

# CITY OF WHITTIER

## OFFICAL LOCAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

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

*Listed by most recent local designation date*

**LANDMARK BUILDINGS/SITES**

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**LANDMARK NO. 48**

1. LOCATION:	13634 Mar Vista Street – <b>Holton-Haendiges Residence and Barn/Guest House</b>
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. 47

1. LOCATION:	5813 Washington Avenue- (Formerly 637 N. Washington Avenue) <b>Warner-Snyder House</b>
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. 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. 45

1. LOCATION:	13537 Beverly Boulevard- (Formerly 716 E. Luella) <b>Leslie-Myers House</b>
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. 44

1. LOCATION:	7332 College Avenue - <b>McGee House</b>
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. 43**

1. LOCATION:	5810 Bright Avenue - <b>Eason House</b>
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 there home spared few details. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman, and there two daughters, bought the home in 1947. Eastman was chemist for Texaco. In 1967, the Taylor family bought the home.



## LANDMARK NO. 42

1. LOCATION:	5821 Painter Avenue - <b>Coppock House</b>
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. 41

1. LOCATION:	6799 Worsham Drive - <b>Stoody Home</b>
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. 40

1. LOCATION:	6543 Washington Avenue - <b>Thornburgh House</b>
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. 39

1. LOCATION:	13019 Bailey Street - <b>The Monterey Building</b>
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. 38

1. LOCATION:	6056 Friends Avenue - <b>Barr House</b>
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. 37

1. LOCATION:	6743 Worsham Drive - <b>Swain House</b>
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 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> 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. 36

1. LOCATION:	8201 Michigan Avenue (originally 701 S. Michigan Avenue) – <b>Williams House</b>
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. 35

1. LOCATION:	11706 North Circle Drive - <b>S.C. Hookstratten Residence</b>
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. 34

1. LOCATION:	6324 Painter Avenue (originally 328 N. Painter Avenue) <b>Batson House</b>
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. 33

1. LOCATION:	6235 Bright Avenue – <b>Stokes/Sullens House</b>
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. 32

1. LOCATION:	6732 Pickering Avenue - <b>Knupp House</b>
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. 31

1. LOCATION:	6513 Washington Avenue - <b>Osmun House</b>
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. 30

1. LOCATION:	13648 La Cuarta Street – <b>Strawbridge House and 5 Orange Trees</b>
2. BUILT:	1887
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	William Strawbridge
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	Appears Eligible
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
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. 29

1. LOCATION:	6546 Friends Avenue - <b>Sheirdan House</b>
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. 28

1. LOCATION:	6317 Bright Avenue - <b>Seelt House</b>
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. 27**

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. LOCATION:                     | 6318 Washington Avenue - <b>Rios House</b>          |
| 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. 26**

1. LOCATION:	7056 Washington Avenue – <b>St. Matthias Episcopal Church</b>
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. 25

1. LOCATION:	12300 Whittier Boulevard <b>Whittier Paradox Hybrid Walnut Tree</b>
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 and 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. 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. 23

1. LOCATION:	6045 Painter Avenue - <b>Smullins House</b>
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.



**LANMARK NO. 22**

1. LOCATION:	6706 Friends Avenue - <b>Former Whittier Women's Club</b>
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. 21

1. LOCATION:	6754 Greenleaf Avenue - <b>Former Whittier National Trust and Savings Bank</b>
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. 20

1. LOCATION:	7038/7040 Greenleaf Avenue – <b>Former Wardman Theatre</b>
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. 19

1. LOCATION:	12025 Hadley Street - <b>Cool-a-Coo Ice Cream Plant</b>
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. 18

1. LOCATION:	13406 Philadelphia Street – <b>Mendenhall of Whittier College</b>
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. 17

1. LOCATION:	6237 Greenleaf Avenue - <b>Guirado House</b>
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. 16

1. LOCATION:	6523 Bright Avenue - <b>Chase House</b>
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. 15

1. LOCATION:	6537 Washington Avenue- <b>Charles Sutherland House</b>
2. BUILT:	1893
3. ARCHITECT:	None
4. CONTRACTOR:	Barclay Johnson Charles
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	Appears Eligible
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
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. 14**

1. LOCATION:	7758 College Avenue - <b>Simon Murphy House</b>
2. BUILT:	1892
3. ARCHITECT:	Simon Murphy
4. CONTRACTOR:	None
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	Appears Eligible
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
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. 13

1. LOCATION:	8310 Comstock Avenue - <b>Jordan House</b>
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. 12

1. LOCATION:	8600 La Tremolina Lane – <b>Wellesley House</b>
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. 11

1. LOCATION:	11114 Orange Drive – <b>Strong House/Ranchito Del Fuego</b>
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. 10

1. LOCATION:	12327 Whittier Boulevard – <b>Former Citrus Association Packing House</b>
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 one 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. 9

1. LOCATION:	12348 Dorland Street - <b>Dorland House</b>
2. BUILT:	1888
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	Appears Eligible
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
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. 8

1. LOCATION:	13002 Philadelphia Street – <b>Former First National Bank and Bank of America</b>
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. 7

1. LOCATION:	13033 Penn Street - <b>Standard Oil Building</b>
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. 6

1. LOCATION:	13421 Camilla Street - <b>Bailey House</b>
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. 5

1. LOCATION:	13952 Summit Drive - <b>Aubrey Wardman House</b>
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:	Appears Eligible
7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER:	No
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. 4**

1. LOCATION:	14148 Second Street - <b>East Whittier Women’s Club</b>
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. 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: Appears Eligible
- 7. LISTED ON CALIF. REGISTER: No
- 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. 2

1. LOCATION:	6554 Friends Avenue - <b>Johnson-Harrison House</b>
2. BUILT:	1912
3. ARCHITECT:	Unknown
4. CONTRACTOR:	Unknown
5. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	No
6. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:	Determined Eligible
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. 1

1. LOCATION:	7333 Greenleaf Avenue (Formerly 11825 Bailey Street) – <b>Southern Pacific Railroad Depot</b>
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.



## HISTORIC DISTRICTS

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<b>DISTRICT</b>	<b>Central Park Historic District</b>
<b>BOUNDARIES</b>	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.
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLES REPRESENTED</b>	The Central Park historic district includes examples of a variety of architectural styles, including: Victorian, Spanish or Mediterranean revival and Craftsman structures.
<b>DESIGNATION DATE</b>	1990
<b>PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>CITY FILE REFERENCES</b>	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.

Philadelphia St  
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: Z 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



<b>DISTRICT</b>	<b>College Hills Historic District</b>
<b>BOUNDARIES</b>	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
<b>HISTORIC CONTEXT</b>	Early hillside engineering and development for a planned residential subdivision.
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLES REPRESENTED</b>	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.
<b>DESIGNATION DATE</b>	May 14, 2002
<b>PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	1923 -1959
<b>CITY FILE REFERENCES</b>	HR02-002 (Designation, CC Reso: 7432) Zoning Code Amendment: ZCA 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 Stoodly of the Stoodly 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.

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<b>DISTRICT</b>	<b>Earlham Historic District</b>
<b>BOUNDARIES</b>	13416-13522 Earlham Drive 13521 Penn Street
<b>HISTORIC CONTEXT</b>	Whittier College faculty housing.
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLES REPRESENTED</b>	The Earlham historic district is made up of a variety of styles, including: Dutch colonial revival, Craftsman, and Queen Anne/Craftsman.
<b>DESIGNATION DATE</b>	May 11, 2011
<b>PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	1903-1940
<b>CITY FILE REFERENCES</b>	HR09-020 (Designation, CC Reso: 8365) Zoning Code Amendment: ZCA 10-004

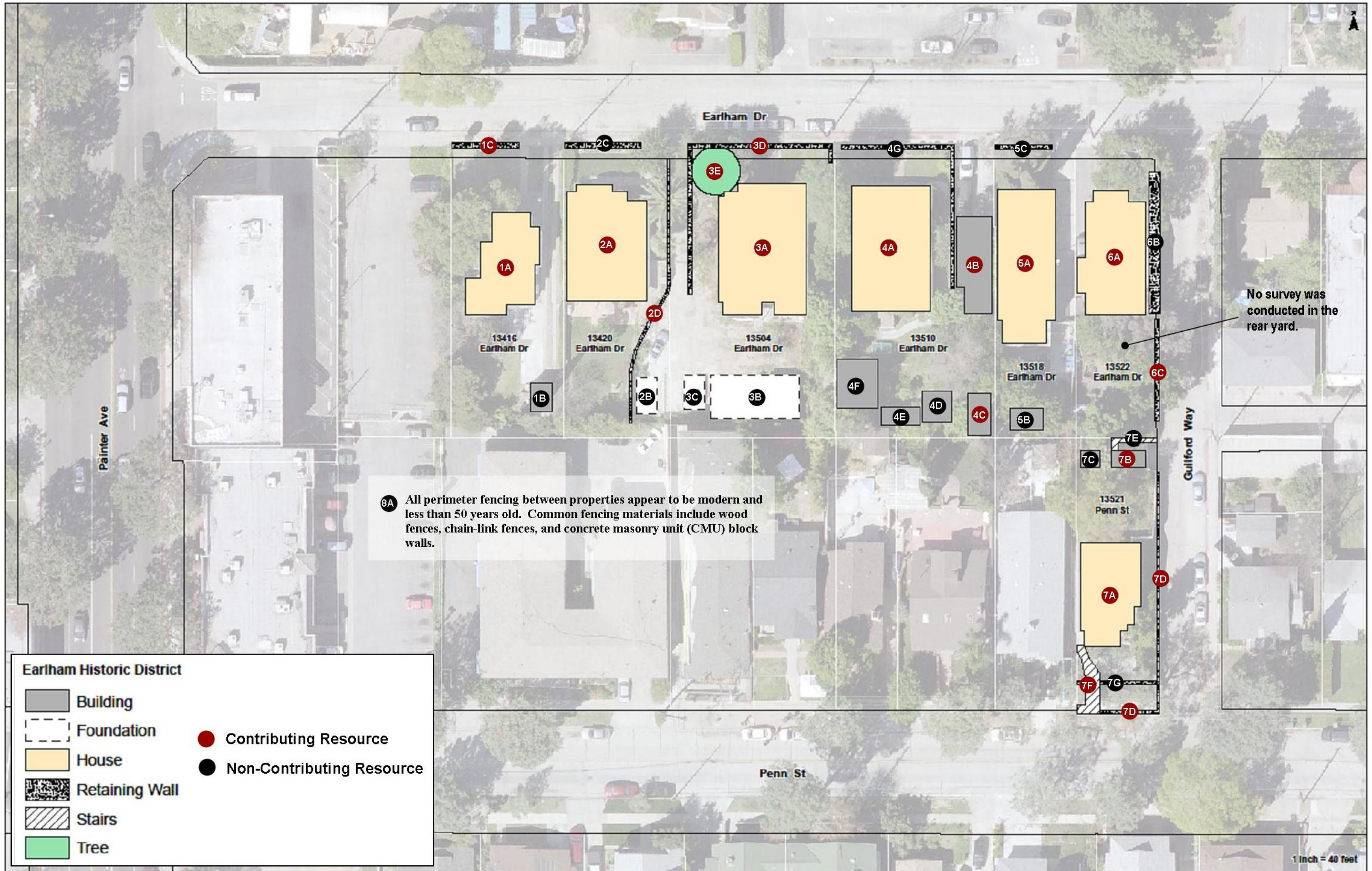
### **History and Significance**

The properties 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 20<sup>th</sup> century homes, structures and objects from 1903-1940 that still reflect their era of development through their physical placement, architectural design, material cladding and method of construction. Many of the homes were also associated with Whittier College administrators and faculty.

The Earlham Historic District was designated by the City of Whittier in 2011. The District includes 7 properties with architectural examples of Dutch Colonial Revival, Craftsman and transitional Victorian to Craftsman style homes, particularly the residence of 13504 Earlham Drive (Tebbetts-Coffin House).

Many of the existing buildings, structures and objects within the boundaries of the historic district still reflect their era of development through their physical placement, architectural design, material cladding and method of construction.





Note: Location of buildings, objects, and features are not meant to be precise or exact. This map is intended for general planning purposes only.



## **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.

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## **BUILDINGS/SITES ELIGIBLE FOR LOCAL DESIGNATION:**

### **NO. 1**

LOCATION:	155505 Whittier Boulevard <b>(California Domestic Water Company Office Building)</b>
BUILT:	1934
ARCHITECT:	Unknown
CONTRACTOR:	C.L. McGinnis (Engineer)
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 07-04) on April 11, 2007
MILLS ACT AGREEMENT:	No
CITY FILE REFERENCES:	Certificate of Appropriateness HR06-036

### **History and Significance**

The California Domestic Water Company (CDWC) office building was constructed in 1934 as part of the CDWC complex (a.k.a., *Pumping Plant and Station No. 3*). It was constructed in the Art Deco style which was still being used during the early 1930s. The building represents a good example of a Depression Era (1929-1941), Art Deco, public utility (water) office building. It retains its overall shape and form, original windows, and most of its modest Art Deco features such as vertical piers and chevron etching along the roof parapet. The metal letters of the company name on the façade, "CALIFORNIA DOMESTIC WATER CO.," may also be original. The front entry retains its original steel and glass door, landing and metal railing. However, the building has been altered. The exterior, including the Art Deco features, have been re-clad with textured stucco at this time.

The California Domestic Water Company (CDWC) office building (headquarters) is connected to the important historic trend of water being continued to be successfully brought into the City of Whittier during the Depression Era (1929-1941). This was accomplished through the expansion/improvement of water service and distribution into eastern Whittier for the benefit of domestic and agricultural uses. Simon J. Murphy is the most significant person with any association to the CDWC. Murphy was responsible for successfully connecting Whittier to water access through the East Whittier Land and Water Company. Without his efforts, Whittier would likely not have prospered and grown into a successful city. George Chaffey, the founder of the City of Ontario and a significant person in Southern California history, purchased the East Whittier Land and Water Company and was indirectly responsible for creating the CDWC. Chaffey, an engineer by trade, improved the city's system and made it more efficient. However, there is no direct connection between this building and these two people. Murphy had already passed away in 1905, and Chaffey was no longer involved by the time this property became CDWC. The first known president of CDWC was Robert W. George in 1920. He was a very wealthy and respected orange rancher in East Whittier.





## **NO. 2**

LOCATION:	13504 Earlham Drive <b>(Earlham Hall/Tebbetts-Coffin House)</b>
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 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

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## **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.

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## **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.

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**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 Historic 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-