

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Air Base Laundry

Other names/site number: Tied House Restaurant

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_



(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

## 2. Location

Street & number: 954 Villa Street

City or town: Mountain View State: CA County: Santa Clara

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this \_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide \_\_\_ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D

<p>_____  <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____  <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	

<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____  <b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____  <b>Title :</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></span></p>	

Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce – business, laundry

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce: Restaurant

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

20<sup>th</sup> Century Revival: Spanish Revival

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Reinforced concrete and concrete block

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The building at 954 Villa Street, the former Air Base Laundry, now the Tied House Restaurant, is a one-story, reinforced concrete, commercial building executed in the Spanish Revival or Spanish Eclectic style. The building is situated in downtown Mountain View, California in an area that was historically residential, but that has transitioned over time to more commercial uses, and is adjacent to Castro Street, which was historically the primary commercial street or "Main Street" in Mountain View. It is located within one of the earliest subdivisions in Mountain View. The building sits on a rectangular, 75 x 100-foot sized, parcel with the front elevation facing south along the northerly line of Villa Street. Rectangular in plan with a gable roof and an inset roof monitor over the tall interior, formerly light industrial space, the red tile parapet, decorative cornice, and arched entry at the Villa Street facade give the building its Spanish character. The building retains all seven aspects of integrity.

Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

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## Narrative Description

### EXTERIOR

Constructed in 1931, this one-story, reinforced concrete, Spanish Revival, commercial building is rectangular in plan with a gabled parapet sheathed in red roofing tiles. The board forms of the original concrete construction are visible at the east and west elevations. The front, Villa Street, façade has a rough troweled finish. The building is painted white with red trim. There is centrally-placed, glazed roof monitor behind a tall front gabled parapet. The remainder of the roof is flat. The asymmetrical Villa Street, or south elevation, includes an arched entry flanked on each side by a large, multi-paned industrial style windows at the lower portion. These large, divided light windows are not original, but are located in the openings where there were historically two, large, plate glass windows. These original character of the windows is shown in an early newspaper sketch of the building. The eastern-most of these two windows is wider than its western counterpart; however, they are the same height. The upper component of the front façade includes a series of original, deeply-recessed, steel sash, casement windows with textured glazing. There is a Spanish Colonial revival inspired decorative cornice that includes recessed arches supported on stacked brackets, that also has a somewhat Medieval character. The cornice is capped by a tall, gabled parapet sheathed in red roofing tiles that conceals the larger roof behind. For many years there were two street trees along Villa Street in front of this building. However, the westernmost tree was recently removed.

The east elevation is accessed via a wood gate and is not highly visible from the street, as it is obscured by a tall fence or trellis covered in vegetation. However, the side elevations have multi-light industrial sash windows. This area at the east side, between the building and the trellis, forms an outdoor area for restaurant seating. The west elevation abuts an adjacent building and is not visible. The rear, or north elevation, includes a series of small additions and an outdoor room with a canvas tented roof. There are beer barrels stored at the rear as well. A secondary, rear entry has modern landscape pavers and planting beds and is accessed via a handicap ramp with metal railings. A small addition at the rear is constructed of concrete masonry units.

### INTERIOR

Originally, a large, open industrial space with a double-height interior and operable roof monitor for ventilation and light, the building remains a fairly open floor plan at the interior. The interior walls are concrete and show the original board forms, similar to the exterior east and west elevations. The interior has an exposed roof structure of metal trusses and a modern inserted HVAC system with round ducting. There are also industrial sash windows at the clerestory that correspond to the roof monitor.

Restaurant seating consists of built in booths along the east and west elevations and movable tables and chairs toward the center. The kitchen and storage areas are located toward the rear of the structure. In plan, this was likely a storage area for the laundry, but has been reconfigured for modern restaurant use.

Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1931

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Builder: Lindholm, Carl & Company

\_\_\_\_\_

Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The building at 954 Villa Street in Mountain View, California is significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion C in the area of architecture at the local level of significance as an excellent example of its type and style. The small-scale, Spanish Revival style commercial building, is located in downtown Mountain View's commercial center. Built during a period of expansion in Mountain View directly related to the establishment of the nearby Air Base Sunnyvale (now Moffett Field), the building, historically known as the Air Base Laundry, reflects the fervor over the selection, planning and development of Air Base Sunnyvale, including the selected style of architecture for the base's first buildings, Spanish Revival. The period of significance for the property is 1931, its date of construction, which also falls within the time frame that the Spanish Revival style was immensely popular in California, from 1915 into the 1930s.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

#### **BUILDING HISTORY**

The building at 954 Villa Street was built as the Air Base Laundry, completed in July 1931. The *Mountain View Register-Leader* reported on July 31, 1931 that the business was owned and operated by George Lacoste and Company, and the building was constructed by builder Carl Lindholm.<sup>1</sup> A sketch appearing in this same article shows the building, much as it is today.<sup>2</sup> The article was headlined: "A New Enterprise for Mountain View: The New Air Base Laundry Ready for Work."<sup>3</sup>

The building's architecture and construction were most likely influenced by the early planning efforts of the Air Base Sunnyvale (now Moffett Field), to the east of downtown Mountain View. Built specifically to support a growing fleet of large-scale dirigibles, the early development of Air Base Sunnyvale proceeded in two primary areas: a residential and administrative district built in the Spanish Revival style, and an area to support flight activity, including several uniquely designed, and highly industrial in character, hangars to house the dirigibles. As early as October 1929, the *San Francisco Chronicle* reported in an article headlined: "Counties Unite in Fight for Dirigible Base: Bay Area Interests All Back Sunnyvale as Government Site," the results of lobbying efforts with regard to a new base. The article chronicled the race to beat San Diego interests in securing the much sought after base.<sup>4</sup> The editorial page of the *San Francisco Chronicle* on February 13, 1931 screamed: "the Chronicle Headed this Victorious Fight to Bring Navy's Pacific Dirigible Base to San Francisco Bay." Continuing, the article declared: "the President's signature on the Free bill has put the final stamp on the order to set up the base a

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<sup>1</sup> *Mountain View Register-Leader*. "A New Enterprise for Mountain View: The New Air Base Laundry Ready for Work." July 31, 1931.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*. "Counties Unite in Fight for Dirigible Base: Bay Area Interests All Back Sunnyvale as Government Site." October 8, 1929, Page 9, Col 1.



Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

Sunnyvale.” This declaration by the *Chronicle* was followed by images of numerous past articles about securing the base for the Bay Area.<sup>5</sup> Arthur Monroe Free, a Congressman from San Jose, and who lived briefly in the house at 938 Villa Street (from about 1909 to 1918), adjacent to the Air Base Laundry building, was the co-author of the Congressional Bill ensuring the base would come to Sunnyvale.<sup>6</sup>

Construction began at Air Base Sunnyvale shortly after lands were formally acquired in 1931; however, planning efforts were underway earlier and were detailed in news articles. In both 1929 and 1930 there were over 100 articles in the *San Francisco Chronicle* about the acquisition of the site and early development planning for the Air Base.<sup>7</sup> The original name of this former laundry building in downtown Mountain View clearly reflects the anticipation of the impact of the new Air Base within the local business community. As Air Base Sunnyvale developed between 1931 and 1935 there were immediate results on the local economy. New businesses cropped up in both Sunnyvale and Mountain View to support base operations and to provide additional services to those individuals who constructed the complex and who were eventually stationed on the base. The Air Base Laundry catered to both the servicemen stationed at the base, as well as locals who were working to build the base.

Mountain View’s “main street” developed as Castro Street after the establishment of train service between San Francisco and San Jose in 1864 spurred growth. The Villa Lands subdivision, a six block extension of Mountain View, including the subject parcel, was platted soon after in March 1865. Castro Street formed the eastern boundary and the rail tracks the north boundary of Villa Lands. These parcels developed over time as a mix of commercial and residential properties. A number of canning as well as fruit and vegetable processing plants also occupied this area of Mountain View.<sup>8</sup> In fact, when the Air Base Laundry opened in 1931 these businesses and their employees were also likely customers of the laundry.

The building was occupied by the Air Base Laundry from 1931 to 1935 when the business was sold to Walter Doust, who renamed it the Band Box Laundry and Dry Cleaning Company.<sup>9</sup> By 1938, Band Box closed due to financial difficulties, and Ray Wright took over delivery and collection of laundry through St. Clair Laundry.<sup>10</sup> Later that year, Band Box was purchased by Dan Harris, who changed the business name to the Fremont Laundry.<sup>11</sup> A few weeks later an advertisement noting “employing home folks,” and “catering to home folks,” appeared in the *Mountain View Register Leader*.<sup>12</sup> The 1942 Polk’s City Directory for San Jose and Santa Clara County lists Daniel Harris’ Laundry at 954 Villa Street, Mountain View.<sup>13</sup> The 1943 Sanborn Map

<sup>5</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*. “Chronicle Headed this Victorious Fight to Bring Navy’s Pacific Dirigible Base to San Francisco Bay.” February 13, 1931.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Search of San Francisco Chronicle articles on ProQuest through San Francisco Public Library databases.

<sup>8</sup> General background on the history of Mountain View is summarized from the following sources: Mary Jo Ignoffo, *Milestones: A History of Mountain View, California*. Cupertino, CA: California History Center & Foundation, 2002; Nicholas Perry, *Mountain View: Then and Now*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Press, 2012; Mildred Winters, *Old Mountain View: 1850-1880*. Mountain View Pioneer and Historical Association, 1977.

<sup>9</sup> *Mountain View Register-Leader*. December 27, 1935.

<sup>10</sup> *Mountain View Register-Leader*. June 13, 1938

<sup>11</sup> *Mountain View Register-Leader*. December 8, 1938.

<sup>12</sup> *Mountain View Register-Leader*.

<sup>13</sup> Polk’s San Jose and Santa Clara City Directory, 1942.

Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

illustrated the building, and it was noted as being occupied by the Fremont Laundry.<sup>14</sup> In April 1946, Harry Lerman and Albert Victor purchased the business from Dan Harris.<sup>15</sup> In 1948, the Fremont Laundry was purchased by Herman Austen.<sup>16</sup> The 1954 San Jose and Santa Clara County City Directory identified the Fremont Laundry and Cleaners in the building on Villa Street.<sup>17</sup> In 1962, the *Mountain View Herald* announced that proprietor Austen would open a new laundry next door at 990 Villa Street.<sup>18</sup> The 1965-66 City Directory indicates that the building at 954 Villa Street was vacant, reflecting the 1962 announcement. By the 1968 City Directory, the building was occupied by Meyer Electric Warehouse. In 1978, the Lighting Station, lighting décor, occupied the building.<sup>19</sup> In 1988, a *Peninsula Times Tribune* article announced that the Tied House restaurant would renovate and occupy the building.<sup>20</sup> The building has remained the Tied House restaurant since 1988.

### CRITERION C: DESIGN, AREA OF ARCHITECTURE, EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF SPANISH REVIVAL ARCHITECTURE IN MOUNTAIN VIEW

The Air Base Laundry building was constructed in the Spanish Revival style, commonly used along California's small-scale, "Main Street" and commercial centers from 1915 into the 1930s. The style became hugely popular in California after the 1915 San Diego California Pacific International Exposition. This exposition, or "World's Fair," specifically celebrated the opening of the Panama Canal to shipping traffic. San Diego, the first United States port of call on the Pacific Coast, planned, and built an elaborate fair grounds. The chief designer for the event embraced Spanish or Mediterranean styles of architecture for the San Diego fair. This was a departure from the cold, formal Renaissance and Neoclassical architecture previously used to create many Exposition grounds, such as the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Instead, the San Diego exposition was envisioned as a fairytale city with a festive, Mediterranean and distinctive Spanish flavor. Within just a few years, the design influence of the San Diego Fair was felt across California. As the state's population exploded in the 1920s, its small towns expanded, and both residential and commercial building designers took up the Spanish Colonial, Mission and Mediterranean Revival styles with much enthusiasm and with a great debt to the San Diego fair.<sup>21</sup> The style was applied to dwellings, but also to civic buildings, libraries, train stations, and all manner of small and large-scale commercial buildings. The style was adapted to California's growing United States military presence and was employed at several important military installations in both southern and northern California.

As Bonnie Bamberg demonstrated in her National Register nomination for Moffett Field, several military installations in San Diego, constructed after the 1915 Exposition, adopted the Spanish Revival architecture to the military campus buildings.<sup>22</sup> Similarly, some of the first buildings on the Air Base Sunnyvale's campus, along what became known as Shenandoah Plaza, reflected

<sup>14</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map Mountain View, 1943, Sheet, 5.

<sup>15</sup> *Mountain View Register-Leader*. April 25, 1946.

<sup>16</sup> *Mountain View Register-Leader*. March 3, 1948.

<sup>17</sup> Polk's San Jose and Santa Clara City Directory, 1954.

<sup>18</sup> *Mountain View Herald*.

<sup>19</sup> Polk's San Jose and Santa Clara City Directories, various years.

<sup>20</sup> *Peninsula Times Tribune*.

<sup>21</sup> Karen J. Weitze, *California's Mission Revival*. Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, 1984.

<sup>22</sup> Bonnie Bamberg, United States Naval Air Station Sunnyvale (Moffett Field), California Historic District National Register Nomination. November 9, 1991. Listed on National Register February 24, 1994.

Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

a formal Spanish Revival architecture, including the officer's quarters and administrative buildings. These buildings were being planned as Mountain View's Air Base Laundry was opening. The local newspapers covered the planning of Air Base Sunnyvale extensively. The commercial building at 954 Villa Street is a particularly good example of the influence of the San Diego Exposition and the early planning for Air Base Sunnyvale on local commercial architecture in Mountain View. This is evidenced by the fact that in that same year, 1931, two other important Spanish Revival style buildings appeared in downtown Mountain View, but they were not commercial buildings. First, the Masonic Temple at 890 Church Street, was built by the same builder Carl Lindholm & Sons, and was designed by architect Alexander Cantin. Additionally, also in the downtown and built in 1931, is the mortuary building at 799 Castro Street. A third building, constructed in 1929, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, at 582 Hope Street, is also heavily influenced by the Spanish Revival style.<sup>23</sup>

A review of the *Downtown Mountain View Precise Plan Historic Resource Survey* identifies only two other commercial buildings with Spanish Revival influences. First, the Swall Building, originally constructed in 1904, at 275-277 Castro Street, was heavily remodeled in the 1930s to reflect the popularity of the Spanish Revival. However, this building's only remaining feature of the style is a red-tiled parapet; the facade has been subsequently remodeled at the storefront and second story. Further, the building at 655 Castro Street, constructed in 1930, is also Spanish Revival in style. This is a courtyard style commercial structure with shops along the front and courtyard elevations and a two-story element behind, with several apartments. An early example of mixed-use, this complex has a much more residential character to its architecture.<sup>24</sup>

There are other Mission Revival style commercial buildings in downtown Mountain View, particularly the Ames (169-175 Castro Street) and Rodgers (142-156 Castro Street) Buildings, both with the scalloped parapet so popular in the buildings that emulated California's Mission churches.<sup>25</sup> A third building, the Juvian Building (194-198 Castro Street; 1913) has been heavily rebuilt and altered at first floor. However, the Mission Revival style has a different history, and developed and grew in popularity earlier between 1890 and 1910, becoming even more admired after the expansion of the Mission Inn Riverside in 1903.

Based on this review of similarly styled, commercial and other, buildings in downtown Mountain View, the Air Base Laundry at 954 Villa Street is Mountain View's strongest example of commercial architecture executed in the Spanish Revival style. It reflects the growing popularity of the style as originally influenced by the San Diego Exposition in 1915, then further influenced by the more regional development of Air Base Sunnyvale.

The key features of the small-scale, commercial building at 954 Villa Street that convey its Spanish Revival influences are the stuccoed finish at the front façade, the red tile parapet, the arches and brackets below the parapet, the arched entryway and the symmetrically-placed, deeply recessed windows across the façade. The building embodies a particular type and style, small-scale commercial Spanish Revival, as executed at the local level, influenced by the broader architectural trends of the day

<sup>23</sup> Carey & Company. *Downtown Mountain View Precise Plan Areas A – J Historic Resources Survey*, 2003.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

**PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1931**

The period of significance for the property is 1931, its date of construction, which also falls within the time frame that the Spanish Revival style was immensely popular in California, from 1915 into the 1930s.

**EVALUATION OF INTEGRITY**

Overall, this house has a good degree of integrity within all seven aspects.

***Location***

The building is located on its original parcel and has not been moved.

***Design***

While this former laundry building has been converted to another commercial use, a restaurant, the alterations required have not impacted the original character-defining design features of the main Villa Street-facing elevation. The building still conveys its strong Spanish Revival influences from its original design. This is evidenced in comparing early images of the building to its present features. The interior has been somewhat modified to accommodate a new commercial use. This has not impacted the exterior design. The overall primary façade design remains unchanged and it retains integrity of design.

***Setting***

This building has impaired integrity of setting as there have been a number of very large-scale, modern intrusions in the immediate vicinity. The nearby railroad tracks and the commercial downtown of Mountain View along Castro Street remain a key component of its setting.

***Materials / Workmanship***

Aside from the interior renovations to the building discussed under the aspect of design, the building retains integrity of materials and workmanship, especially at the exterior where the key Spanish Revival features such as the red tiles and coved arches remain intact. While the large, industrial sash windows at the front elevation are not original, they sit in the original location of large, plate glass windows.

***Feeling***

The overall historical feeling of the building is retained. While it has been converted to a different commercial use, it retains a strong feeling of a 1930s small-scale, commercial building in within downtown Mountain View.

***Association***

The building has a strong association with the early development of the nearby Air Base Sunnyvale and its original features and Spanish revival architecture reflect this association.

Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

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**Maps**

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Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

**Air Base Laundry - Tied House**

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*Naval Air Station Moffett Field, California: From Lighter-than-Air to Faster-than-Sound, 1933-1958*. Silver Anniversary.

Newspaper articles as cited in text.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: Mountain View Public Library – History Center

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** .25 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: N37.394686

Longitude: W122.082870

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property boundary corresponds to the single Santa Clara County assessor's parcel on which the building sits. The lot measures 75' x 150' with the front or south face measuring 75 feet across. The property or lot description with the Santa Clara County Assessor reads:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Villa Street, distant easterly thereon 75 feet from the point of intersection of the easterly line of Franklin Street with the said northerly line of Villa Street; thence northerly and parallel to the said easterly line of Franklin Street 150 feet to a point; thence at right angles easterly and parallel to the said northerly line of Villa Street 75 feet to a point; thence at right angles southerly and parallel to the easterly line of Franklin Street 150 feet to the said northerly line of Villa Street; thence at right angles westerly and along the said northerly line of Villa Street 75 feet to the point of beginning.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property boundary corresponds to the single Santa Clara County assessor's parcel on which the building sits.



Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Jean McCloskey  
organization: Livable Mountain View  
street & number: 575 Oak Street  
city or town: Mountain View state: CA zip code: 94041  
e-mail jean\_mccloskey@tenacityu.com  
telephone: 650-302-2834  
date: October 2018

Additional information, research and guidance provided by  
Bridget Maley, architecture + history, llc bridget@architecture-history.com 415 760 4318.

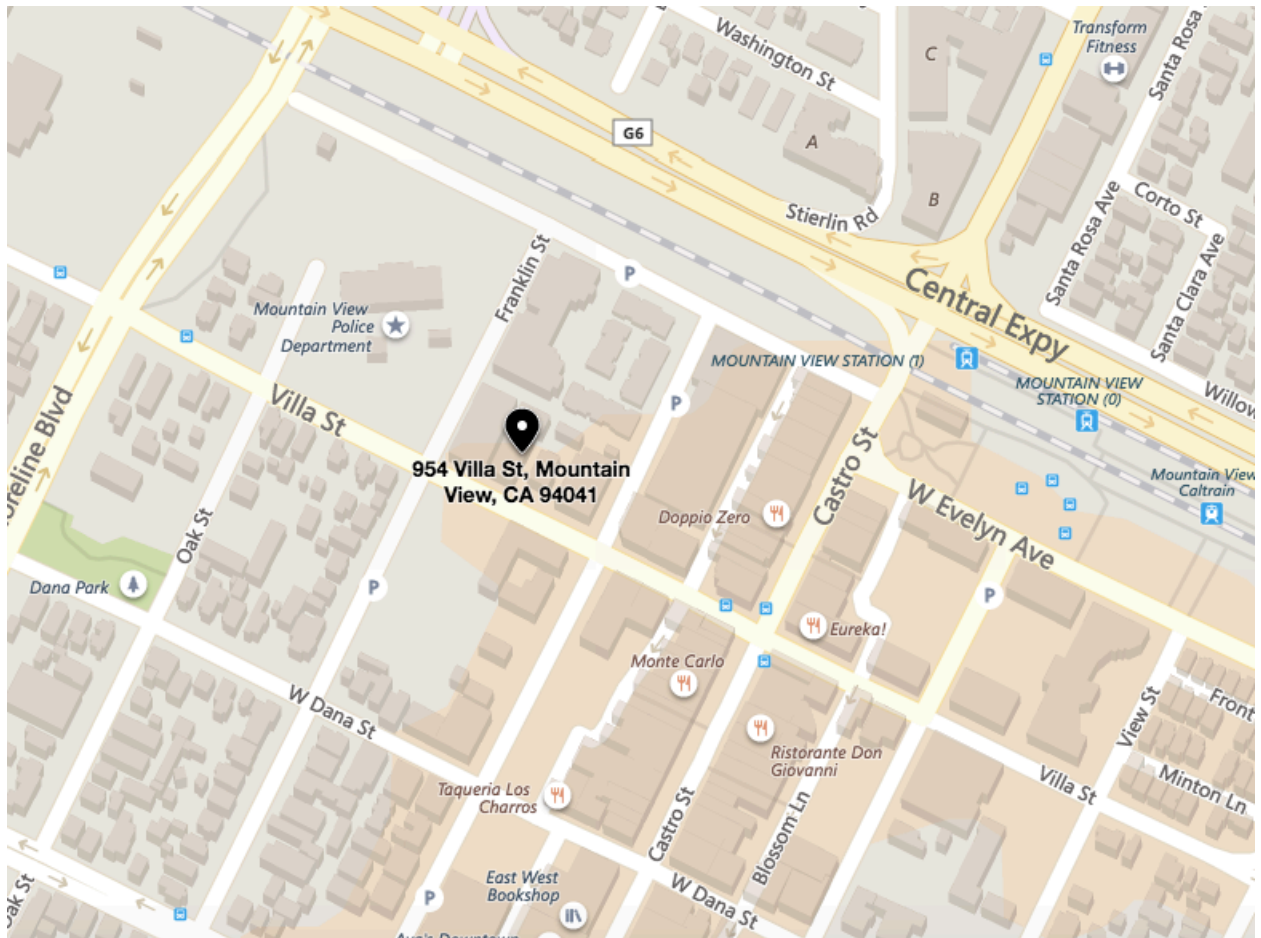
Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A Bing Map is provided.

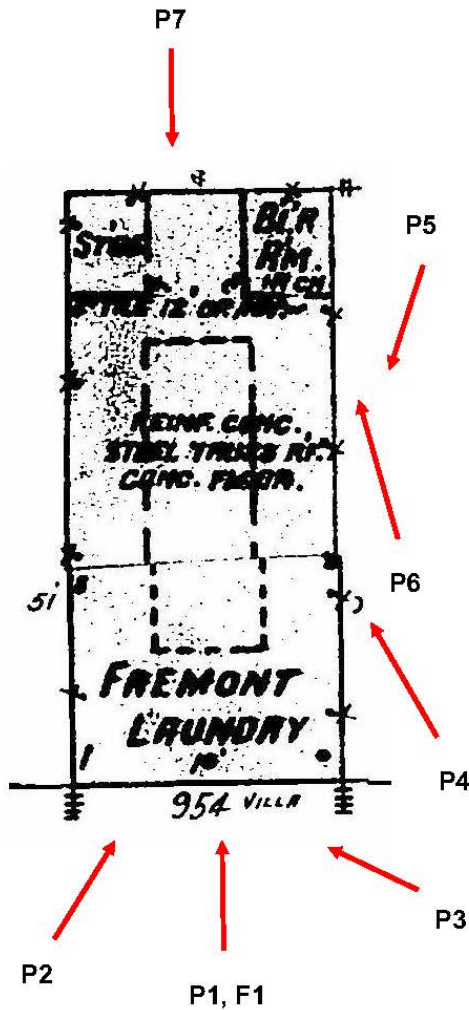


Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

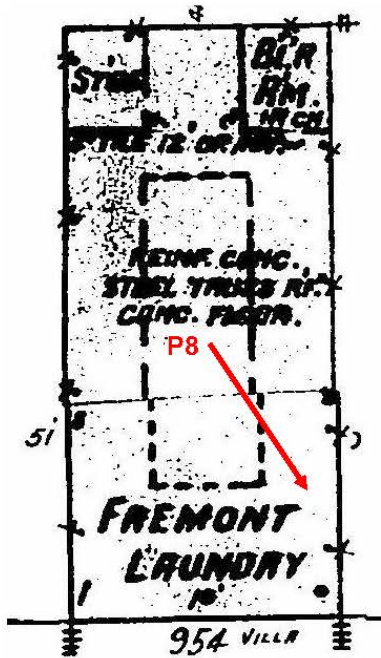
**Photograph and Figure Key: North is up on the drawing.**



Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

**Photograph Key – Interior**



Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Name of Property: 954 Villa Street – Air Base Laundry  
City or Vicinity: Mountain View  
County: Santa Clara  
State: California  
Photographer: Photographs 1 – 8, Carole Whitacre, May 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 8 View of Villa Street façade, or south elevation, looking north.
- 2 of 8 Detail of south elevation entry looking northeast
- 3 of 8 Detail of south elevation looking northwest.
- 4 of 8 View of east elevation trellis looking northwest.
- 5 of 8 View of east elevation windows looking south.
- 6 of 8 View of east elevation looking north.
- 7 of 8 View of rear façade, north elevation, looking south
- 8 of 8 Interior view looking south east.

### Figures

- 1 of 1 Sketch of the building provided in the July 31, 1931 *Mountain View Register and Ledger*. Sketch view is of the south elevation looking north.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property  
**Photograph 0001**

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State



**Photograph 0002**



Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

**Photograph 0003**



**Photograph 0004**



Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

**Photograph 0005**



**Photo 0006**





Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

**Photo 0007**



**Photo 0008**



Air Base Laundry  
Name of Property  
**Figure 1**

Santa Clara, Ca  
County and State

**A New Enterprise for Mountain View**

The New Air Base Laundry Ready For Work

The people of Mountain View are pleased to announce the establishment of the new Air Base Laundry at Mountain View. This new enterprise is being conducted by G. Lacoste Co., of Santa Clara, California, and is being operated by Richard Hook, Jr., of Mountain View. The building is a modern structure, built for laundry purposes only and is the very best work of its kind in the West. It was built in accordance with the latest plans and specifications and is equipped with the most modern machinery. The building is a two-story structure, built of brick and is finished in a most attractive manner. It is equipped with the latest machinery and is ready to receive a large order of laundry. The building is situated on a high corner of the town and is easily accessible. It is a most desirable place for laundry purposes and is a most desirable place for the laundry business. The building is a most desirable place for the laundry business and is a most desirable place for the laundry business. The building is a most desirable place for the laundry business and is a most desirable place for the laundry business.

**We Wish Success**  
to the New  
G. Lacoste & Co.  
**Air Base Laundry**  
Specialist in French and English Laundry  
Established in Mountain View  
Patented by  
**F. A. PRITCHETT**  
MEDICAL CONTRACTOR  
147 Castro St. Phone

Mountain View Welcomes the advent of a new laundry service made possible by the faith and foresight of the  
**G. Lacoste Co.**

For choice Real Estate—Business and Residential—and the added protection of all lines of Insurance see  
**Richard Hook, Jr.**  
157 Castro

**Grand Opening**