widely traveled highway, Whittier Boulevard, and serves as a highly visible natural landmark.



LANDMARK NO. 26

1. LOCATION:	7056 Washington Avenue – St. Matthias Episcopal Church
2. BUILT:	1929
3. ARCHITECT:	William E. Young
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	7N
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 1994
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	D, F
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-33 (Mills Act) (CC Reso: 6516)

History and Significance

The St. Matthias Episcopal Church buildings of 1929 and 1952 exemplify the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style due to their smooth plaster finish, red "S" tile roofing, open air courtyard, and unique tower element. The church structure serves as a landmark, and is one of few remaining Spanish Colonial Revival buildings found in Uptown.



LANDMARK NO. 27

1. LOCATION:	6318 Washington Avenue - Rios House
2. BUILT:	1910
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	March 1995
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	A, B, F, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-38 (Designation and Mills Act, CC Reso: 6578)

History and Significance

Former Mayor Warner O. Rogers occupied the home with his family from 1932 to 1936. The large living room consists of Oregon pine woodwork finished in a “dull, rubbed finish, in the Mission style”. The dining room and living room have built in china closets, buffet, built-in writing desk and window seats.



LANDMARK NO. 28

1. LOCATION:	6317 Bright Avenue - Seelt House
2. BUILT:	1914
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	December 9, 1997
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	B
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-42 (Designation and Mills Act, CC Reso: 6851)

History and Significance

The home's first owner-occupants were Matilda Garnatz and her brother-in-law, Albert J. Lesle, and Lesle's wife, Ida Lesle was a carpenter and building contractor and it is possible that he could have been the home's builder. The home's second owner-occupants were Mary Kate Davis-Cook and Amos Cook, who purchased the property in 1916. Mary Kate Davis traveled across the country with twenty others from Ironton, Wisconsin, in October of 1887, to join the new colony of Friends in Whittier. She lived in a one-room house with twenty or more people until other homes could be built in the Whittier colony. Mary Kate Davis was one of the Charter Members of the Whittier Friends Monthly Meeting, which included other well-known early settlers, such as Jonathan and Rebecca Bailey. In 1912, at the age of 66, she married the Reverend Amos Cook. Amos Cook was one of the first pastors of the East Whittier Friends Church after its establishment in 1906. In addition to his work for the church, Amos Cook was a strong supporter of the Whittier College Endowment Fund. In 1916, Mary Kate Davis Cook purchased the property at 329 N. Bright where she lived with her husband until his death in 1919 at the age of 73. Mrs. Cook died in 1920, and her sister, Martha I. Cammack, inherited the property on Bright Avenue where she lived until her death in 1941. The structure was illegally converted into a duplex, however the present owners removed the second kitchen in an effort to return the home to its original layout as a single family residence and have restored the majority of the home's original Arts and Crafts interior.



LANDMARK NO. 29

1. LOCATION:	6546 Friends Avenue - Sheirdan House
2. BUILT:	Sometime between 1895-1903
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	December 9, 1997
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	B, F, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-44 (Designation and Mills Act, CC Reso: 6852)

History and Significance

The structure was built between 1895 and 1903 and is a typical Queen Anne with its high multiple roofs, massive appearance, and a variety of textured wall surfaces. Elements of the Eastlake style are seen in the porch detailing and the brackets at the bay windows. The applied ornamentation at the end of the gables and over the front bay windows are typical of Victorian Architecture. The structure was owned by a prominent member of the Whittier business and banking community, A.C. Johnson, who served as the first president of the Whittier National Trust and Savings Bank. Furthermore, Mr. Johnson served on the Whittier College Board of Trustees from 1902-1946 and offered considerable financial support to the college. A.C. Johnson further contributed to the community through his positions as a City Councilman, a charter member of the Rotary Club, and a founding member of the Board of Trade.



LANDMARK NO. 30

1. LOCATION:	13648 La Cuarta Street – Strawbridge House and 5 Orange Trees
2. BUILT:	1887
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	William Strawbridge
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No (appears eligible)
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	3S
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	November 11, 1997
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	A, B, F, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-37 (Designation and Mills Act, CC Reso: 6831)

History and Significance

The structure is estimated to have been built in the winter of 1887-88, at its current location. The house was built by William Strawbridge and is believed to have been the second residence built by a member of the original Quaker colony. Strawbridge was a stockholder in the Pickering Land and Water Company as well as a developer who played a significant role in the construction of many of the original commercial buildings in Whittier. William Strawbridge also harvested the first crop of oranges in Whittier around 1891. Four of the original Strawbridge orange trees remain on the front yard and one in the back of the property. The property was sold to the Reed McAllisters in 1917 where they ranched on the land for approximately five years. In 1922, Reed McAllister was persuaded to join his father-in-law in the business of automobile sales. McAllister found success in Cadillac sales, and even today, the McAllister Cadillac dealership remains a successful local business in Whittier. When the house was again sold in 1928 to James McGee, he used the structure to house his ranch manager. The house was used for the same purpose by Joseph McGee until 1944 when J. A. McGee II and his wife became the third generation of McGees to own the home. They lived in the house themselves and completed additions to the rear of the structure while lowering the overall ceiling height inside. The McGees also placed the structure on a solid foundation after discovering the original foundation consisted of 2 X 3s placed over bricks. These alterations completed in the 1940s appear to be the most extensive performed on the house since its original construction.





Orange Tree #1



Orange Tree #2



Orange Tree #3



Orange Tree #4



Orange Tree #5

(All trees located in front yard)

LANDMARK NO. 31

1. LOCATION:	6513 Washington Avenue - Osmun House
2. BUILT:	1916 (Estimated)
3. ARCHITECT:	Alfred W. Rea, A.I.A. and Chas E. Garstang
4. CONTRACTOR:	Lee Smith
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	October 28, 1997
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	B, F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-41 (Designation and Mills Act, CC R Reso: 6824)

History and Significance

Dr. J. Allen Osmun was considered one of Whittier's "most prominent citizens" upon his death in 1918. He was President of the Whittier National Bank and Home Savings Bank. He lived in the area approximately 14 years and owned ranches in Pico Rivera, Yorba Linda, and Redlands. Dr. Osmun did not start out as a farmer nor was he a native Californian.

The home is a Colonial Revival style structure located within the Central Park Historic District. It has a prominent side-gabled roofline, single/double-hung sash windows, symmetrical front elevation, front porch accentuated with classical columns, sidelight windows along main entrance, and multi-paned fenestration throughout. As witnessed through examination of the original blueprints, very few modifications have been made to the front elevation over the years. The original windows, windows shutter, the entrance columns, and the wood siding and trim appear to have been retained in their entirety. The house appears to be in good condition and could be deemed excellent with minor exterior repairs and paint.



LANDMARK NO. 32

1. LOCATION:	6732 Pickering Avenue - Knupp House
2. BUILT:	1912
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	May 27, 1997
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	B
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-39 (Designation and Mills Act, CC R Reso: 6779)

History and Significance

Levi Kelsey, City Treasurer, held ownership to the property until the structure was completed in 1912, and then sold the house to Silius Peters. The long term owners of the property were the Knupp family where they resided from 1917 to 1969. Joseph Knupp was a walnut and orange rancher with groves located in east Whittier, and other lots located in the same tract as the residence (Pickering Land and Water Subdivision). The Knupps raised three children in the house, two of which became lawyers and one a physician. Dr. Wilbur Knupp opened an office in the Bank of America building in Uptown, and practiced there for 33 years, until 1979. Dr. Knupp additionally worked at the local Murphy Hospital, and became one of the hospital Chief-of-Staff in the 1950s. Dr. Knupp's son, Larry, became a local judge and served as a source for the book on Whittier history, *Founders and Friends*. Larry Knupp and his sister resided at the Pickering residence for a brief time also. Although currently retired, Dr. Knupp still contributes to the Whittier Community through work at Whittier Presbyterian Hospital. The house contains many common bungalow features including a cross-gable frontage, elongated eaves, a large front porch, redwood siding and wood windows. Alterations to the original design include a brick veneer at the base of the building, elimination of original columns, addition of porch railing, and some minor alterations to a few of the windows.



LANDMARK NO. 33

1. LOCATION:	6235 Bright Avenue – Stokes/Sullens House
2. BUILT:	1907
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	January 14, 1997
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	B, C, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-40 (Designation and Mills Act, CC Reso: 6753)

History and Significance

Based on tax records, it is estimated that the Stokes/Sullens House was constructed between 1906-07. The house was owned and utilized as both a medical office and residence of Dr. Will H. Stokes. Dr. Stokes was one of the Whittier's earliest physicians. Michael and Mary Sullens currently own the home. Mr. Sullens served on the Whittier City Council from 1992-96, and served as Mayor from 1994-96. The residence is designed in the Craftsman's architectural style, and is finished with a combination of horizontal redwood siding and shingles. Other Craftsman features include the cross-gable roof design, full width porch with sloping porch supports, and wood double-hung windows.



LANDMARK NO. 34

1. LOCATION:	6324 Painter Avenue (originally 328 N. Painter Avenue) Batson House
2. BUILT:	1926
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	J.H. Linkletter
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	September 22, 1998
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-45 (Designation and Mills Act, CC Reso: 6945)

History and Significance

The residence was constructed in 1926 by contractor J.H. Linkletter for William O. Batson. The two-story residence, which is a frame and stucco design, cost approximately \$20,000 to complete and originally included nine rooms and a three-car garage. According to a 1926 article in the Whittier News, the new home was said to have “many new modern features” and was “one of the finest residences to be started in the City for some time.”

Mr. Batson purchased the property from Dr. Guy Bailey. Prior to the purchase of the property by Mr. Batson, the land was part of the Bailey ranch. The original home was built in 1887 and was occupied by Edwin and Anna Bailey; he being the son of Jonathan and Rebecca Bailey. Jonathan and Rebecca Bailey’s 50th anniversary dinner was held in the original home. Later, it was occupied by Edwin’s brother, James Bailey and his wife. Dr. Guy Bailey, son of James Bailey, was a Whittier dentist and lived in the home until 1924 when he sold it to Mr. W.O. Batson. Mr. Batson razed the old house to make way for the home which currently exists on the site.

Prior to their move to Whittier, the Batsons lived in the Rivera district of Los Angeles County on Pico Road. The Whittier Daily News states that William Batson was known as an oil man and Pico walnut rancher. According to a handout prepared for a Whittier Historical Society Home Tour in 1981, Mr. and Mrs. W.O. Batson and their two sons, Paul and Hobart, moved into the home at 328 N. Painter Avenue on April 27, 1927. However, Whittier City Directories do not confirm the Batsons living at the Painter address until 1929. Mr. Batson died in March of 1937, and Mrs. Batson died in 1947. The house remained in the Batson family, with Paul and Maxine Batson, son and daughter-in-law of William Batson, making it their residence in January of 1948. Paul and Maxine Batson raised four sons and a daughter at 6324 Painter Avenue. Maxine Batson lived in the house until her death in 1997. The house was then purchased by the Marlin Limited Partnership, which consists of Dr. Leonard and Mrs. Mary Jones. The subject residence was exhibited as the 1998 Design House by the Whittier Historical Society.



LANDMARK NO. 35

1. LOCATION:	11706 North Circle Drive - S.C. Hookstratten Residence
2. BUILT:	1939-1940
3. ARCHITECT:	Paul R. Williams, A.I.A.
4. CONTRACTOR:	O.H. Spohnhauer
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 28, 1998
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	B, F, H,
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-46 (Designation and Mills Act, CC Reso: 6922)

History and Significance

The residence was designed for St. Cyr Hookstratten and his wife Kathleen. St. Cyr Hookstratten was the owner of the Whittier Ice Cream Company and an active member of the Whittier community. According to the Whittier Directory, the Hookstrattens lived in the home until 1955, when the house was purchased by Alan R. White.

According to an article in the Daily News, S.C. Hookstratten began his career in 1918 at the Christopher Ice Cream Company in Los Angeles where he quickly moved his way up to head bookkeeper. While working, he also attended law school, receiving his law degree from the University of Southern California in 1921. In 1928, he married Kathleen Wiehr and accepted a position as vice president in charge of ice cream sales for Western Dairy Products Company. Shortly thereafter, the stock market crashed and the great depression began. Eventually Hookstratten went into business for himself renting storage space in Los Angeles and peddling ice cream to wholesale accounts until he lost the business in 1932. Soon thereafter, he purchased the Whittier Ice Cream Company on Hadley Street which had been taken over by creditors. For years, Hookstratten provided ice cream to the Thrifty Drug Co. for their soda fountains, and by 1938, the Whittier Ice Cream Company was prospering. The soda fountain at the plant on Hadley Street became very popular and often had a half hour wait on summer evenings. Following World War II, Hookstratten became the director of wholesale ice cream manufacturing for the dairy industry and in 1947 sold the Whittier Ice Cream Company. He later became president of the California Dairy Industry.

Hookstratten was also involved in various community groups, including: the YMCA, Whittier Philharmonic Association, Rotary International, and the Chamber of Commerce. He served for over twenty years on the board of directors for the YMCA, and also served as president of both the Rotary Club and the Whittier Chamber of Commerce.



LANDMARK NO. 36

1. LOCATION:	8201 Michigan Avenue (originally 701 S. Michigan Avenue) – Williams House
2. BUILT:	1912
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	January 11, 2000
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	C, G
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-48 (Designation and Mills Act, CC Reso: 7134)

History and Significance

When built, the home was located outside the City of Whittier boundaries, but was annexed to the City of Whittier in 1966.

According to the applicant's research, the subject residence was the main residence/farm house on what was originally a forty-acre citrus grove that extended south and west of the intersection of Michigan Avenue and La Cuarta Street. Subdivision and development of the citrus grove began shortly after World War II. For this reason, the majority of the surrounding structures and streets were constructed after 1950. The subject structure is one of the oldest homes in the area.

Until 1998, the home sat on an 18,919 square foot lot, which is much larger than surrounding properties. However, in 1998 parcel map no. 25081 was approved, placing the subject residence on a 10,409 square foot lot and creating a new 8,510 square foot lot directly to its west. The original garage was located to the west of the house and took access from La Cuarta Street. The original garage was demolished to accommodate the new residence and a new garage was constructed to the south of the home to provide the required off-street parking.

Edgar T. Williams purchased 40 acres in East Whittier, including the subject property, for a citrus orchard. He did not occupy the property until 1912, when the residence was constructed. The Williams family was originally from the east coast and arrived in Whittier in 1901. William Williams and his wife Eleanor were married in 1873 and by the time they arrived in California had four children (two sons and two daughters). Edgar T. Williams was the second of the four children, born in Newell, Iowa. William Williams was known as both a rancher and citrus packer. The Williams family occupied several residences in Whittier, as described in the attached documentation.

Edgar T. Williams came to California with his parents in 1901 as a grown man and was referred to as a rancher. He married Lorraine Frazier (sometimes referred to as Lillian) on June 1, 1904 and purchased the forty acre property on Michigan Avenue shortly thereafter. The couple moved to the subject residence in 1912, once construction was completed. Lorraine died in 1917. There is no record of any children of Edgar and Lorraine. Edgar was remarried to Edna W. Wagner on September 25, 1918, who then occupied the property.

Edna Williams, widow of Edgar T. Williams, sold the Michigan Avenue home to the Samarin family in 1967. The property was sold to Frank Ortiz in 1997, who never occupied the property, but acquired it with the intention of subdividing the oversized lot and building an additional home. Following the subdivision, the property was sold to the Hunter-McKenna family.



LANDMARK NO. 37

1. LOCATION:	6743 Worsham Drive - Swain House
2. BUILT:	1935-36
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	September 12, 2000
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	A, B, G, I
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-49 (Designation and Mills Act, CC Reso: 7232)

History and Significance

Building permit records indicate that construction for the home began in 1935, and was completed in early 1936. The permit appears to have been issued to Judge Frank G. Swain however neither the architect nor the contractors are listed on the building permit.

The following information was taken from various Whittier Daily News Articles:

Rev. William and Kittie Swain came to California in 1891 from Victor, IA. In 1892, the Swain family bought a ranch in east Whittier, and lived there from 1896 to 1898. Frank Graham Swain was born in 1893 in a parsonage on Florence Avenue, one block west of Alameda street in the little town of Florence, now a part of the city of Los Angeles. Rev. Swain died in 1899, and in 1902, Kittie Swain brought her children back to Whittier.

Judge Swain attended 6th, 7th, and 8th grades at the Old Bailey Street School where he graduated in 1905. He graduated from Whittier High School in 1909. After high school, Swain attended the University of Southern California for a year and a half, before finishing the latter part of the year at Whittier College. Judge Swain took a year off from college and became a principal and teacher at a Riverside school. After a year of teaching, he attended and completed his undergraduate work at the University of Wyoming to pursue his dream of a Rhodes Scholarship. In 1913 he was awarded the Rhodes Scholarship, and attended Oxford University, where three years later, he obtained a law degree. In 1917, after taking special courses at USC Law School, Judge Swain was admitted into the California Bar. After spending two years in the Army as a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry, Judge Swain opened a law office in Whittier, where he practiced until 1930, when he entered into partnership with the late William Gibbs McAdoo, the son-in-law of President Woodrow Wilson. In 1935, Judge Swain was appointed a judge of the Superior Court, where he eventually finished off his career in the Appellate Department. In the same year, Judge Swain pulled permits to construct their home on Worsham Drive, where construction was completed in early 1936. Aside from his long and distinguished legal career, in which he also served as Justice of the Peace for the Whittier area, Judge Swain was also known for his civic services to the Whittier Community. He was also a member of the executive committee, which organized the American Legion in California. He also authored "A Manual of Procedure for the Writs and Receivers Department", and the light-hearted "Judicial Jingles", a book of light verses which he describes as a "reliable collection of misinformation". Judge Swain wrote about the early life in Whittier, as well as "targeting" his grandchildren as well. He was a featured speaker of the day at the Annual Founders Day Picnic, where he read "Whittier Takes the Morning Train". Additionally, Judge Swain was a member of the Whittier Lions Club and served as the President of the Whittier Founders Association.



LANDMARK NO. 38

1. LOCATION:	6056 Friends Avenue - Barr House
2. BUILT:	1917
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	November 28, 2000
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	B, F, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	843.4-50 (Designation and Mills Act, CC Reso: 7264)

History and Significance

The original two-story residence was built in 1917. Structures added later include the two-story pool and guest house (1947) and the three-car garage (1953). Both these structures were built in the same style as the house. In 1945 the rear patio of the main house was enclosed. The first occupants of the home were Mr. Charles Collister Barr, his wife Anna and their two daughters. The Barr family resided in the home from 1918 through 1937. Charles Barr was a prominent local personality in Whittier almost from the beginning of his residence. He was a founding member of the Rotary Club of Whittier in 1922, as well as a founding member of the Hacienda Country Club. Also in the 1920's, Mr. Barr served on the Board of Trustees of Whittier College, and participated in the development of College Hills above the campus. A prominent local businessman, Charles Barr founded a number of local businesses, including Barr Lumber, the Crystal Ice Company, Farmers Hardware and Edgington Shoe Store.



LANDMARK NO. 39

1. LOCATION:	13019 Bailey Street - The Monterey Building
2. BUILT:	1938
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	June 26, 2001
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	HR01-001 (Designation and Mills Act, CC Reso: 7337)

History and Significance

The Monterey Building is particularly representative of the Monterey Style Spanish Revival architectural style because it incorporates many of the principal hallmarks of the style. These include a central courtyard, masonry construction, low-pitched tile roof and original wood and iron details. The building incorporates outstanding design that is representative of Monterey Style Spanish Revival architecture. The components of this style as expressed on the building, including the masonry walls, pitched tile roof and central courtyard have been carefully maintained or restored. The original building materials, including masonry wall, tile roof, steel windows and doors and iron and wood details remain in very good condition, a testament to their quality and durability.



LANDMARK NO. 40

1. LOCATION:	6543 Washington Avenue - Thornburgh House
2. BUILT:	1905
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	September 11, 2001
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	B, F, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	HR01-005 (Designation and Mills Act, CC Reso: 7357)

History and Significance

The subject property is located on the west side of Washington Avenue, mid-block between Hadley Street and Bailey Street.

Joel T. Thornburgh built the residence in 1905, and resided there with his family for several years. Additions to the property include a kitchen addition at the rear of the house, as well as a detached three-car garage, both constructed in 1999. Both these additions were built in the same style as the house, and were approved under a Certificate of Appropriateness.

The Thornburgh family was very active in the community. Their tremendous involvement in the city in addition to the location of their home directly across from Central Park resulted in the home becoming the “center of social life in the city.”

Christian Sorensen was later to make the home his residence, beginning in 1928. Sorensen was a prominent orange rancher at that time, having purchased, along with his brother Daniel, 80 acres of fertile land south of Whittier Boulevard from Pio Pico in 1868. Sorensen Avenue and Christian Sorensen School bear his namesake.



LANDMARK NO. 41

1. LOCATION:	6799 Worsham Drive - Stoody Home
2. BUILT:	1926
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	December 18, 2001
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	A, B, G, I
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	HR01-010 (Designation and Mills Act, CC Reso: 7393)

History and Significance

The Spanish Colonial Revival home combines picturesque massing, thick stuccoed walls, tiled roofs and a sparing use of classical detail. These features are present on all sides of the house. The character defining feature of this home is a two story tower that projects a full story above the rest of the house. The second story of the tower serves as an observatory complete with a roof that spins 360° and a roof hatch that opens to the sky.

The interior of the house also incorporates many classic features consistent with the original period and style. Some of the most striking examples include the spindled arches in the foyer and the built in cabinets in the breakfast nook and kitchen. Many complimentary elements are also found throughout the property including the original front yard wall, wrought iron front gate, and flagstone walkways.



LANDMARK NO. 42

1. LOCATION:	5821 Painter Avenue - Coppock House
2. BUILT:	1923
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Omar Coppock (Owner & builder)
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	October 23, 2001
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	B, F, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	HR01-008 (Designation and Mills Act, CC Reso: 7375)

History and Significance

Omar Coppock built the residence in 1923, and resided there with his family until 1927. The Coppock family resided in the second dwelling while the home was under construction. This structure was later converted into a garage, and then back to a dwelling unit, at an unknown date. The main house has been well-maintained, and remains in its original condition, with the only modification being the construction of an attached rear patio and trellis in 1991. Additionally, certain trim elements, such as the awnings and porch lights are not original to the house.

Omar Coppock and his brother Ray Coppock constructed the majority of the sidewalks in the City that were in existence in the early 1900's. By the brothers' own estimation, they constructed 40-50 miles of sidewalk. The Coppock brothers also constructed most of the large cement conduit that carries Turnbull Canyon storm water under the city, and finally to the San Gabriel River. The fishpond and drinking fountain in Central Park was also one of the brothers' projects. Omar Coppock served as a Whittier City councilman for a total of 20 years between 1916 and 1940.



LANDMARK NO. 43

1. LOCATION:	5810 Bright Avenue - Eason House
2. BUILT:	1930
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	October 22, 2002
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	A, F, G, H, I
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	HR02-024 (Designation and Mills Act, CC Reso: 7506)

History and Significance:

The original owners were named Eason. They had moved to Whittier from Oregon, where they made their fortune. Although they moved into the home during the Depression, they obviously had made a sizable fortune as their home spared few details. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman, and their two daughters, bought the home in 1947. Eastman was a chemist for Texaco. In 1967, the Taylor family bought the home.



LANDMARK NO. 44

1. LOCATION:	7332 College Avenue - McGee House
2. BUILT:	Circa 1910
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	April 22, 2003
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	A, B, C, F, I
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	HR03-005 (Designation, CC Reso: 7551) HR03-024 (Mills Act)

History and Significance

The home was originally constructed for Joseph Arthur McGee and Leona Gibson's prior to their wedding in 1911 for \$3,500. The couple moved into the new house, during which they made their living in citrus ranching, raised a daughter and two sons, and participated in numerous activities and positions of leadership within the Whittier community. The J.A. and Leona citrus ranch was approximately 15 acres. Leona passed away in 1968, and Joseph in 1972, at which time the house passed into the hands of the next generation of the family.

Joseph Arthur McGee was a successful and respected citrus rancher. He served a long period as a director of the Whittier Citrus Association, the organization whose packing house now is occupied by King Richard's Antiques and is designated a historic landmark. During his tenure as a director, many advances were made in the equipment and techniques used by the Association for the handling and shipment of fruit. J.A. was the son of James McGee and Lillie Cammack McGee who had come to East Whittier in 1902, and pioneered in the citrus industry. At one time the McGee family, father James and two sons J.A. and Boyd, together owned citrus land holdings so extensive in East Whittier that an interviewer talking to J.A.'s son in 1976 remarked, "the way your family began spreading over East Whittier, it's a wonder you didn't end up owning the whole thing." J.A. McGee "developed", that is he literally built College Avenue and later donated it to the city.

Leona Gibson McGee amassed a remarkable record of activism, leadership, and service to the community, which spanned over forty years. Educated as a teacher in Arizona, she taught school there, then three years in East Whittier where she served as Principal of East Whittier School, and three years in Whittier, before becoming Mrs. J.A. McGee in 1910. Believing that every child should have the opportunities that her own children had for a good life, she was tireless in support of child welfare and education. She became involved in P.T.A., and served as president of the Whittier High School P.T.A. During the years 1932-34 at the depths of the Depression, she was President of the Regional P.T.A. Council, which with donations from the Pellisier Dairy, organized a large-scale program for distributing milk through the schools. Mrs. McGee served ten years as Secretary and six years as President of the Needlework Guild, an organization that provided clothes for needy children. She served on the Whittier City Recreation Committee. For years, she was chairman of the Whittier Red Cross Chapter's Lifesaving Instruction Program and was a Red Cross Director.

Mrs. McGee joined the East Whittier Woman's Improvement Club in 1912 becoming involved in programs to aid World War I veterans at Sawtelle, and serving as the Club's President. She also belonged to the Whittier Woman's Club, serving as its President during the period when money was being raised to pay for the new clubhouse (now the Red Cross building at Friends and Bailey). She served as American Citizenship and Civil Defense Chairman of the Whittier Club and in the L.A.

District of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, representing the district on the governors Civil Defense Committee.

It is interesting to note that, in 1947, when the citrus ranchers had suffered a year of poor yields and "red ink," the Whittier Citrus Association (to which J.A. McGee had just been reelected as a director) passed a resolution opposing the county's upward reassessments of citrus property valuation. This resolution was put forward by Mrs. J.A. McGee, who apparently took an active interest in citrus ranching, as well as child welfare matters.



LANDMARK NO. 45

1. LOCATION:	13537 Beverly Boulevard- (Formerly 716 E. Luella) Leslie-Myers House
2. BUILT:	1923
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	August 10, 2004
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	B, F
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	HR04-009 (Designation, CC Reso: 7706), HR04-010 (Mills Act)

History and Significance

This residence was constructed in 1923 for Mr. Bert Leslie who was the owner of the Hudson-Essex Dealership in Whittier. He began his company in 1920 with just two stalls at Bill Long's old garage. A year later he moved across the street to 137 North Greenleaf. During September 1927 he moved his dealership to a brand new showroom that he had constructed at 622 South Greenleaf Ave (this is now the site of Lee Owen Park). In 1930, according to the city directory, he no longer resided at this address.

In 1930, Mr. Lewis Myers and Marjorie McNeese Myers purchased this home from Mr. Bert Leslie. Mr. Lewis Myers and Marjorie McNeese Myers both grew up in the city of Whittier, attended Whittier Union High School, and both graduated from Stanford University in 1916. After graduating, Mr. Meyers served in the United States Armed Forces. Upon returning to Whittier, Mr. Lewis Myers and Marjorie McNeese were married in 1920.

During the time that the Myers purchased this residence, Mr. Myers was President (he also went by the title of General Manager) of Myers Bros. Dry Goods Co., he was the second generation involved with Myers Bros. Dry Goods Co. In 1904 his father and his uncle, Lemuel A. Myers and Wilbert S. Myers purchased Landon's Dry Goods store and changed the name. He joined the company as Secretary in 1920. The Myers Bros. Dry Goods Co. changed names to Myers Department Store as well as changing the location of the store four times to expand the business. Due to ill health, Mr. Lewis Myers retired and his two sons took over the operation of Myers Department Store. The final location of Myers Department Store was at the Whittwood Mall until 1972 when it was sold to the Boston Store Company. Three generations of the Myers family owned and operated one of Whittier's finest stores for over sixty-five years.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Myers were involved in the community as members of the University Club, Whittier Lions Club, Women's Club, PEO and other civic groups. In addition, Mr. Lewis Meyers was a director of the Quaker City Building and Loan Association for twenty years, a trustee for Whittier College for six years, and was president of the Whittier Chamber of Commerce in 1943. The Myers lived in this house until 1955.

This home was originally constructed at 2,765 square feet, which was a large house in the 1920s. In 1938, Mr. Meyers was responsible for the additional 276 square feet for the Family Room over the garage, increasing the home's size to 3,041 square feet. This remarkable home features many design elements that exemplify the **Dutch Colonial Revival** architecture of this period.



LANDMARK NO. 46

1. LOCATION:	14932 La Cuarta Street
2. BUILT:	1942
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	September 14, 2004
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, I
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	HR04-013 (Designation, CC Reso: 7714), HR04-022 (Mills Act)

History and Significance

The subject home was constructed in 1942 and represents an exemplary example of Neoclassical architecture in the City of Whittier. Neoclassical architecture typically involves a full-height porch with the porch supported by columns. While the porch columns are rather narrow for the mass of the structure, slender, narrow, columns began to be used after 1925 and typically lacked capitals, as does the subject residence. Single and double hung, multi-pane windows with wood shutters are also associated with Neoclassical architecture, and is reflected in the subject residence.



LANDMARK NO. 47

1. LOCATION:	5813 Washington Avenue- (Formerly 637 N. Washington Avenue) Warner-Snyder House
2. BUILT:	1905
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	December 7, 2004
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	B, F
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	HR04-023 (Mills Act), HR04-024 (Designation, CC Reso: 7741)

History and Significance

Ross and Sarah Huffman purchased the land for the home on February 10, 1905, for \$100 and the home was completed on October 17, 1905 for \$600.

Charles G. Warner resided at 637 N. Washington Avenue from approximately 1911-1918. He was born in New York State in 1846 and moved to Southern California shortly before the turn of the 20th-century. Mr. Warner was a prominent figure with extensive land holdings throughout the City of Whittier and was the founder of the Warner Oil Company, which was later bought out by the Standard Oil Company.

In 1923, a local real estate developer named David S. Snyder, owner of the Whittier Cash Mercantile, bought the property and owned it until the end of the decade. Mr. Snyder was known for building numerous bungalows and bungalow courts around Uptown Whittier.



LANDMARK NO. 48

1. LOCATION:	13634 Mar Vista Street – Holton-Haendiges Residence and Barn/Guest House
2. BUILT:	Both structures built circa late 1880’s (Exact construction date unknown at this time).
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	7N
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	September 13, 2005
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	A, B, I
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	Yes
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES	HR05-002 (Designation, CC Reso: 7816), HR05-003 (Mills Act)

History and Significance:

This property was originally owned by Hiram Gibbs, the brother-in-law of Aquila Pickering. Pickering was noted for his founding of the Pickering Land and Water Company in 1887 in an effort to establish a “Quaker Colony.”

The main residence served as a refuge for early Quaker settlers migrating to the Whittier area in the late 1800’s. It was here that Whittier Williams was born within the on-site barn (now converted to a guest house) on January 10, 1888. The structure is therefore regarded as the first known birthplace of a “Whittier Quaker” in what would become the City of Whittier in 1898.

The main residence was also the center of a large property that would have been associated with one of the early Whittier farms/ranches in the community.

Shortly before 1900, a North Carolinian Quaker, Dr. Quincy Adams Rollin Holton, purchased the home and lived there for over forty years. In 1945, Albert and Marjorie Haendiges purchased the property from the estate of Charlie Holton. The Haendiges family subsequently lived in the home for over 60 years.

Over the years, the main residence and converted barn have become distinctive visual features not only within their immediate neighborhood, but within the City of Whittier, as they are two of the oldest remaining buildings within the community that have not been moved since their original construction in the late 1880’s.



LANDMARK NO. 49

- 1. LOCATION: 13424 Beverly Boulevard
- 2. BUILT: 1920
- 3. ARCHITECT: Unknown
- 4. CONTRACTOR: Unknown
- 5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: No
- 6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: None
- 7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER: No
- 8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS: 3CS
- 9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE: July 7, 2015
- 10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA: F, G, H
- 11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT: No
- 12. CITY FILE REFERENCES: Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (B), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Mission Revival architectural style. At a time when new residents were immigrating in large numbers to Whittier from throughout the United States, increased interest in California history contributed to emergence of the Mission Revival movement, which encompassed restoration of extant buildings from Spanish and Mexican periods of rule, including missions and adobe houses, in addition to development of new buildings with exterior designs loosely referencing these early California buildings.

This residence was built for members of the Coppock family, an early Whittier family. Members of this family who lived at other addresses included Ray (429 Comstock Avenue) and Omar (627 Painter Avenue), both of whom played a role in construction of early Whittier infrastructure, including sidewalks. Omar also served as a City councilman from 1916 through 1940.



LANDMARK NO. 50

1. LOCATION:	13535 Sycamore Drive
2. BUILT:	1935
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (B), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of American Colonial Revival architectural style, which is part of the larger Colonial Revival movement. Growing out of the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, Colonial Revival refers to the entire rebirth in interest in early American architecture, specifically the English and Dutch architecture along the Atlantic seaboard. The style gained popularity in the 1880s, but continued to be employed through the twentieth century.

This residence was home to Harlan E. and Elsie Wood. Harlan was a defense worker.



LANDMARK NO. 51

1. LOCATION:	5538 Acacia Avenue
2. BUILT:	1935
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent, early example of the California Ranch style, which is an amalgam of trends including: government housing policies; a fascination with the Old West; new technologies that made home building faster and household chores easier; and more casual lifestyles that called for informal house plans. The economic conditions of the 1930s and early 1940s, resulted in the Minimal Traditional and minimum Ranch styles which were typically unadorned, small homes that followed the FHA standards for the minimum house. In the post-WWII period, the Ranch style enjoyed tremendous popularity and evolved to incorporate variations in the style from the plain and unadorned, to rustic Ranch with Western details, to the whimsical and highly decorated Storybook Ranch, to the sleeker Modern Ranch.

This residence was home to John A. and Ann L. Williams, as listed in the 1955 Whittier City Directory. John was a parts manager for Thrifty Equipment.



LANDMARK NO. 52

1. LOCATION:	6054 Alta Avenue
2. BUILT:	1936
3. ARCHITECT:	Carleton Monroe Winslow
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	D, F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

A modest yet large example of Tudor Revival architectural style, this residence is significant as a rare extant Whittier building designed by master architect Carleton Monroe Winslow (1876-1946). Winslow studied architecture at the Art Institute of Chicago, as well as l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, a group of French design institutions emphasizing literal representations of European architectural precedents that were highly influential in designs of Whittier's Period Revival buildings of the 1920s and 1930s. In 1911, Winslow oversaw design and construction of San Diego's 1914 Panama Pacific International Exposition, which instigated popularity of Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style throughout the western United States. Although Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue was the exposition's chief architect, Winslow was responsible for selecting Spanish Colonial Revival as the style for exposition buildings and features. Other notable buildings designed by Winslow include Central Library in Los Angeles, Community Presbyterian Church in Beverly Hills, First Baptist Church in Pasadena, and Church of the Star of the Sea in San Diego's La Jolla neighborhood. In Hacienda Heights, Winslow designed an adobe inspired building, which is no longer extant, at Hacienda Country Club.



LANDMARK NO. 53

1. LOCATION:	13443 Bailey Street
2. BUILT:	1903
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Shingle architectural style, which along with Neoclassical and Foursquare, is a common Transitional style in southern California. Transitional styles represent the transition from the Victorian-era styles of the late 1800s to the Craftsman style of the early 1900s and often individual buildings will incorporate less elaborate elements of both styles.

This residence was home to C.A. Matteson, a woodcrafter, as listed in the 1920 Whittier City and Suburban Directory.



LANDMARK NO. 54

1. LOCATION:	13464 Bailey Street
2. BUILT:	1895
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Folk Victorian architectural style. Dating from the end of the nineteenth century, Victorian-era architecture combines innovative construction techniques, such as balloon framing, manufactured nails, and standardized component parts shipped to the construction site by rail. Resulting houses constructed in this period incorporated asymmetrical plans that related to the interior flow of spaces and flamboyant decoration.

This residence was home to Mrs. Thania Z. Cooper, as listed in the 1920-21 Whittier City Directory.



LANDMARK NO. 55

1. LOCATION:	13514 Bailey Street
2. BUILT:	1903
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Dutch Colonial Revival architectural style, which is part of the larger Colonial Revival movement. Growing out of the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, Colonial Revival refers to the entire rebirth in interest in early American architecture along the Atlantic seaboard. The style gained popularity in the 1880s, but continued to be employed through the twentieth century.

This residence was home to Myrtle Hekok, as listed in the 1920 Whittier City and Suburban Directory. Originally from Wisconsin, Myrtle lived with her daughter Gladys, a teacher.



LANDMARK NO. 56

1. LOCATION:	13533 Bailey Street
2. BUILT:	1895
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Queen Anne architectural style. Dating from the end of the nineteenth century, Victorian-era architecture, including Queen Anne, combines innovative construction techniques, such as balloon framing, manufactured nails, and standardized component parts shipped to the construction site by rail with a romanticized image of the picturesque.” Resulting houses constructed in this period incorporated asymmetrical plans that related to the interior flow of spaces and flamboyant exterior decoration.

This residence was built for Lindley Baldwin, who surveyed the site of Whittier prior to development, and his wife. The house was originally located on the north side of Hadley Street near the intersection with Friends Avenue from 1895 until 1979, when it was moved to its current location.



LANDMARK NO. 57

1. LOCATION:	5818 Bright Avenue
2. BUILT:	1930
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This home is significant as an excellent example of Tudor Revival architectural style. Paralleling rise of Spanish Colonial Revival, eclectic English and French inspired Period Revival styles distinguished Whittier buildings constructed in the 1920s and 1930s. These eclectic styles were attributed to architects trained in the tradition of l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, a group of influential French design institutions that emphasized literal representations of European architectural precedents, while exuding aura of opulence through extensive detail during an economically prosperous era. Increased appreciation among Americans for Great Britain and France, precipitated by positive interactions with these countries during World War I and romanticized depictions of their architectural landscapes in motion pictures of the era, further contributed to popularity of architectural styles referencing these countries.

This residence was built for Louis G. Van Bellen. Originally from Wisconsin, Louis owned a shoe store at 110 N. Greenleaf Avenue and lived with his wife Adelaide, who was from Michigan, and son.



LANDMARK NO. 58

1. LOCATION:	5844 Bright Avenue
2. BUILT:	1927
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of American Colonial Revival architectural style, which is part of the larger Colonial Revival movement. Growing out of the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, Colonial Revival style refers to the entire rebirth in interest in early American architecture, specifically the English and Dutch architecture along the Atlantic seaboard. The style gained popularity in the 1880s, but continued to be employed through the twentieth century.

This residence was home to Ida D. Eagle, widow of J.D. Eagle, as listed in the 1929 Whittier Rivera and Suburban Directory. Originally from Indiana, Ida lived with her son and housekeeper.



LANDMARK NO. 59

1. LOCATION:	5847 Bright Avenue
2. BUILT:	1928
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is an excellent example of Tudor Revival architectural style. Paralleling rise of Spanish Colonial Revival, eclectic English and French inspired Period Revival styles, including Tudor Revival, distinguished Whittier buildings constructed in the 1920s and 1930s. These eclectic styles were attributed to architects trained in the tradition of l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, a group of influential French design institutions that emphasized literal representations of European architectural precedents, while exuding aura of opulence through extensive detail during an economically prosperous era. Increased appreciation among Americans for Great Britain and France, precipitated by positive interactions with these countries during World War I and romanticized depictions of their architectural landscapes in motion pictures of the era, further contributed to popularity of architectural styles referencing these countries.

This residence was built for Clarence W. Pinkerton, President of Retail Lumber in 1930. Originally from Illinois, Clarence lived with his wife Sadie, who was from Kansas, and son.



LANDMARK NO. 60

1. LOCATION:	6042 Bright Avenue
2. BUILT:	1922
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as a relatively unusual example of the Craftsman style with a Mediterranean Revival influence. The Craftsman style evolved out of the Arts and Crafts Movement that began in England in the 1850s as a reaction to the industrial revolution and ornate styles of the time. It espoused a return to the simplicity of handicrafts and the Craftsman architectural style stressed the natural beauty of wood, the relationship of a building to its surroundings, and the use of secondary materials such as brick and stone. In California, the style was popularized by the Greene brothers, who incorporated an Asian influence. The style was included in pattern books and, in addition to residences, there are also examples of Craftsman style bungalow courts, institutional buildings, and commercial buildings. Whittier boasts both modest, one-story Craftsman bungalows as well as larger two-story homes that feature more architectural detail. The Mediterranean Revival influence can be seen in the tile roof and stucco wall surfaces.



LANDMARK NO. 61

1. LOCATION:	6055 Bright Avenue
2. BUILT:	1920
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Foursquare architectural style, which along with Neoclassical and Shingle, is a common Transition style in southern California. Transitional styles represent the transition from the Victorian-era styles of the late 1800s to the Craftsman styles of the early 1900s and often individual buildings will incorporate less elaborate elements of styles.

This residence was home to George H. Mitchell of Ford, Fordson, and Lincoln Dealer located at 201 Greenleaf Avenue, as listed in the 1924 Whittier City Rivera and Suburban Directory. George lived with his wife Mabel V. Both were from Kansas.



LANDMARK NO. 62

1. LOCATION:	13223 Broadway
2. BUILT:	1918
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	3CS
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of the Craftsman style, which evolved out of the Arts and Crafts Movement that began in England in the 1850s as a reaction to the industrial revolution and ornate styles of the time. It espoused a return to the simplicity of handicrafts and the Craftsman architectural style stressed the natural beauty of wood, the relationship of a building to its surroundings, and the use of secondary materials such as brick and stone. In California the style was popularized by the Greene brothers who incorporated an Asian influence. The style was included in pattern books and, in addition to residences, there are also examples of Craftsman style bungalow courts, institutional buildings, and commercial buildings. Whittier boasts both modest, one-story Craftsman bungalows as well as larger two-story homes that feature more architectural detail.



LANDMARK NO. 63

1. LOCATION:	7339 College Avenue
2. BUILT:	1929
3. ARCHITECT:	R.L. Warren
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent, large example of Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style. Spanish Colonial Revival is the later of two design movements with intent to define a prototypical regional architectural style inspired by the California's Spanish Colonial and Mexican heritage. Accompanying the rise of eclectic Period Revival styles attributed to architects trained in the tradition of l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, a group of influential French design institutions that emphasized literal representations of European architectural precedents, Spanish Colonial Revival derived inspiration from ornate buildings in Latin American and Mediterranean regions, specifically Spain. Spanish Colonial Revival style is featured prominently throughout Whittier and decorative elements associated with this style continue to influence designs of new buildings in the city.

This home was constructed for Edith Overin and her family by her father James A. McGee. James was a citrus rancher and director of the Whittier Citrus Association. Originally from Iowa, Edith lived with her husband Courteney, a high school athletic coach from New York, and son.



LANDMARK NO. 64

1. LOCATION:	13606 Earلمان Drive
2. BUILT:	1928
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

The Spencer Apartments building is significant as an excellent example of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style, which is the later of two design movements with intent to define a prototypical regional architectural style inspired by the California's Spanish Colonial and Mexican heritage. Accompanying the rise of eclectic Period Revival styles attributed to architects trained in the tradition of l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, a group of influential French design institutions that emphasized literal representations of European architectural precedents, Spanish Colonial Revival derived inspiration from ornate buildings in Latin American and Mediterranean regions, specifically Spain. Spanish Colonial Revival style is featured prominently throughout Whittier and decorative elements associated with this style continue to influence designs of new buildings in the city.



LANDMARK NO. 65

1. LOCATION:	5810 Friends Avenue
2. BUILT:	1918
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Mediterranean Revival architectural style, which is a variant of Spanish Colonial Revival, popular in California and Florida. Accompanying the rise of eclectic Period Revival styles attributed to architects trained in the tradition of l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, a group of influential French design institutions that emphasized literal representations of European architectural precedents, Spanish Colonial Revival derived inspiration from ornate buildings in Latin American and Mediterranean regions, specifically Spain. Sharing many character-defining decorative features and materials with Spanish Colonial Revival, including terra cotta tile roofing, stucco wall surfaces, and arched openings, Mediterranean Revival drew greater inspiration from designs of seaside villas and resorts in coastal regions of Italy and southern France.



LANDMARK NO. 66

1. LOCATION:	5821 Friends Avenue
2. BUILT:	1939
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is an excellent example of Art Deco architectural style, which was an early Modernism movement first introduced in Paris and featured prominently at the city's 1925 Exposition internationale des arts decoratifs et industriels modernes--a World's fair from which the movement derived its name. Unlike other Modernist movements, which completely avoided ornamental reference to earlier periods, Art Deco combined updated interpretations of ancient Egyptian, Mayan, Aztec, Greek, and Roman ornamentation, which can be attributed to the era's numerous archaeological discoveries, with elements from emerging abstract design movements, like cubism and futurism. The style emphasizes simple geometric forms and repetition. Art Deco was featured on many commercial and industrial buildings in Whittier, but also a few residential buildings such as this one.

This house was home to Maxfield I. and Lillian Church, as listed in the Whittier City Directory. Maxfield was a lawyer.



LANDMARK NO. 67

1. LOCATION:	5837 Friends Avenue
2. BUILT:	1923
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Mediterranean Revival architectural style, which is a variant of Spanish Colonial Revival, popular in California and Florida. Accompanying the rise of eclectic Period Revival styles attributed to architects trained in the tradition of l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, a group of influential French design institutions that emphasized literal representations of European architectural precedents, Spanish Colonial Revival derived inspiration from ornate buildings in Latin American and Mediterranean regions, specifically Spain. Sharing many character-defining decorative features and materials with Spanish Colonial Revival, including terra cotta tile roofing, stucco wall surfaces, and arched openings, Mediterranean Revival drew greater inspiration from designs of seaside villas and resorts in coastal regions of Italy and southern France.

This residence was home to R.E. Mayme Whittekin, as listed in the 1926 Whittier City and Suburban Directory. R.E. Whittekin was a salesman at W.B. Haney.



LANDMARK NO. 68

1. LOCATION:	6011 Friends Avenue
2. BUILT:	1922
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Mission Revival architectural style. At a time when new residents were immigrating in large numbers to Whittier from throughout the United States, increased interest in California history contributed to emergence of the Mission Revival movement, which encompassed restoration of extant buildings from Spanish and Mexican periods of rule, including missions and adobe houses, in addition to development of new buildings with exterior designs loosely referencing these early California buildings.

This residence was home to Joseph W. Plummer, as listed in the 1924 Whittier City Rivera and Suburban Directory. Originally from Illinois, Joseph lived with his wife Rhonda M., who was from Ohio



LANDMARK NO. 69

1. LOCATION:	6212 Friends Avenue
2. BUILT:	1905
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Folk Victorian architectural style. Dating from the end of the nineteenth century, Victorian-era architecture combines innovative construction techniques, such as balloon framing, manufactured nails, and standardized component parts shipped to the construction site by rail with a romanticized image of the “picturesque.” Resulting houses constructed in this period incorporated asymmetrical plans that related to the interior flow of spaces and flamboyant exterior decoration.

This residence was constructed for George Hazard. Originally from Michigan, George worked as a teacher and lived with his wife Hannah, who was from New York, and five children.



LANDMARK NO. 70

1. LOCATION:	6313 Friends Avenue
2. BUILT:	1906
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant for its unique design featuring elements of American Colonial Revival architectural style, which is part of the larger Colonial Revival movement. Growing out of the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, Colonial Revival refers to the entire rebirth in interest in early American architecture, specifically the English and Dutch architecture along the Atlantic seaboard. The style gained popularity in the 1880s, but continued to be employed through the twentieth century.

This residence was home to Russell M. who worked at the firm Waechter & Caldwell, as listed in the 1924 Whittier City Rivera and Suburban Directory.



LANDMARK NO. 71

1. LOCATION:	6327 Friends Avenue
2. BUILT:	1904
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Folk Victorian architectural style. Dating from the end of the nineteenth century, Victorian-era architecture combines innovative construction techniques, such as balloon framing, manufactured nails, and standardized component parts shipped to the construction site by rail with a romanticized image of the “picturesque.” Resulting houses constructed in this period incorporated asymmetrical plans that related to the interior flow of spaces and flamboyant exterior decoration.

This residence was home to Robert J. Cook, a topmaker at Whittier Implement Company, as listed in the 1920 Whittier City and Suburban Directory. Originally from Canada, Robert lived with his wife Alice H., who was from Wisconsin, and his daughter who worked as a teacher.



LANDMARK NO. 72

1. LOCATION:	6536 Friends Avenue
2. BUILT:	1901
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Queen Anne architectural style. Dating from the end of the nineteenth century, Victorian-era architecture, including Queen Anne style, combines innovative construction techniques, such as balloon framing, manufactured nails, and standardized component parts shipped to the construction site by rail with a romanticized image of the “picturesque.” Resulting houses constructed in this period incorporated asymmetrical plans that related to the interior flow of spaces and flamboyant exterior decoration.

This residence was home to Marie Adams, widow of W.H. Adams, as listed in the 1922 Whittier City and Suburban Directory.



LANDMARK NO. 73

1. LOCATION:	13007 Hadley Street
2. BUILT:	1917
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	3S
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of a bungalow court featuring Craftsman architectural style. The Craftsman style evolved out of the Arts and Crafts Movement that began in England in the 1850s as a reaction to the industrial revolution and ornate styles of the time. It espoused a return to the simplicity of handicrafts and the Craftsman architectural style stressed the natural beauty of wood, the relationship of a building to its surroundings, and the use of secondary materials such as brick and stone. In California the style was popularized by the Greene brothers who incorporated an Asian influence. The style was included in pattern books and, in addition to residences, there are also examples of Craftsman style bungalow courts, institutional buildings, and commercial buildings. Whittier boasts both modest, one-story Craftsman bungalows as well as larger two-story homes that feature more architectural detail.

Among early residents at this property was Alonzo Jones, a rancher, as listed in the 1922 Whittier City and Suburban Directory.



LANDMARK NO. 74

1. LOCATION:	13218 Hadley Street
2. BUILT:	1903
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	A. McBarnes
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Folk Victorian architectural style with Neoclassical elements. Dating from the end of the nineteenth century, Victorian-era architecture combines innovative construction techniques, such as balloon framing, manufactured nails, and standardized component parts shipped to the construction site by rail with a romanticized image of the “picturesque.” Resulting houses constructed in this period incorporated asymmetrical plans that related to the interior flow of spaces and flamboyant exterior decoration. Transitional styles, like Neoclassical, represent the transition from the Victorian-era styles of the late 1800s to the Craftsman style of the early 1900s and often individual buildings will incorporate less elaborate elements of both styles.

This residence was constructed for Charles L. Keiser, a Fidelity Oil Company employee and rancher. Originally from Pennsylvania, Charles lived with his wife Celia, who was from Ohio, and two children, one of whom worked as a farmer.



LANDMARK NO. 75

- 1. LOCATION: 13225 Hadley Street
- 2. BUILT: 1922
- 3. ARCHITECT: Unknown
- 4. CONTRACTOR: Unknown
- 5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: No
- 6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: None
- 7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER: No
- 8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS: None
- 9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE: July 7, 2015
- 10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA: F, G, H
- 11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT: No
- 12. CITY FILE REFERENCES: Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Mission Revival architectural style. At a time when new residents were immigrating in large numbers to Whittier from throughout the United States, increased interest in California history contributed to emergence of the Mission Revival movement, which encompassed restoration of extant buildings from Spanish and Mexican periods of rule, including missions and adobe houses, in addition to development of new buildings with exterior designs loosely referencing these early California buildings.

This residence was constructed for Winston F. Stody, who worked with Charley H. and Shelley M. Stody at Stody Welding Company, a business located at 118 Milton Avenue that specialized in welding, cutting, and brazing, including oil well work. Originally from Ohio, Winston lived with his wife Garnet A., who was from West Virginia, and daughter.



LANDMARK NO. 76

1. LOCATION:	13302 Hadley Street
2. BUILT:	1900
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Dutch Colonial Revival architectural style, which is part of the larger Colonial Revival movement. Growing out of the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, Colonial Revival refers to the entire rebirth in interest in early American architecture, specifically the English and Dutch architecture along the Atlantic seaboard. The style gained popularity in the 1880s, but continued to be employed through the twentieth century.

This residence was home to W.R. Fitch, as listed in the 1956 Whittier City Directory.



LANDMARK NO. 77

1. LOCATION:	13310 Hadley Street
2. BUILT:	1917
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

Root Apartments is significant as an excellent and large example of Craftsman architectural style. The Craftsman style evolved out of the Arts and Crafts Movement that began in England in the 1850s as a reaction to the industrial revolution and ornate styles of the time. It espoused a return to the simplicity of handicrafts and the Craftsman architectural style stressed the natural beauty of wood, the relationship of a building to its surroundings, and the use of secondary materials such as brick and stone. In California the style was popularized by the Greene brothers who incorporated an Asian influence. The style was included in pattern books and, in addition to residences, there are also examples of Craftsman style bungalow courts, institutional buildings, and commercial buildings. Whittier boasts both modest, one-story Craftsman bungalows as well as larger two-story homes that feature more architectural detail.



LANDMARK NO. 78

1. LOCATION:	13420 Hadley Street
2. BUILT:	1930
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Tudor Revival architectural style. Paralleling rise of Spanish Colonial Revival, eclectic English and French inspired Period Revival styles distinguished Whittier buildings constructed in the 1920s and 1930s. These eclectic styles were attributed to architects trained in the tradition of l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, a group of influential French design institutions that emphasized literal representations of European architectural precedents, while exuding aura of opulence through extensive detail during an economically prosperous era. Increased appreciation among Americans for Great Britain and France, precipitated by positive interactions with these countries during World War I and romanticized depictions of their architectural landscapes in motion pictures of the era, further contributed to popularity of architectural styles referencing these countries.

This residence was home to Allen Bewley, as listed in the 1932 Whittier City Directory.



LANDMARK NO. 79

- 1. LOCATION: 13440 Hadley Street
- 2. BUILT: 1919
- 3. ARCHITECT: Unknown
- 4. CONTRACTOR: Unknown
- 5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: No
- 6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: None
- 7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER: No
- 8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS: None
- 9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE: July 7, 2015
- 10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA: F, G, H
- 11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT: No
- 12. CITY FILE REFERENCES: Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of American Colonial Revival architectural style, which is part of the larger Colonial Revival movement. Growing out of the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, Colonial Revival refers to the entire rebirth in interest in early American architecture, specifically the English and Dutch architecture along the Atlantic seaboard. The style gained popularity in the 1880s, but continued to be employed through the twentieth century.

This residence was constructed for A.M. George, widow of Edgar G., as listed in the 1920 Whittier City and Suburban Directory.



LANDMARK NO. 80

1. LOCATION:	6316 Haviland Avenue
2. BUILT:	1914
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Folk Victorian architectural style. Dating from the end of the nineteenth century, Victorian-era architecture combines innovative construction techniques, such as balloon framing, manufactured nails, and standardized component parts shipped to the construction site by rail with a romanticized image of the “picturesque.” Resulting houses constructed in this period incorporated asymmetrical plans that related to the interior flow of spaces and flamboyant exterior decoration.

This residence was home to Jennie S. McCulley, widow of William J. McCulley, as listed in the 1932 Whittier City Directory. Originally from Nebraska, Jennie lived with her three children.



LANDMARK NO. 81

1. LOCATION:	6013 Hoover Avenue
2. BUILT:	1930
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Tudor Revival architectural style. Paralleling rise of Spanish Colonial Revival, eclectic English and French inspired Period Revival styles distinguished Whittier buildings constructed in the 1920s and 1930s. These eclectic styles were attributed to architects trained in the tradition of l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, a group of influential French design institutions that emphasized literal representations of European architectural precedents, while exuding aura of opulence through extensive detail during an economically prosperous era. Increased appreciation among Americans for Great Britain and France, precipitated by positive interactions with these countries during World War I and romanticized depictions of their architectural landscapes in motion pictures of the era, further contributed to popularity of architectural styles referencing these countries.

This residence was home to Charles H. Tidd, a physician, as listed in the 1932 Whittier City Directory.



LANDMARK NO. 82

1. LOCATION:	7058 Milton Avenue
2. BUILT:	1901
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Folk Victorian architectural style. Dating from the end of the nineteenth century, Victorian-era architecture combines innovative construction techniques, such as balloon framing, manufactured nails, and standardized component parts shipped to the construction site by rail with a romanticized image of the “picturesque.” Resulting houses constructed in this period incorporated asymmetrical plans that related to the interior flow of spaces and flamboyant exterior decoration.

This residence was home to Roger B. Powell, a Deputy County reporter in 1920, as listed in the 1920 Whittier City and Suburban Directory. Originally from New York, Roger lived with his wife Gertrude L., who was from Iowa.



LANDMARK NO. 83

1. LOCATION:	6532 Newlin Avenue
2. BUILT:	1898
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Queen Anne architectural style. Dating from the end of the nineteenth century, Victorian-era architecture, including Queen Anne, combines innovative construction techniques, such as balloon framing, manufactured nails, and standardized component parts shipped to the construction site by rail with a romanticized image of the "picturesque." Resulting houses constructed in this period incorporated asymmetrical plans that related to the interior flow of spaces and flamboyant exterior decoration.

This residence was home to Jas T. McGuffin, a laborer in oil fields, as listed in the 1925 Whittier City and Suburban Directory. Originally from Kentucky, Jas lived with his wife Addie, a laundress from Tennessee.



LANDMARK NO. 84

1. LOCATION:	6706 Newlin Avenue
2. BUILT:	1895
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant for its design featuring elements of American Colonial Revival architectural style, which is part of the larger Colonial Revival movement. Growing out of the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, Colonial Revival refers to the entire rebirth in interest in early American architecture, specifically the English and Dutch architecture along the Atlantic seaboard. The style gained popularity in the 1880s, but continued to be employed through the twentieth century.

This residence was home to Vernon S. Auld, an oil industry truck driver, as listed in the 1922 Whittier City and Suburban Directory. Originally from Kansas, Vernon was married to Annabelle, who was from Illinois, and had two children.



LANDMARK NO. 85

1. LOCATION:	6716 Newlin Avenue
2. BUILT:	1902
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Neoclassical architectural style, which along with Shingle and Foursquare, is a common Transitional style in southern California. Transitional styles represent the transition from the Victorian-era styles of the late 1800s to the Craftsman style of the early 1900s and often individual buildings will incorporate less elaborate elements of both styles.

This residence was home to Walter F. Albright, as listed in the 1922 Whittier City and Suburban Directory. Originally from Texas, Walter was a pressman for Whittier News in 1922. He lived with his wife Bessie, a bookkeeper from Missouri, and son, who worked in oil fields.



LANDMARK NO. 86

1. LOCATION:	7315 Newlin Avenue
2. BUILT:	1902
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Folk Victorian architectural style with elements of Neoclassical style. Dating from the end of the nineteenth century, Victorian-era architecture combines innovative construction techniques, such as balloon framing, manufactured nails, and standardized component parts shipped to the construction site by rail with a romanticized image of the “picturesque.” Resulting houses constructed in this period incorporated asymmetrical plans that related to the interior flow of spaces and flamboyant exterior decoration. Transitional styles, like Neoclassical, represent the transition from the Victorian-era styles of the late 1800s to the Craftsman style of the early 1900s and often individual buildings will incorporate less elaborate elements of both styles.

This residence was home to John H. Richardson, an oil well driller in 1920, as listed in the 1920 Whittier City and Suburban Directory. Originally from Louisiana, John lived with his wife Annie, who was from Texas, and two sons.



LANDMARK NO. 87

1. LOCATION:	6221 Painter Avenue
2. BUILT:	1905
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Folk Victorian architectural style with elements of Shingle style. Dating from the end of the nineteenth century, Victorian-era architecture combines innovative construction techniques, such as balloon framing, manufactured nails, and standardized component parts shipped to the construction site by rail with a romanticized image of the “picturesque.” Resulting houses constructed in this period incorporated asymmetrical plans that related to the interior flow of spaces and flamboyant exterior decoration. Transitional styles, like Shingle, represent the transition from the Victorian-era styles of the late 1800s to the Craftsman style of the early 1900s and often individual buildings will incorporate less elaborate elements of both styles.

This residence was constructed for Frank L. and Minnie Shephard. Frank was a teacher at Whittier Union High School.



LANDMARK NO. 88

1. LOCATION:	6222 Painter Avenue
2. BUILT:	1910
3. ARCHITECT:	Eisen and Sons
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	3S
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	D, F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant for its distinctive design in the Craftsman architectural style by Los Angeles based firm Eisen and Sons. The Craftsman style evolved out of the Arts and Crafts Movement that began in England in the 1850s as a reaction to the industrial revolution and ornate styles of the time. It espoused a return to the simplicity of handicrafts and the Craftsman architectural style stressed the natural beauty of wood, the relationship of a building to its surroundings, and the use of secondary materials such as brick and stone. In California the style was popularized by the Greene brothers who incorporated an Asian influence. The style was included in pattern books and, in addition to residences, there are also examples of Craftsman style bungalow courts, institutional buildings, and commercial buildings. Whittier boasts both modest, one-story Craftsman bungalows as well as larger two-story homes that feature more architectural detail.

This residence was constructed for John B. and Olive Chaffey. John was the son of George E. Chaffey, a Canadian immigrant and Whittier resident who brought water irrigation to the Imperial Valley and founded the California colonies of Ontario, Etiwanda, and Cucamonga (later incorporated as cities of Ontario and Rancho Cucamonga). George also purchased the East Whittier Land and Water Company, which was responsible for constructing the flume that carried water from the San Gabriel River to Whittier. John managed the Whittier Water Company from 1909 to 1917 and also worked in the oil industry.



LANDMARK NO. 89

1. LOCATION:	6258 Painter Avenue
2. BUILT:	1923
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	3CS
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Mediterranean Revival architectural style, which is a variant of Spanish Colonial Revival, popular in California and Florida. Accompanying the rise of eclectic Period Revival styles attributed to architects trained in the tradition of l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, a group of influential French design institutions that emphasized literal representations of European architectural precedents, Spanish Colonial Revival derived inspiration from ornate buildings in Latin American and Mediterranean regions, specifically Spain. Sharing many character-defining decorative features and materials with Spanish Colonial Revival, including terra cotta tile roofing, stucco wall surfaces, and arched openings, Mediterranean Revival drew greater inspiration from designs of seaside villas and resorts in coastal regions of Italy and southern France.

Among early residents was Daniel B. Miller, a carpenter, as listed in the 1926 Whittier City Rivera and Suburban Directory. Daniel lived with his wife. Both were from Ohio.



LANDMARK NO. 90

1. LOCATION:	6315 Painter Avenue
2. BUILT:	1913
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Craftsman architectural style. The Craftsman style evolved out of the Arts and Crafts Movement that began in England in the 1850s as a reaction to the industrial revolution and ornate styles of the time. It espoused a return to the simplicity of handicrafts and the Craftsman architectural style stressed the natural beauty of wood, the relationship of a building to its surroundings, and the use of secondary materials such as brick and stone. In California the style was popularized by the Greene brothers who incorporated an Asian influence. The style was included in pattern books and, in addition to residences, there are also examples of Craftsman style bungalow courts, institutional buildings, and commercial buildings. Whittier boasts both modest, one-story Craftsman bungalows as well as larger two-story homes that feature more architectural detail.

This residence was constructed for George B. Hunnicutt. Son of influential Iowa Quakers William Penn and Rachel Ressup Hunnicutt, George moved to Whittier from Iowa in 1891 and worked on construction of the East Whittier Land and Water Company flume that carried water from the San Gabriel River to Whittier. He later worked as a builder and painting contractor and also ventured into agriculture, planting three citrus groves in North Whittier Heights. George lived with his wife Iva, who was from Ohio, and three children.



LANDMARK NO. 91

1. LOCATION:	6331 Painter Avenue
2. BUILT:	1923
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

Elizabeth Apartments is significant as an excellent example of Mission Revival architectural style. At a time when new residents were immigrating in large numbers to Whittier from throughout the United States, increased interest in California history contributed to emergence of the Mission Revival movement, which encompassed restoration of extant buildings from Spanish and Mexican periods of rule, including missions and adobe houses, in addition to development of new buildings with exterior designs loosely referencing these early California buildings.

Among early residents were Hester Thos and William Mowrey, a clerk at Whittier Paint and Wall Paper Company, as listed in the 1932 Whittier City Directory.



LANDMARK NO. 92

1. LOCATION:	6353 Painter Avenue
2. BUILT:	1911
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Mediterranean Revival architectural style, which is a variant of Spanish Colonial Revival, popular in California and Florida. Accompanying the rise of eclectic Period Revival styles attributed to architects trained in the tradition of l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, a group of influential French design institutions that emphasized literal representations of European architectural precedents, Spanish Colonial Revival derived inspiration from ornate buildings in Latin American and Mediterranean regions, specifically Spain. Sharing many character-defining decorative features and materials with Spanish Colonial Revival, including terra cotta tile roofing, stucco wall surfaces, and arched openings, Mediterranean Revival drew greater inspiration from designs of seaside villas and resorts in coastal regions of Italy and southern France. This house was home to retirees Rial and Mary E. Scott, (Whittier City Directories 1912, 1920-21, 1922-23)



LANDMARK NO. 93

1. LOCATION:	6354 Painter Avenue
2. BUILT:	1916
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Lindley Baldwin
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	3CS
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Tudor Revival architectural style. Paralleling rise of Spanish Colonial Revival, eclectic English and French inspired Period Revival styles distinguished Whittier buildings constructed in the 1920s and 1930s. These eclectic styles were attributed to architects trained in the tradition of l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, a group of influential French design institutions that emphasized literal representations of European architectural precedents, while exuding aura of opulence through extensive detail during an economically prosperous era. Increased appreciation among Americans for Great Britain and France, precipitated by positive interactions with these countries during World War I and romanticized depictions of their architectural landscapes in motion pictures of the era, further contributed to popularity of architectural styles referencing these countries.

This residence was originally designed in the Queen Anne architectural style, constructed by developer Lindley Baldwin as a residence for his family. His Pasadena based firm Baldwin, Jessup, and Company surveyed the Thomas Ranch site, which was subdivided to create the Whittier colony in May 1887. In 1889, Baldwin sold the residence to banker Washington Hadley, an immigrant from Lawrence, Kansas. Hadley acquired a major interest in the Pickering Land and Water Company, which was responsible for early Whittier development, serving as president of its board for multiple years from 1890 to 1898. The residence was later expanded and redesigned to feature Tudor Revival style.



LANDMARK NO. 94

1. LOCATION:	13709 Penn Street
2. BUILT:	1895
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Victorian-era architectural styles, featuring Folk Victorian and Queen Anne elements. Dating from the end of the nineteenth century, Victorian-era architecture combines innovative construction techniques, such as balloon framing, manufactured nails, and standardized component parts shipped to the construction site by rail with a romanticized image of the “picturesque.” Resulting houses constructed in this period incorporated asymmetrical plans that related to the interior flow of spaces and flamboyant exterior decoration.

This residence was home to Clarence A. Nagler, a repairman, as listed in the 1932 Whittier City Directory. Originally from Michigan, Clarence lived with his wife Lucille, who was from South Dakota.



LANDMARK NO. 95

1. LOCATION:	12408 Philadelphia Street
2. BUILT:	1905
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Queen Anne architectural style. Dating from the end of the nineteenth century, Victorian-era architecture, including Queen Anne, combines innovative construction techniques, such as balloon framing, manufactured nails, and standardized component parts shipped to the construction site by rail with a romanticized image of the “picturesque.” Resulting houses constructed in this period incorporated asymmetrical plans that related to the interior flow of spaces and flamboyant exterior decoration.

This residence was home to Walter R. McPherson, Secretary of the Whittier Citrus Association, as listed in the 1922 Whittier City and Suburban Directory. Originally from Ohio, Walter lived with his wife Ella, who was from Kansas, and three children.



LANDMARK NO. 96

1. LOCATION:	6526 Pickering Avenue
2. BUILT:	1911
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Craftsman architectural style. The Craftsman style evolved out of the Arts and Crafts Movement that began in England in the 1850s as a reaction to the industrial revolution and ornate styles of the time. It espoused a return to the simplicity of handicrafts and the Craftsman architectural style stressed the natural beauty of wood, the relationship of a building to its surroundings, and the use of secondary materials such as brick and stone. In California the style was popularized by the Greene brothers who incorporated an Asian influence. The style was included in pattern books and, in addition to residences, there are also examples of Craftsman style bungalow courts, institutional buildings, and commercial buildings. Whittier boasts both modest, one-story Craftsman bungalows as well as larger two-story homes that feature more architectural detail.

This residence was home to Venona D. Whallon, widow of S.S. Whallon, as listed in the 1920 Whittier City and Suburban Directory. Originally from Wisconsin, Venona lived with her two daughters and son-in-law.



LANDMARK NO. 97

- 1. LOCATION: 6736 Pickering Avenue
- 2. BUILT: 1905
- 3. ARCHITECT: Unknown
- 4. CONTRACTOR: Unknown
- 5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: No
- 6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: None
- 7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER: No
- 8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS: None
- 9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE: July 7, 2015
- 10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA: F, G, H
- 11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT: No
- 12. CITY FILE REFERENCES: Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Neoclassical architectural style, which along with Shingle and Foursquare, is a common Transitional style in southern California. Transitional styles represent the transition from the Victorian-era styles of the late 1800s to the Craftsman style of the early 1900s and often individual buildings will incorporate less elaborate elements of both styles.

This residence was home to Jesse E. Strahl, a barber from Nebraska, as listed in the 1920 Whittier City and Suburban Directory.



LANDMARK NO. 98

1. LOCATION:	13542 Starbuck Street
2. BUILT:	1897
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	3CS
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This property is significant as an excellent example of Queen Anne architectural style. This residence is significant as an excellent example of Queen Anne architectural style. Dating from the end of the nineteenth century, Victorian-era architecture, including Queen Anne, combines innovative construction techniques, such as balloon framing, manufactured nails, and standardized component parts shipped to the construction site by rail with a romanticized image of the “picturesque.” Resulting houses constructed in this period incorporated asymmetrical plans that related to the interior flow of spaces and flamboyant exterior decoration.

This residence was constructed by Franklin and Almra Milhouse, maternal grandparents of President Richard Nixon, and remained in the Milhouse family for a century. The house was moved to its current location in 1951-1952 from its original location on County Road (now Whittier Boulevard).



LANDMARK NO. 99

1. LOCATION:	13536 Terrace Place
2. BUILT:	1920
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant for its unique design featuring elements of American Colonial and Tudor Revival architectural styles. American Colonial Revival is part of the larger Colonial Revival movement that grew out of the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, contributing to the entire rebirth in interest in early American architecture along the Atlantic seaboard. The style gained popularity in the 1880s, but continued to be employed through the twentieth century. Eclectic English and French inspired Period Revival styles, like Tudor Revival, distinguished Whittier buildings constructed in the 1920s and 1930s. These eclectic styles were attributed to architects trained in the tradition of l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, a group of influential French design institutions that emphasized literal representations of European architectural precedents, while exuding aura of opulence through extensive detail during an economically prosperous era. Increased appreciation among Americans for Great Britain and France, precipitated by positive interactions with these countries during World War I and romanticized depictions of their architectural landscapes in motion pictures of the era, further contributed to popularity of architectural styles referencing these countries.

This residence was constructed for Evert M. and Mable Clare Hinshaw. Born in Indiana in 1882, Evert moved to Whittier in 1912 where he designed and constructed numerous residential, agricultural, and commercial buildings, in addition to a building for the Whittier Church of the Society of Friends. After working for contractor D.F. Copeland for two years, he acquired Copeland's business. Address for Evert M. Hinshaw Real Estate was 506 Greenleaf Avenue in 1926. He also owned several Whittier citrus groves.



LANDMARK NO. 100

1. LOCATION:	5814 Washington Avenue
2. BUILT:	1930
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	Yes
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	3CS
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	Yes
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	3CS
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style. Spanish Colonial Revival is the later of two design movements with intent to define a prototypical regional architectural style inspired by the California's Spanish Colonial and Mexican heritage. Accompanying the rise of eclectic Period Revival styles attributed to architects trained in the tradition of l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, a group of influential French design institutions that emphasized literal representations of European architectural precedents, Spanish Colonial Revival derived inspiration from ornate buildings in Latin American and Mediterranean regions, specifically Spain. Spanish Colonial Revival style is featured prominently throughout Whittier and decorative elements associated with this style continue to influence designs of new buildings in the city.

This residence was home to William H. Hall, as listed in the 1932 Whittier City Directory. Originally from Wisconsin, William was a rancher and insurance agent. He lived with his wife Mattie C. and two daughters, who worked as stenographers in the machine and oil industries.



LANDMARK NO. 101

1. LOCATION:	5821 Washington Avenue
2. BUILT:	1929
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	3CS
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style. Spanish Colonial Revival is the later of two design movements with intent to define a prototypical regional architectural style inspired by the California's Spanish Colonial and Mexican heritage. Accompanying the rise of eclectic Period Revival styles attributed to architects trained in the tradition of l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, a group of influential French design institutions that emphasized literal representations of European architectural precedents, Spanish Colonial Revival derived inspiration from ornate buildings in Latin American and Mediterranean regions, specifically Spain. Spanish Colonial Revival style is featured prominently throughout Whittier and decorative elements associated with this style continue to influence designs of new buildings in the city.

This residence was home to Ralph E. Chase, a rancher, as listed in the 1932 Whittier City Directory. Originally from Illinois, Ralph lived with his wife Gertrude L., who was from Illinois, and two children.



LANDMARK NO. 102

1. LOCATION:	5826 Washington Avenue
2. BUILT:	1922
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Foursquare architectural style, which along with Neoclassical and Shingle, is a common Transitional style in southern California. Transitional styles represent the transition from the Victorian-era styles of the late 1800s to the Craftsman style of the early 1900s and often individual buildings will incorporate less elaborate elements of both styles.

This residence was home to Ray J. Flanders, a rancher and head of the city's Board of Realtors, as listed in the 1926 Whittier City Rivera and Suburban Directory. Originally from Pennsylvania, Ray lived with his wife Clara, who was from New York, and two sons.



LANDMARK NO. 103

1. LOCATION:	6022 Washington Avenue
2. BUILT:	1928
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of American Colonial Revival architectural style, which is part of the larger Colonial Revival movement. Growing out of the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, Colonial Revival refers to the entire rebirth in interest in early American architecture, specifically the English and Dutch architecture along the Atlantic seaboard. The style gained popularity in the 1880s, but continued to be employed through the twentieth century.

This residence was home to Gregg Wallace, as listed in the 1929 Whittier Rivera and Suburban Directory.



LANDMARK NO. 104

1. LOCATION:	6050 Washington Avenue
2. BUILT:	1920
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of American Colonial Revival architectural style, which is part of the larger Colonial Revival movement. Growing out of the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, Colonial Revival refers to the entire rebirth in interest in early American architecture, specifically the English and Dutch architecture along the Atlantic seaboard. The style gained popularity in the 1880s, but continued to be employed through the twentieth century.

This residence was home to A.D. Johnson, a physician, as listed in the 1922 Whittier City and Suburban Directory.



LANDMARK NO. 105

1. LOCATION:	6521 Washington Avenue
2. BUILT:	1907
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant for its unique design featuring elements of Shingle architectural style. Shingle, along with Neoclassical and Foursquare, is a common Transitional style in southern California. Transitional styles represent the transition from the Victorian-era styles of the late 1800s to the Craftsman style of the early 1900s and often individual buildings will incorporate less elaborate elements of both styles.

This residence was home to Roy L. and Mary M. Van Deman, as listed in the 1934 Whittier City Directory. Roy was a teacher.



LANDMARK NO. 106

1. LOCATION:	6522 Washington Avenue
2. BUILT:	1936
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of a duplex featuring Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style. Spanish Colonial Revival is the later of two design movements with intent to define a prototypical regional architectural style inspired by the California's Spanish Colonial and Mexican heritage. Accompanying the rise of eclectic Period Revival styles attributed to architects trained in the tradition of l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, a group of influential French design institutions that emphasized literal representations of European architectural precedents, Spanish Colonial Revival derived inspiration from ornate buildings in Latin American and Mediterranean regions, specifically Spain. Spanish Colonial Revival style is featured prominently throughout Whittier and decorative elements associated with this style continue to influence designs of new buildings in the city.

This residence was home to Reider Mirth, as listed in the 1939 Whittier City and Suburban Directory.



LANDMARK NO. 107

1. LOCATION:	6547 Washington Avenue
2. BUILT:	1895
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of American Colonial Revival architectural style, which is part of the larger Colonial Revival movement. Growing out of the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, Colonial Revival refers to the entire rebirth in interest in early American architecture, specifically the English and Dutch architecture along the Atlantic seaboard. The style gained popularity in the 1880s, but continued to be employed through the twentieth century.

This residence was home to Alphonso Moore, an attorney at Moore & Woods, as listed in the 1922 Whittier City and Suburban Directory. Originally from Iowa, Alphonso lived with his wife Alice, who was from Connecticut.



LANDMARK NO. 108

1. LOCATION:	7032 Washington Avenue
2. BUILT:	1929
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Mission Revival architecture style. At a time when new residents were immigrating in large numbers to Whittier from throughout the United States, increased interest in California history contributed to emergence of the Mission Revival movement, which encompassed restoration of extant buildings from Spanish and Mexican periods of rule, including missions and adobe houses, in addition to development of new buildings with exterior designs loosely referencing these early California buildings.

This building was home to Mrs. Alpha R. Bocks (a teacher), Albert P. Jumper, Willard J. and Louise Kenworthy, Beulah B. Lyle (Mrs. M.E. Smith), Earl and Stella D. Talkington, and Jesse C. and Flo M. Wynkoop, as listed in the 1930-31 Whittier City Directory. Willard J. Kenworthy was a presser at Whittier Laundry. Beulah B. Lyle was a beauty operator. Earl Talkington was an oil worker. Jesse C. Wynkoop was a mechanic.



LANDMARK NO. 109

1. LOCATION:	7332 Whittier Avenue
2. BUILT:	1908
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	None
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
8. CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	None
9. LOCAL DESIGNATION DATE:	July 7, 2015
10. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	F, G, H
11. MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
12. CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness 15-015 (A), CC Reso. 8713

History and Significance

This residence is significant as an excellent example of Folk Victorian architectural style. Dating from the end of the nineteenth century, Victorian-era architecture combines innovative construction techniques, such as balloon framing, manufactured nails, and standardized component parts shipped to the construction site by rail with a romanticized image of the “picturesque.” Resulting houses constructed in this period incorporated asymmetrical plans that related to the interior flow of spaces and flamboyant exterior decoration.

This residence was home to Ralph E. Chase, a rancher and Secretary of the Orchard Dale Water Company in 1920, as listed in the 1920 Whittier City and Suburban Directory. Originally from Illinois, Ralph lived with his wife Gertrude L., who was from Illinois, and son.



HISTORIC DISTRICTS

DISTRICT	Central Park Historic District
BOUNDARIES	The Central Park historic district includes the Northeast quadrant of the Uptown Whittier Specific Plan and the R-4 zoned properties on the east side of Painter Avenue between Hadley Street and Bailey Street.
ARCHITECTURAL STYLES REPRESENTED	The Central Park historic district includes examples of a variety of architectural styles, including: Victorian, Spanish or Mediterranean revival and Craftsman structures.
DESIGNATION DATE	1990
PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	Late 19 th to mid 20 th century
CITY FILE REFERENCES	353.079 (Designation, CC Reso: 7432), Zoning Code Amendment: SP 88-01

The Central Park historic district includes approximately 98 parcels and incorporates three churches, the post office, the Red Cross building at Bailey and Friends and three structures on the Local Official Register of Historic Resources.

Central Park Historic District



This map is for parcel reference only. Structures shown do not necessarily represent contributing resources within the district.

1 inch = 150 feet

DISTRICT

Hadley Greenleaf Historic District

BOUNDARIES

On the east, the centerline of Painter Avenue north of Hadley Street; on the south, the centerline of the alley behind the lots on the north side of Hadley Street between Painter Avenues and Greenleaf Avenue, and the easterly extension of that line to Painter Avenue; on the west, the centerline of the alley between Greenleaf Avenue and Bright Avenue, north of Hadley; on the north, a line extending through the northern lot line of the third lot north of Camilla Street between the centerline of the alley between Greenleaf Avenue and Bright Avenue on the west and the centerline of Painter Avenues on the east.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES REPRESENTED

The Hadley Greenleaf historic district includes examples of a variety of architectural styles, including: Victorian cottages, Spanish or Mediterranean revival and modern structures. However, the predominant style is the Craftsman bungalow.

DESIGNATION DATE

January 9, 1990

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

Approximately 75 years

CITY FILE REFERENCES

353.076 (Designation, CC Ordinance: 2489)
Zoning Code Amendment 88-10

Hadley Greenleaf Historic District



This map is for parcel reference only. Structures shown do not necessarily represent contributing resources within the district.

1 inch = 250 feet

DISTRICT	College Hills Historic District
BOUNDARIES	13620-13630 Bailey Street 7002-7025 Byrn Mawr Way 6710-7039 Hillside Lane 13633 -13794 Philadelphia Street 13713 -13755 Ridge Road 6713-7055 Worsham Drive
HISTORIC CONTEXT	Early hillside engineering and development for a planned residential subdivision.
ARCHITECTURAL STYLES REPRESENTED	The College Hills historic district is made up of a variety of styles, including: Spanish revival, Colonial revival, Mission Revival, Tudor, Provincial revival and California Ranch.
DESIGNATION DATE	May 14, 2002
PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	1923 -1959
CITY FILE REFERENCES	HR02-002 (Designation, CC Reso: 7432) Zoning Code Amendment 09-002

History and Significance

College Hills is the first planned hillside development in the City of Whittier. Mastering the steep slopes, grade changes, and curving hills throughout College Hills represent the earliest large-scale example of hillside development. The layout and design of these homes are unique to homes found in the Whittier hills. Some design solutions are unique and found only in the College Hills community. College Hills was the first large-scale development in the local hills overlooking the City. Many of the properties have a panoramic view of the city and the region extending to Catalina Island. College Hills is particularly representative of a district in that the original tract lot lines are more than ninety-nine percent (99.9%) intact. Throughout the seventy-nine year history of College Hills only one lot has been subdivided and two lots were merged together. College Hills originally appealed to upper-income residents, which is particularly evident during the Depression as thirty-nine (39) homes were completed. College Hills also serves as an intact example of architectural evolution from the 1920's to the recent past.

College Hills was connected with several renowned, important, and local personalities. Honorable Frank G. Swain lived at 6743 Worsham Drive. Judge Swain served as Whittier City Recorder, Whittier Police Judge, a Los Angeles Superior Court Judge, and an Appellate Judge. College Hills was also home to several Whittier College professors including Gustav White who lived at 6722 Worsham Drive. Important members of the regional, national and international economy who called College Hills home include Shelley Martin Stody of the Stody Steel Company who was the original homeowner at 6799 Worsham Drive. Frank and Hannah Nixon, parents of Richard M. Nixon, also lived at 6799 Worsham Drive and operated a prominent gas station, drive-in, and market in the City.

College Hills Historic District



This map is for parcel reference only. Structures shown do not necessarily represent contributing resources within the district.

1 inch = 200 feet

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

College Hills Historic District and the Contributing Resources:

7002 Bryn Mawr Way
7008 Bryn Mawr Way
7014 Bryn Mawr Way
7019 Bryn Mawr Way
7025 Bryn Mawr Way
13705 Glen Ct
13715 Glen Ct
6715 Hillside Ln
6723 Hillside Ln
6733 Hillside Ln
6741 Hillside Ln
6751 Hillside Ln
6759 Hillside Ln
6769 Hillside Ln
6777 Hillside Ln
7005 Hillside Ln
7014 Hillside Ln
7024 Hillside Ln
7039 Hillside Ln
13633 Philadelphia St
13636 Philadelphia St
13639 Philadelphia St
13702 Philadelphia St
13703 Philadelphia St
13706 Philadelphia St
13707 Philadelphia St
13710 Philadelphia St
13713 Philadelphia St
13714 Philadelphia St
13718 Philadelphia St
13719 Philadelphia St
13722 Philadelphia St
13725 Philadelphia St
13726 Philadelphia St
13729 Philadelphia St
13730 Philadelphia St
13733 Philadelphia St
13734 Philadelphia St
13737 Philadelphia St
13738 Philadelphia St
13741 Philadelphia St

13742 Philadelphia St
13746 Philadelphia St
13747 Philadelphia St
13750 Philadelphia St
13751 Philadelphia St
13754 Philadelphia St
13758 Philadelphia St
13759 Philadelphia St
13762 Philadelphia St
13763 Philadelphia St
13765 Philadelphia St
13766 Philadelphia St - Miller's House (M) (City File: HR02-014)
13769 Philadelphia St
13773 Philadelphia St
13779 Philadelphia St
13716 Ridge Rd
13717 Ridge Rd
13720 Ridge Rd
13721 Ridge Rd
13724 Ridge Rd
13725 Ridge Rd
13730 Ridge Rd - (M) (City File: HR03-016)
13734 Ridge Rd
13735 Ridge Rd
13739 Ridge Rd
13742 Ridge Rd - Lafollette House (M) (City File: HR02-020)
13743 Ridge Rd
13747 Ridge Rd
13751 Ridge Rd
13755 Ridge Rd
6713 Worsham Dr
6722 Worsham Dr
6723 Worsham Dr
6735 Worsham Dr
6738 Worsham Dr
6743 Worsham Dr - Swain House (M) (City File: 843.4.49)
6746 Worsham Dr
6753 Worsham Dr
6759 Worsham Dr - (M) (City File: HR06-030, CC Reso: 8069)
6762 Worsham Dr
6767 Worsham Dr
6772 Worsham Dr
6773 Worsham Dr
6779 Worsham Dr

6787 Worsham Dr
6793 Worsham Dr
6799 Worsham Dr - Stooddy House (M) (City File: HR01-010)
6730 Worsham Dr
6722 Worsham Dr
7003 Worsham Dr
7013 Worsham Dr
7021 Worsham Dr
7035 Worsham Dr
7036 Worsham Dr
7045 Worsham Dr
7055 Worsham Dr

Original street lamps

Located on Bryn Mawr Way, Glen Court, Hillside Lane, Philadelphia Street, and Worsham Drive.

Canary Island Pine Trees

(*Pinus Canariensis*) planted along Bryn Mawr Way and Philadelphia Street.

Cement step walkway

Linking Worsham Drive, Hillside Lane, Philadelphia Street, and Ridge Road.

Retaining walls

On said properties located on Bryn Mawr Way, Glen Court, Hillside Lane, Philadelphia Street, and Worsham Drive.

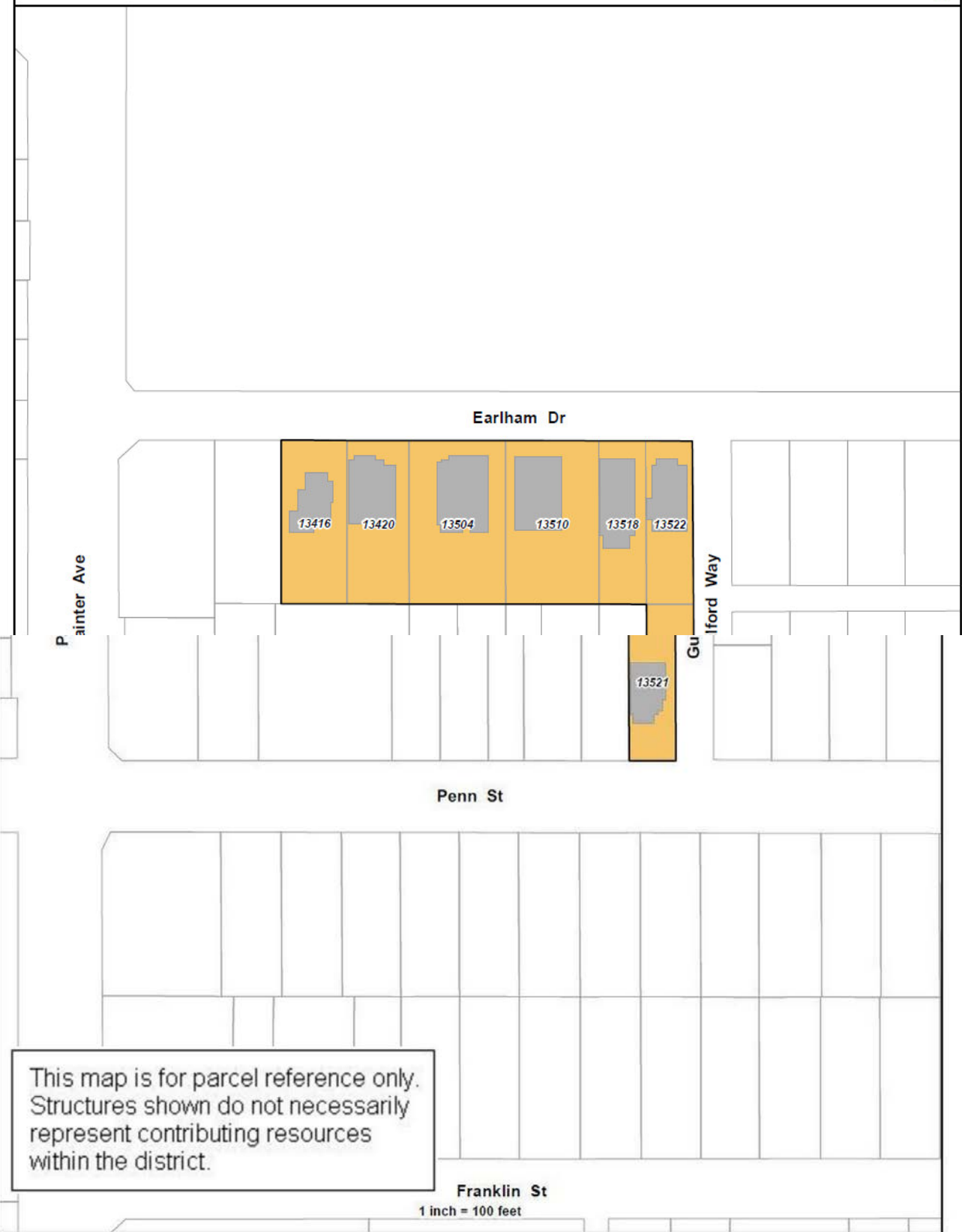
(M) Existing Mills Act Agreement on the property.

DISTRICT	Earlham Historic District
BOUNDARIES	13416 through 13522 Earlham Drive and 13521 Penn Street.
HISTORIC CONTEXT	Whittier College neighborhood developed 1903 through 1940 with properties associated with College administrators and faculty.
ARCHITECTURAL STYLES REPRESENTED	The Earlham Historic District consists of a variety of architectural styles including: Dutch Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Queen Anne.
DESIGNATION DATE	May 12, 2011
PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	1903-1940
CITY FILE REFERENCES	Certificate of Appropriateness 09-020 (Designation, CC Resolution 8365) Zoning Code Amendment 10-004

History and Significance

The existing parcels within the Earlham Historic District were created through a subdivision by J.C. Hiatt known as the *College Villa Tract*. The boundaries of the historic district include portions of the original tract and represent an early Whittier College neighborhood with many existing architectural examples of early 20th century homes, structures and objects from 1903-1940. Many of the homes were also associated with Whittier College administrators and faculty and still reflect their era of development through their physical placement, architectural design, material cladding and method of construction.

Earlham Historic District



BUILDINGS/SITES PREVIOUSLY REMOVED THROUGH DEMOLITION

LOCATION:	11608 Whittier Boulevard (Demolished) Whittier Theater
BUILT:	1929
ARCHITECT:	David S. Bushnell
CONTRACTOR:	E.M. Wheatland
LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA:	N/A
LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	Yes, Unknown Date
CALIF. REGISTER CRITERIA:	3S
LOCALLY DESIGNATED:	December 1986 (Local Register) Deleted from Register November 1991
LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:	A, B, F
MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
RELATED FILE(S):	843.3-2 (Demolition, CC Reso: 5960)

History and Significance

The Whittier Theater was originally built by Warner Brothers just outside the City limits so that the Whittier City Council could not have any influence on the motion pictures shown at the theater. The theater was designed by local architect David S. Bushel and constructed under the supervision of general contractor E.M. Wheatland. The two-story stucco theater was designed in a V-shape with single story shops to each side. The Spanish Renaissance style was utilized for the architecture on the theater. Spanish elements included red tile roofing, tiles along the base of the buildings, wrought iron grill work over the windows, a six story tower element with an open cupola at the top, small balcony opening, and a triple archway used as the entrance to the theater. The structure was considered unique among the surviving theaters of the early 20th century. The outdoor foyer was considered the best Southern California example of its kind besides Grauman's Chinese Theater in Hollywood until it was demolished in 1991. The Mexican village facades that encircled the seating area were indicative of the Spanish Revival trend in California architecture in the 1920s, but were rarely seen in theater interiors. Of particular architectural importance was the atmospheric auditorium, a unique feature found in many motion picture theater of its time. The theater suffered severe damage in the 1987 earthquake and remained in a dilapidated state until its demolition in 1991.

A plaque commemorating the Whittier Theater is located in a pedestrian plaza at the southwest corner of Whittier Boulevard and Gretna Avenue, courtesy of Walgreen's Pharmacy.

BUILDINGS/SITES ELIGIBLE FOR LOCAL DESIGNATION:

NO. 1

LOCATION:	13504 Earlham Drive - Tebbetts-Coffin House
BUILT:	1903
ARCHITECT:	Unknown
CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	N/A
LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
CALIF. REGISTER STATUS:	N/A
LOCALLY DESIGNATED:	Eligible (HRC Resolution 08-010) on July 9, 2008
MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness HR07-050

History and Significance

Earlham Hall is affiliated with two prominent figures of the City, the Reverend. Dr. Charles E. Tebbetts (1854-1929) and Dr. William Vestal Coffin, M.D. (1857-1949).

Born in Muscatine, Iowa in 1854, the Reverend Dr. Charles E. Tebbetts moved from Iowa to California in 1887. A year later, he participated in the formation of the First Friends College in Whittier (the predecessor of modern day Whittier College) in 1888. By 1892, he became a registered pastor of the Friends Churches of both Pasadena and Whittier. In 1900, he became president of Whittier College and also served as the first president of the newly incorporated Whittier College in 1902. A year later (1903), he built the existing residence at 13504 Earlham Drive. Prior to that time, Tebbetts and his family resided in the City of Pasadena. Tebbetts would continue as Whittier College president until 1907, when he resigned to take the position of General Secretary of the Friends Churches of America's foreign missionary board. Between 1912-1913 Tebbetts and his family sold their home at 13504 Earlham Drive to Sarah N. Coffin, wife of Dr. William Vestal Coffin, a founding father of the City of Whittier. Tebbetts continued to live in Whittier and resided at 7701 Painter Avenue at the time of his death in 1929.

Dr. William Vestal Coffin, M.D., was born in Guilford, N.C. in 1857. He moved to Whittier in 1890, following in the footsteps of his immediate family who had already settled in the community. The following year (1891), Coffin played an instrumental role in the founding of the Third Whittier (Friends) Academy (a predecessor of modern day Whittier College). Dr. Coffin later served as one of the original professors of the Third Academy, teaching mathematics and chemistry. In early 1895, he became the Assistant Superintendent of the Whittier State School (now known as the Fred C. Nelles Youth Authority) and served in that capacity well into the 20th Century. In 1897, Dr. Coffin and other prominent leaders in Whittier organized to discuss the incorporation of the "Quaker Colony" (Whittier) into an incorporated City. An election was subsequently held on February 19, 1898, which resulted in Whittier's successful incorporation as a City, with Dr. William V. Coffin, and four other prominent members of the community, selected to serve on the City of Whittier's first *Board of Trustees* (now known as the *City Council*). Shortly thereafter, Coffin resigned from the Whittier Board of Trustees to become a ship's doctor that was chartered to Alaska to participate in the Alaskan Gold Rush. By 1901, Coffin was back in Whittier and resumed his leadership role within the community. Among his many other accolades, Dr. Coffin served as President of Whittier College's Board of Trustees, founder and first President of the Whittier Y.M.C.A. and founding member of the Whittier Board of Trade (now known as the Whittier Chamber of Commerce). On March 12, 1913, Dr. Coffin's wife, Sarah, purchased the property at 13504 Earlham Drive from Whittier College President Rev. Dr. Charles Tebbett. The Coffins resided at the residence until at least 1938 when the property was sold and later donated to Whittier College and christened "*Earlham Hall*." Dr. Coffin later resided with his

wife at 13421 Sunset Drive (in Whittier) at the time of his death in 1949.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY DESIGNATION CRITERIA

- A. The Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. The Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. The 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. The Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in pre-history or history.

CALIF. REGISTER OF HISTORIC RESOURCES ELIGIBILITY DESIGNATION CRITERIA

- 1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
- 2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- 3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction. Or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
- 4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCE STATUS CODES (STATE REGISTER SECTION)

1 Properties Listed in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR)

- 1D Contributor to a district or multiple resource property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
- 1S Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
- ICD Listed in the CR as a contributor to a district or multiple resource property by the SHRC
- 1CS Listed in the CR as an individual property by the SHRC.
- 1CL Automatically listed in the California register – Includes State Historical Landmarks 770 and above and Points of Historical Interest nominated after December 1997 and recommended for listing by the SHRC.

2 Properties Determined Eligible for Listing in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR)

- 2B Determined eligible for NR as an individual property and as a contributor to an eligible district in a federal regulatory process. Listed in the CR.
- 2D Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
- 2D2 Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.
- 2D3 Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by Part I Tax Certification. Listed in the CR.
- 2D4 Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SPHO. Listed in the CR.

- 2S Individual property determined eligible for NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
- 2S2 Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.
- 2S3 Individual property determined eligible for NR by Part I Tax Certification. Listed in the CR.
- 2S4 Individual property determined eligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SPHO. Listed in the CR.

- 2CB Determined eligible for CR as an individual property and as a contributor to an eligible district by the SHRC.
- 2CD Contributor to a district determined eligible for listing in the CR by the SHRC.
- 2CS Individual property determined eligible for listing in the CR by the SHRC.

- 3 Appears Eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through Survey Evaluation**
- 3B Appears eligible for NR both individually and as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.
- 3D Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.
- 3S Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation.

- 3CB Appears eligible for CR both individually and as a contributor to a CR eligible district through a survey evaluation.
- 3CD Appears eligible for CR as a contributor to a CR eligible district through a survey evaluation.
- 3CS Appears eligible for CR as an individual property through survey evaluation.

- 4 Appears Eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through other Evaluation**
- 4CMMaster List – State Owned Properties – PRC §5024.

- 5 Properties Recognized as Historically Significant by Local Government**
- 5D1 Contributor to a district that is listed or designated locally.
- 5D2 Contributor to a district that is eligible for local listing or designation.
- 5D3 Appears to be a contributor to a district that appears eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.

- 5S1 Individual property that is listed or designated locally.
- 5S2 Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation.
- 5S3 Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.

- 5B Locally significant both individually (listed, eligible, or appears eligible) and as a contributor to a district that is locally listed, designated, determined eligible or appears eligible through survey evaluation.

- 6 Not Eligible for Listing or Designation as Specified**
- 6C Determined ineligible for or removed from California Register by SHRC.
- 6J Landmarks or Points of Interest found ineligible for designation by SHRC.
- 6L Determined ineligible for local listing or designation through local government review process; may warrant special consideration in local planning.
- 6T Determined ineligible for NR through Part I Tax Certification process.
- 6U Determined ineligible for NR through Part I Tax Certification process.

- 6W Removed from NR by the Keeper.
 - 6X Determined ineligible for the NR by SHRC or Keeper.
 - 6Y Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for CR or Local Listing.
 - 6Z Found ineligible for NR, CR, or Local designation through survey evaluation.
- 7 Not Evaluated for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) or Needs Reevaluation**
- 7J Received by OHP for evaluation or action by not yet evaluated.
 - 7K Resubmitted to OHP for action by not reevaluated.
 - 7L State Historical Landmarks 1-769 and Points of Historical Interest designated prior to January 1998 – Needs to be reevaluated using current standards.
 - 7M Submitted to OHP but not evaluated – referred to NPS.
 - 7N Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR Status Code 4)
 - 7N1 Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR SC4) – may become eligible for NR w/restoration or when meets other specific conditions.
 - 7R Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey: Not evaluated.
 - 7W Submitted to OHP for action – withdrawn.

CITY OF WHITTIER' S LOCAL OFFICAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC RESOURCES ELIGIBILITY DESIGNATION CRITEIRA

Title 18: Zoning

Division IV: Historic Resources

Article II: Designation of Historic Landmarks and Districts

Chapter 18.84.050: Designation Criteria for Historic Landmarks

A historic resource shall be designated a historic landmark if the council finds that it meets the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources; or meets one or more of the following criteria:

- A. It is particularly representative of a distinct historical period, type, style, region, or way of life;
- B. It is connected with someone renowned, important, or a local personality;
- C. It is connected with a use that was once common, but is now rare;
- D. It represents the work of a master builder, engineer, designer, artist, or architect whose individual genius influenced his age;
- E. It is the site of an important historic event or is associated with events that have made a meaningful contribution to the nation, state, or city;
- F. It exemplifies a particular architectural style;
- G. It exemplifies the best remaining architectural type of a neighborhood;
- H. It embodies elements of outstanding attention to architectural or engineering design, detail, material, or craftsmanship; or
- I. It has a unique location, singular characteristic or is an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the city.

-THE END-