

State of California C The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial  
 NRHP Status Code 3CS

DRAFT

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 11

\*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Palace Hotel / Far Western Tavern

P1. Other Identifier: Far Western Tavern

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Santa Barbara County and (P2c, P2e and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Casmalia, Calif. Date 1982; T 10 North; R 35 West;  $\dot{y}$  of     $\dot{y}$  of Sec Unsectioned; Mt. Diablo B.M.

c. Address 895 Guadalupe Street City Guadalupe Zip 93434

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S; 721552 mE 3872450 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate): The building is on a 0.17-acre parcel (APN 115-092-008) at the southwest corner of the intersection of Guadalupe and 9<sup>th</sup> streets within the historic commercial core of the City of Guadalupe.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries).

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PALACE HOTEL/ FAR WESTERN TAVERN BUILDING.**

Character-defining features	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Symmetrical composition</li> <li>• Flat roof</li> <li>• Plaster-clad brick exterior</li> <li>• Two stories with basement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main entry focal point</li> <li>• Recessed entrances</li> <li>• Prominent marquee</li> <li>• Brick hood arches over windows</li> </ul>

The rectangular-shaped two-story building that formerly housed the Palace Hotel, and later the Far Western Tavern, is oriented in an N-S direction with an east façade along Guadalupe Street within the historic commercial district of Guadalupe. The building is constructed of unreinforced brick masonry with a concrete foundation, basement, and a flat roof. The brick exterior walls are clad with plaster, presently painted pink. Fenestration includes brick hood arches over aluminum-framed windows, and a variety of wood and metal doors.

**East Façade**

The east façade retains the same symmetrical composition and some of the original elements as when constructed in 1912. Currently, the first floor of the façade is lined with brick veneer. The building features a recessed central entrance consisting of metal paired doors with clear glass panels, glass sidelights, and topped with a set of transom lights. Above the door is a large, ornate marquee with the word *Tavern* in bold type, flanked by the words *Far Western* in light boxes with a horseshoe at each corner. Two rows of marquee bulbs line the bottom of the sign. The side panels depict *Far Western* in large type. The marquee, which is securely fastened on cables above and reinforced with decorative corbels below, extends out several feet from the building façade. *Continued on page 3.*

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structure, and objects.)



Street, Guadalupe, California (APN 115-092-008). Provenience Group, Inc., Santa Ynez, California. Prepared for the Guadalupe-Nipomo Dune Center, Guadalupe, California.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Façade, facing west.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources

18th  Prehistoric  Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
Guadalupe-Nipomo Dune Center  
1065 Guadalupe Street  
Guadalupe, California 93434

\*P8. Recorded by:  
Provenience Group, Inc.  
1552 N. Refugio Road  
Santa Ynez, CA 93460

\*P9. Date Recorded: December 2017

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Historic building inventory

\*P11. Report Citation:  
Denardo, Carole, and Joshua Severn  
2018 *Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation of the*  
*Palace Hotel/Far Western Tavern Building, 895 Guadalupe*

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  
 Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (list)

State of California C The Resources Agency Primary #  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Palace Hotel \*NRHP Status Code 3CS

Page 2 of 11

B1. Historic Name: Palace Hotel

B2. Common Name: Far Western Tavern (future location of the Guadalupe-Nipomo Dune Center)

B3. Original Use: Hotel B4. Present Use: Storage, Unoccupied \*B5. Architectural

Style: Two-part commercial block with Mission Revival design elements

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Constructed in 1912 (see Continuation Sheet)

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B8. Related Features: The building is within the City of Guadalupe's Historic Commercial Core

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

\*B10. Significance: Theme Commercial Development Area Guadalupe, CA Period of  
 Significance 1912-1958; 1912-1944 Property Type Commercial Applicable Criteria CRHR 1, 2

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Criterion 1: Historic research indicates the Palace Hotel commercial establishment was constructed in 1912, during early twentieth century development of Guadalupe. The hotel served as a mecca for Swiss-Italian immigrants who traveled to Guadalupe to take advantage of the opportunity to own fertile land for dairy farming and crop cultivation. During the first 46 years of operation, the Forni and then Ferrari Swiss-Italian immigrant owners, catered to the Swiss-Italian population of Guadalupe and surrounding area, first by offering a sense of identity and providing lodging for immigrants seeking acreage to set-up their dairy farms and achieve the American dream. Later, the Palace Hotel became an establishment for food and drinks, play bocce ball, discuss farming, community politics, and to develop a close comradery stemming from a shared heritage. Later, as the iconic Far Western Tavern, it became the main reason for people to travel to Guadalupe, because its food and western ambiance attained local, as well as national, recognition. The subject property meets the eligibility standard for the California Register under Criterion 1, and the period of significance is defined as 1912 to 1958, which reflects its association with the early Swiss-American community.

Criterion 2: The building began its life as the Palace Hotel, built for Swiss-Italian immigrant Ercolina Forni and her husband Ernest in 1912. By 1920, Mr. Forni had moved to northern California, leaving his wife to run the Palace Hotel alone. Mrs. Ernest (Ercolina) Forni, was a successful business woman at a time when traditionally, women were economically dependent on their husbands.

Ercolina Forni's biography is featured in Michael James Smith's "History of Santa Barbara, California. From its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time." Volume I, 1927:384-385. Mrs. Forni was one of only three women discussed in the biographical section of the book, compared to biographies for 143 men, including Bernardo Carenini, who had been the hotel bar keep and later Mrs. Forni's partner at the Palace Hotel. Her biography states: "*Among the successful and highly respected women of Guadalupe, Santa Barbara county, stands Mrs. Ernest Forni, who, in partnership with Bernardo Carenini, is conducting the Palace Hotel. She has had wide experience in this business and has exercised sound judgement and mature discrimination in the management of the hotel, which enjoys a well deserved popularity among the best hotels of the county. Later, Mr. Forni left Guadalupe and she devoted herself to the hotel business, at one time conducting two hotels in this city, the Palace Hotel being built in 1912....Mrs. Forni is a lady of forceful personality and marked business ability, has been very successful in the hotel business and is well deserving of the high esteem in which she is uniformly held throughout this community.*" The subject property meets the eligibility standard for the California Register under Criterion 2, and the period of significance is defined as 1912 to 1944, which reflects its association with Ercolina Forni.



(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*B12. References: See continuation sheet 3 B13. Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B14. Evaluator: Carole A. Denardo, M.A.

\*Date of Evaluation: January 2018

(This space reserved for official comments.)

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Palace Hotel / Far Western Tavern

Page 3 of 11

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Palace Hotel / Far Western Tavern

\*Recorded by: C. Denardo \*Date January 2018 X Continuation  Update

\*P3a. Description: *Continued from page 1.*

### East Façade

There are two more recessed entry doors; one at each end of the façade. The dining room entrance features an angled 12-lite diamond top wood door with red glass panes and a crossbuck bottom panel. The entrance to the saloon consists of an angled plain wood door with one window. On the south side of the saloon door is a small fixed window and an *E. Clampus Vitus* brass commemorative plaque. Four evenly spaced aluminum-framed windows with hood arches appear across the second floor. The windows feature a stationary top pane with a 1:1 pane slider below. String courses appear above the first floor and above and below the second-floor windows, and pilasters frame each end of the façade.

### South Elevation

The south elevation borders the south facing parking lot. The east end is windowless and presently displays a painted sign that states "FAR WESTERN TAVERN" and "WHERE THE PAVEMENT ENDS AND THE WEST BEGINS." Below the sign are "The Ladies of Guadalupe" photographic images, which were pasted to the exterior wall in October 2017 as a gesture to honor eight women representing long-term families in Guadalupe. The remainder of the elevation is slightly set back. At least three of the original windows on the first floor have been blocked off and plastered over, and one of the second-floor windows has been boarded-up, although the hood arched window footprint remains intact. Also on the first floor there is a wood door with a small, one light pane and topped with a scalloped awning; west of it is an original wood-frame single-hung window. Air conditioner ducts wrap around the west end of the south elevation and south end of the west elevation. The second-floor fenestration consists of three evenly spaced arched openings inset with aluminum-framed windows with fixed top panes and 1:1 pane sliders below.

### West Elevation

The west elevation (rear) wall is painted brick; it has not been sheathed with plaster. The only two observable features consist of a steel fire-proof door and one arched opening inset with an aluminum-framed window with a fixed top pane and 1:1 pane slider. They are near the center of the wall half way between the first and second floors. A wood exterior staircase provides access from the door to the ground.

### Additions to the West Elevation

The hodge-podge of additions, sheds, mechanical equipment, wood fencing, and miscellany extending behind the west elevation of the building are being discussed here separately. The south and west sides of the roughly rectangular area are several sections of mismatched wood fencing. Directly behind the property and on the south side of the wood staircase, is a concrete block cold storage and dry storage addition, designed by architect York Peterson and constructed in 1963 by V.E. Montgomery. The ventilation system is seated above it and a small shed-roofed shack clad with corrugated metal roofing is attached to the west side. Constructed on the north end of the building's west wall by 1959 are two separate additions, consisting of a brick lavatory exhibiting two small louver windows and two restrooms with a larger 1/1 pane window. A large walk-in freezer with a ribbed metal roof and board-and-batten siding facing 9<sup>th</sup> Street, is present on the west side of the restrooms. A two-stall garage with a gabled roof, sheathed in corrugated metal and featuring a clapboard Western false front, occupies the northwest corner of the fenced area. None of these elements are character-defining features and do not contribute to the historic integrity of the building.

### North Elevation

The east elevation borders 9<sup>th</sup> Street and features six windows and a solid core door on the ground floor and six more windows upstairs. Each of the windows have hood arch accents and are positioned in the same location as when constructed; however, the upper windows have been replaced with aluminum-framed windows with a fixed top pane and 1:1 pane slider below. The identical windows on the west end of the first floor are wood-framed with 1/1 panes. One of the two smaller windows was blocked off and plastered over; the other has a 1:1 pane. Thick cut-out hood arch accents are revealed above each of the first-floor windows. Two original brick pilasters that extend from the base of the wall to the top of a wide string course below the second story windows. Three more pilasters extend to the bottom of the string course. Curiously, one was placed directly in front of one of the windows.

### Building Interior

When the Minetti and Maretti families purchased the Palace Hotel in 1958, the interior contained all the original furniture and fixtures. It was rumored that some of the furnishings, such as the bar, were shipped around the Cape Horn and through the Drake Passage. It is believed that the scenic farm mural over the back bar dates to the Forni tenure (below). Originally, the Palace Hotel had second floor hotel rooms, but during the Far Western Tavern tenure, the interior was drastically remodeled, and the hotel rooms were replaced with card and dance rooms. The Far Western Tavern interior was decorated in "ranch style," complete with Western murals and mementos, mounted steer heads, cowhide curtains, and red velvet wallpaper.

Page 4 of 11

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Palace Hotel / Far Western Tavern

\*Recorded by: C. Denardo \*Date January 2018 X Continuation  Update

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Property Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Palace Hotel \_\_\_\_\_ /Far Western  
 Tavern \_\_\_\_\_



\*B6. Construction History: *Continued from Page 2.*

**Palace Hotel Tenure (1912 -1958)**

When constructed in 1912, the two-story brick building with basement, was designed in the then popular Mission-Revival style, characterized by a symmetrical façade, roof parapet, single hung 1/1 windows with brick hood arches, and decorative brick string courses. The first-floor façade featured pilasters flanking the bar and hotel lobby entrances and windows, topped with multi-paned transom windows. By 1929, the first floor of the hotel façade featured a hotel lobby on the south end, a central main entrance, and a Gentlemen's Fine Goods (G.F.G.) storefront on the north end (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1929). Behind the lobby was the kitchen, and the dining room (not in use) was accessed from the main entrance. There was a small, one-story porch on the west side (rear) of the building and a tin covered vehicle garage occupied the northwest corner of the parcel. A linear one-story tin-clad pergola (bocce ball court) occupied the southwest portion of the lot. The Palace Hotel remained unaltered between 1929 and 1933, except for a store replacing the former hotel office (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1933). As depicted on historic photographs, the brick building was first plastered/painted by the 1930s or 1940s.



1912 The Palace Hotel

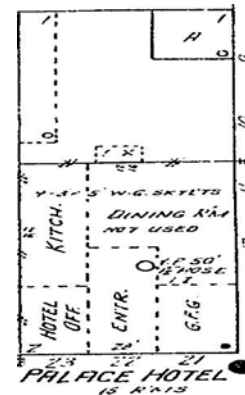


Photo of building in 1912 (left) and floor plan in 1928 (right).



Photo of building in 2018 (left) and floor plan in 2018 (right).

\*Recorded by: C. Denardo \*Date January 2018

Update



State of California C Natural Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary#  
HRI #  
Trinomial

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Palace Hotel /Far Western Tavern

within the vibrant agricultural prosperity. However, beginning in 1926 the community's vitality began to decrease after traffic was rerouted to U.S. Route 101 between Arroyo Grande, Nipomo, and Santa Maria. By 1944, another Swiss-Italian family, Angelo V. and Elvezia Ferrari, became proprietors of the Palace Hotel. With dwindling traffic along State Route 1, the Ferraris tried to create an ambiance that would attract local Swiss-Italians. Modifications to the property during their tenure appear to have been minimal.

### Far Western Tavern Tenure (1958 -2012)

The Minetti and Maretti families, both of Swiss-Italian descent, purchased the property in 1958 and changed the name to the Far Western Tavern. During their tenure, the interior of the building was redecorated in "ranch style," complete with Western murals and mementos, mounted steer heads, cowhide curtains, and red velvet wallpaper. The restaurant featured "Santa Maria style barbeque" and steaks butchered from the owners' cattle ranch.

On October 5, 1986, the property received a bronze plaque by the E Clampus Vitus fraternal organization. As of 1997, the interior contained a bar and dining area in the front; a separate dining room and kitchen in the rear; and a basement below the bar which had been used as an office and stock room. In total, the gross building area encompassed 8,383 sq. ft. A jumble of additions on the west side (rear) of the property, at ground level below a wood stairway, include a large cold storage and food preparation area and dry storage to the south. On the north side of the steps is a lavatory, rest rooms, and a freezer.

The Far Western Tavern, which had been in business for 54 years, finally closed its doors on October 7, 2012. It was purchased by the Guadalupe-Nipomo Dune Center, a non-profit organization who plans to restore the building by following the SOIS for Rehabilitation.



Commemorative Plaque presented in 1982



Far Western Tavern Fire -1971

### Modifications

Local oral histories explain that a fire partially destroyed parts of the property in 1937, but tangible records to corroborate this incident were not located and no building permit records were found prior to 1959. The Minetti and Maretti families (Clarence and Rosalie Minetti with Beverly "Jean" and Richard Maretti) purchased the property in 1958 and opened the Far Western Tavern. Between 1959 and 1986, the owners received several building permits (Table 1). Alterations to the exterior of the building entailed construction of a 538 sq. ft. cold storage building at the rear of the tavern in 1958. In 1963, architect York Peterson designed a 600 sq. ft addition constructed by contractor V.E. Montgomery at the rear of the building. In 1965, the interior of the building was remodeled, which is when the card room, upstairs bar, and dance floor were constructed on the second floor, and the bathrooms were modernized.

On March 13, 1971, a fire damaged much of the building's second floor interior. Although the fire was isolated to the upstairs card room (casino), extensive water damage on the first floor also necessitated rehabilitation. The cost of damage was estimated to be \$50,000 to \$60,000. In 1971, renovations were completed by local contractor, Sunset Builders, who cited work outlined in the permit as "Rehab. fire damaged restaurant and card room."

Page 6 of 11 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Palace Hotel/ Far Western Tavern

\*Recorded by: C. Denardo \*Date January 2018 X Continuation  Update

Exterior alterations at that time included a new roof, replacement windows on the second floor within the original window openings and without resizing, plus removal of the parapet, brick string courses, pilasters, and transom windows on the façade. There is also evidence of window removal on the south elevation. However, in August 2019, during repair work to the Far Western Tavern marquee, some of the plywood cladding on the façade was removed. It revealed some of the metal-framed transom windows with multiple

ribbed glass panes (see photos below) above the former first floor storefronts and doors, as indicated on historic images as early as

State of California C Natural Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary#  
HRI #  
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**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Property Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Palace Hotel /Far Western Tavern

1912 (see historic photo on page 4). It is likely that additional transom windows are concealed behind additional wall cladding on the façade and similarly, presently blocked windows on other elevations may be revealed when the current cladding is removed.



Original metal-framed transom windows with ribbed panes above the façade storefronts and doors after removal of plywood in August 2019.



View of original intact and repairable transom windows above the marquee after plywood removal

**Table 1. Building Permits 1959- 1986**

Date	Modification	Contractor/Architect
2/18/1959	Erect 538 sq. ft building; 10 electrical outlets	Culbertson Construction
11/26/1958	Alterations include new restaurant hood and filter, water heater, and electrical meter	
3/15/1963	600 sq. ft addition and remodel of the kitchen. Plumbing includes two water heaters, 5 traps, and gas pipe outlets; electrical includes 16 outlets	V.E. Montgomery -Contractor York Peterson - Architect
3/11/1965	Interior alterations to restaurant, including 6 new electrical fixtures	Sunset Buildings, Santa Maria
7/6/1965	Footings and rebar; remodel bathrooms	Ralph Means - Contractor
2/5/1970	Alter 3,888 sq. ft 2 <sup>nd</sup> floor of existing building for use as a public card room; includes new ventilation system, two fans, and a furnace	Sunset Builders – Contractor York Peterson - Architect
6/1/1970	New neon sign, 3 ballasts	S.M. Neon - Contractor
6/22/1970	Electrical service	Herrin Electric - Contractor
3/31/1971	Rehabilitate fire damaged restaurant and card room – 7,680 sq. ft	Sunset Builders - Contractor
5/20/1971	Automatic sprinkler system	Cosco Fire Protection - Contractor
5/26/1971	Fire extinguisher system	West Fire Equipment Co.
8/23/1978	Replace existing electrical service	Herrin Electric - Contractor
4/27/1982	Grading permit and construction of a 1,680 sq. ft block retaining wall	James Anderson -Architect
3/5/1986	Replacement of old cold box	Santa Maria Refrigeration - Contractor

Page 7 of 11 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Palace Hotel/ Far Western Tavern

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**California Register Integrity Discussion**

Similar to the National Register, in addition to meeting one or more criteria, a resource must also retain enough of its historic character or appearance to be recognized as a historical resource and express the rationale for its significance. The Integrity is evaluated in regard to retention of location design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

It is possible that historical resources may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but they may still be eligible for listing in the California Register. Although the OHP and NPS guidelines indicate that design, workmanship,

<b>State of California C Natural Resources Agency</b>		Primary#
<b>DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION</b>		HRI #
		Trinomial
<b>CONTINUATION SHEET</b>		
Property Name:	Palace	Hotel /Far Western
Tavern		

allows for more flexibility when determining the integrity of historic buildings. However, resources eligible for listing in the California Register must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance.

This building is recognizable as a historical resource because enough of the essential character-defining historic fabric is intact, and although imperfect, the integrity is adequate to qualify the building for listing in the California Register. Despite the alterations that affect its integrity to National Register standards, the integrity appears to suffice for California Register eligibility under Criteria 1 and 2. The resource retains integrity of location and setting, and to a lesser degree feeling and association. In addition, the building retains much of its original design elements, materials, and workmanship. Despite exterior changes over the course of the past 107 years, the building would be familiar to the original owner. To summarize, the property is recommended eligible for the California Register under Criteria 1 and 2, due to its ability to convey its significance through its contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage and its association with its original owner Ercolina Forni.

**References**

Newspapers

Sally Cappon, "100 years – Santa Maria Style, 1905-2005," *Santa Maria Times*, 2005.  
 Kristina Sewell, "The Far West: What's Next for Guadalupe?" *Santa Maria Sun*, Vol 13, Issue 5, April 10, 2012.  
 "Rosalie Lucille Minetti Obituary," The Santa Barbara News-Press Online Edition, April 23 - April 27, 2015, last modified 2015, accessed November 12, 2017, <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/newspress/obituary.aspx?pid=174701748>.  
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 Santa Maria Times, "Beverly 'Jean' Maretti," *Santa Maria Times*, last modified September 11, 2015, accessed November 18, 2017, [http://santamariatimes.com/lifestyles/announcements/obituaries/beverly-jean-maretti/article\\_f50fc89c-41b7-5700-97b6-08fa9480e5eb.html](http://santamariatimes.com/lifestyles/announcements/obituaries/beverly-jean-maretti/article_f50fc89c-41b7-5700-97b6-08fa9480e5eb.html)  
 Shirley Contreras, "Santa Maria Valley Timeline," *Santa Maria Times*, November 28, 2010, last modified 2010, accessed November 12, 2017, [http://santamariatimes.com/lifestyles/columnist/shirley\\_contreras/santa-maria-valley-timeline/article\\_86b5a026-fa85-11df-ba0b-001cc4c002e0.html](http://santamariatimes.com/lifestyles/columnist/shirley_contreras/santa-maria-valley-timeline/article_86b5a026-fa85-11df-ba0b-001cc4c002e0.html)

Maps and Aerial Photographs

Map of Casmlia and Guadalupe Ranchos, Santa Barbara County, California. Surveyed by L.M. Post, 1923.  
 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1898.  
 United States Geological Survey (USGS) Topographic Quadrangle Guadalupe, California, 30-minute series, 1905, 1942.  
 United States Geological Survey (USGS) Topographic Quadrangle Guadalupe, California, 7.5-minute series, 1959, 1974.

Internet Sources

"Guadalupe City, California," *United States Census Bureau*, last modified July 2016, accessed November 06, 2017. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/guadalupecitycalifornia/PST045216>  
 Chris Clark, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo. *City of Guadalupe: General Plan Update and Background Report*. 2014 (Spring): HP19. <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.980.2260&rep=rep1&type=pdf>  
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 Far Western Tavern Press Kit 2013, "The Story of the Far Western Tavern," Far Western Tavern, last modified 2013, accessed November 18, 2017, <http://www.farwesterntavern.com/wp-content/uploads/FWT-Press-Kit-2013.pdf>  
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Page 8 of 11 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Palace Hotel/ Far Western Tavern

\*Recorded by: C. Denardo \*Date January 2018 X Continuation  Update

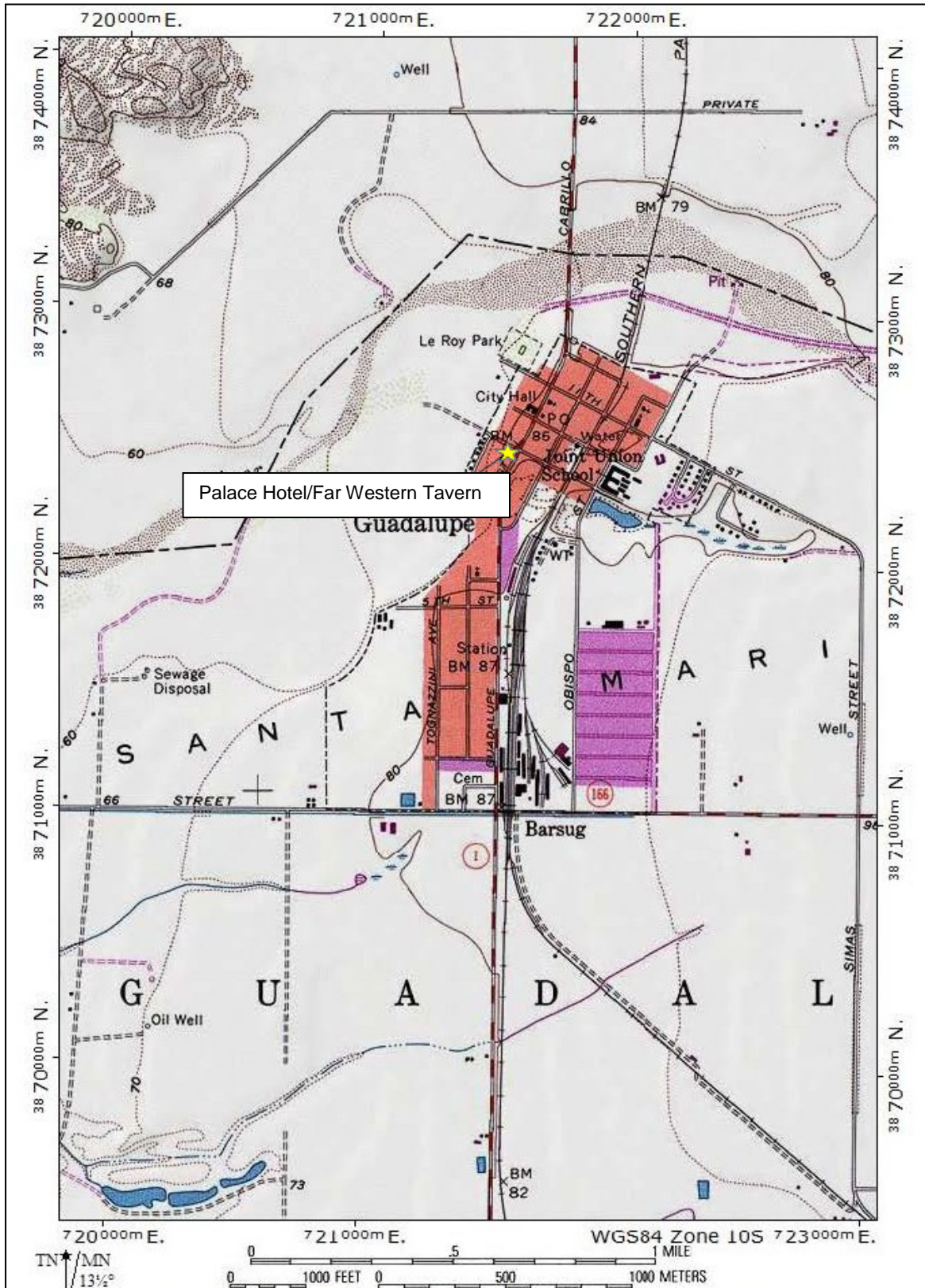
Official Documents

Assessor Record for 865 Guadalupe Street, dated 5/16/1997.  
 California Death Index, Santa Barbara County, 1905-1939  
 California Wills and Probate Records, Ercolina Forni, dated June 20, 1924  
 California Wills and Probate Records, Bernardo Carenini, dated June 7, 1934.  
 Find A Grave, Obituaries for Angelo V Ferrari and Elvezia Ferrari.

Telephone Directories

Santa Maria Telephone Directory, Guadalupe, 1946-1947.  
 Santa Maria Telephone Directory, Guadalupe, 1961, 1962.  
 California Voter Registration, Guadalupe Precinct, 1920-1928, 1928-1938; Salinas Classified City Directory, 1937.







SKETCH MAP

Decimal degree coordinates: 34.970311, 120.573204; Building area: 3810 sq ft (354 sq m)  
See Page 11 for a description of photograph numbers indicated on the sketch map below.



State of California C Natural Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PHOTOGRAPH RECORD**

Primary#

HRI#

Trinomial

Page 11 of 11

Project Name: Palace Hotel/ Far Western Tavern

Year 2018

Camera Format: \_\_\_\_\_ Lens Size: \_\_\_\_\_ Film

Type and Speed: \_\_\_\_\_ **Negatives Kept at:** Provenience Group

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward
12	06	2017	CA Santa Barbara Far Western Tavern_0001	Far Western Tavern building - east façade and north elevation.	SW
			CA Santa Barbara Far Western Tavern_0002	East façade of the Far Western Tavern building.	W
			CA Santa Barbara Far Western Tavern_0003	East façade and south elevation of the Far Western Tavern building,	NW
			CA Santa Barbara Far Western Tavern_0004	East end of the Far Western Tavern building depicting the "Ladies of Guadalupe" mural.	N
			CA Santa Barbara Far Western Tavern_0005	South elevation of the Far Western Tavern building, facing northwest.	NW
			CA Santa Barbara Far Western Tavern_0006	South elevation of the Far Western Tavern building, showing blocked off window on the second floor, modifications to the upper portion of the wall, and evidence of former windows on the first floor.	N
			CA Santa Barbara Far Western Tavern_0010	North elevation of the Far Western Tavern building. The two-car garage, with a western false front is on the west side.	E
			CA Santa Barbara Far Western Tavern_0011	West end of the north elevation showing Western false front garage.	SW
			CA Santa Barbara Far Western Tavern_0012	West end of the north elevation of the Far Western Tavern building, showing three separate additions to the back of the building, and second floor staircase.	S
			CA Santa Barbara Far Western Tavern_0013	North elevation of the Far Western Tavern building, showing a pilaster placed in front of one of the windows.	SE
			CA Santa Barbara Far Western Tavern_0014	Close-up of a pilaster placed in front of one of the windows.	S
			CA Santa Barbara Far Western Tavern_0015	East end of the north elevation of the Far Western Tavern building, showing a blocked off window, facing south.	S
			CA Santa Barbara Far Western Tavern_0022	Overview of west side of building; the cold storage room is in the foreground.	E
CA Santa Barbara Far Western Tavern_0024	Entrance to dining room and bar on the south side of the building. Note: cowhide on door.	N			
08	06	2019	CA Santa Barbara Far Western Tavern_0045	Original metal-framed transom windows with ribbed panes above the façade storefronts and doors discovered after removal of plywood in August 2019.	W
			CA Santa Barbara Far Western Tavern_0046	View of original intact and repairable transom windows above the marquee after plywood removal.	Down