APPENDIX C:
Historic Resources Evaluation



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Historic Resource Evaluation

Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building
Mountain View, California

Prepared for PlaceWorks

Draft - May 2023

Forget Me Not History

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1. INTRODUCTION

At the request of PlaceWorks, Forget Me Not History has prepared this Historic Resource Evaluation (HRE) for the Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building located at 1000 Villa Street (APN 158-15-027) in Mountain View, California. The building and associated landscaping and parking lots are located within an irregularly shaped, 4.2-acre parcel spanning the majority of the block bounded by W. Evelyn Avenue to the north, Franklin Street to the east, Villa Street to the south, and S. Shoreline Boulevard to the west in the Old Mountain View neighborhood (Figure 1). The building was designed by the prominent architecture firm Goodwin B. Steinberg Associates and was completed in 1980. The following HRE report provides a physical description and historic summary of the property's development within the City of Mountain View and an evaluation for its listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) for project review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).



Figure 1. Aerial photograph of the subject property (bounded in red) and immediate vicinity (Google Earth, March 2022, amended).

METHODOLOGY

To prepare this HRE, Forget Me Not History completed a site visit of the subject property on April 12, 2023. The property was documented in digital photographs and field notes. All photographs presented in this report were taken during the site visit, unless otherwise noted.

Forget Me Not History conducted archival research at the Mountain View History Center housed at the Mountain View Public Library and digital repositories, including Ancestry.com, Newspapers.com, Online Archive of California, Internet Archive, David Rumsey Map Collection, and others. The City of Mountain View provided drawings and plans of the original design and subsequent alterations to the municipal building. The firm reviewed a wide array of documents, including architectural drawings, newspaper articles, aerial and archival photographs, maps, and publications on the development of Mountain View, the architecture firm Goodwin B. Steinberg & Associates, and mid- to late-twentieth century Shed architecture and solar technology in the United States. In particular, the Environmental Design Archives (EDA) at the University of California, Berkeley; Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD); Avery Index to Architecture Periodicals; and US Modernist Architecture Magazine Library were reviewed for information on the architecture firm. The California Office of Historic Preservation's Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) for Santa Clara County and the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources were also reviewed.

EXISTING HISTORIC STATUS

The Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building has not been previously documented and evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, and Mountain View Register of Historic Resources.[1]

2. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The following section provides a physical description of the subject property and immediate vicinity. Additional photographs are provided in Appendix A.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The property containing the Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building spans the majority of the block bounded by W. Evelyn Avenue to the north, Franklin Street to the east, Villa Street to the south, and S. Shoreline Boulevard to the west in the Old Mountain View neighborhood. The immediate setting comprises late nineteenth and early twentieth century, one- and two-story, detached residences located at the southwest corner of the block and south of Villa Street. A two-story office building constructed in 1961 and a four-story apartment building completed in 2013 are located on the east side of Franklin Street. The Caltrain right-of-way and Central Expressway (County Route G6) extend east-west immediately north of W. Evelyn Avenue.

The Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building is situated at the southeast corner of the property and is oriented southeast toward the intersection of Franklin and Villa streets. Oak Street enters the block and terminates at a cul-de-sac immediately west of the building. A low masonry sign is located at the southwest corner of the building. The sign is formed by three walls of concrete slump stone blocks built into the embankment. A flagpole is located just behind the sign, and a small ledge supporting two lights extends along the base of the sign. A contemporary steel communication tower is located within a chain link fence enclosure at the west façade. Small parking lots are located south and east of the building, with a larger parking lot located to the north. A small pump house servicing the

[1] California Office of Historic Preservation, Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD), Santa Clara County, accessed April 27, 2023, https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338.

surrounding residential neighborhood was constructed ca. 2005 within a fenced area at the northwest corner of the parcel. The remainder of the property comprises landscaping with grass, ivy, shrubs, and a variety of trees.



Figure 2. Site plan of the subject property (bounded in red) (Google Earth, March 2022, amended).

BUILDING DESCRIPTION

The two-story Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building is constructed of reinforced concrete slump stone blocks and has an irregular plan formed by wings and projections with varying depths across each façade. The main story is located at grade, and the lower story is partially embedded in the sloped terrain of the site. Except for an expanse of a flat roof centered above the main lobby, the building features multi-directional shed roofs with varying heights and slopes. The shed roofs are covered with clay tile. A number of skylights in varying sizes, including a large pyramidal skylight above the main lobby, are situated on the flat roof section of the building.

The building features several window types that are referenced as follows:

- elongated, aluminum-sash fixed windows enframed by projecting slump stone blocks (referenced as "elongated fixed window") (Figure 3)

- elongated, aluminum-sash box bay windows that extend slightly above the roofline and that have a flat roof ("referenced as "elongated box bay window") (Figure 4)

- aluminum-sash, six-light fixed windows with elongated lower lights and enframed by projecting slump stone blocks (referenced as "six-light fixed window") (Figure 5)

- bands of aluminum-sash fixed clerestory windows located on select north-facing walls (referenced as "clerestory window") (Figure 6)



Figure 3. Elongated fixed windows on the south façade.



Figure 4. Elongated box bay window on the east façade.



Figure 5. Six-light fixed window on the east façade.



Figure 6. Clerestory window on the east façade.

South Façade

For the purposes of this report, the primary façade of the building is known as the south façade. It is one story in height except for a two-story section at the east end. The main entrance to the building is located centrally on the south façade and is flanked by wings that extend south on each side, forming an entry plaza (Figure 7). A wide concrete walkway with two sets of stairs and a concrete ramp flanked by terraced slump stone block planters extend from the southern parking lot to the entry plaza. The main entrance comprises an aluminum commercial storefront assembly with glazed double doors. The entrance is enframed by a deep, projecting shed roof canopy with a sloped ceiling.



Figure 7. South façade, view north from the southern parking lot.

Elongated fixed windows are located east and west of the main entrance and face the entry plaza; one of the eastern windows extends above the roofline and has a shed roof covered with clay tile. Slump stone block planters span underneath both sets of windows. A smaller aluminum commercial storefront assembly with a single glazed door is located on the west wall facing the entry plaza. This entrance is enframed by projecting slump stone blocks. Terraced slump stone block planters extend along the eastern wall facing the entry plaza, wrap around the building corner, and terminate just below a single elongated fixed window facing the parking lot.

At the eastern section of the south façade (facing the parking lot), a concrete staircase descends from the entry plaza to a paved patio at the lower level of the building. This portion of the façade is two stories in height and has a shallow projection with a shed roof. Two elongated fixed windows and an inset balcony with a metal railing are located at the main story within this projection (Figure 8). An entrance and bands of windows are located at the balcony. A recessed entrance flanked by bands of windows and slump stone block planters is located at the lower story.



Figure 8. Eastern section of the south façade, view northeast.

The western section of the south façade features a prominent 45-foot-tall clock tower with a full-height alcove on the south wall, a shed roof, and a geometric polychrome clock panel at the roofline (Figure 9). Slump stone block planters are located at the base of the clock tower and wrap around the corner, connecting with the planters extending along the ramp. The remainder of the façade is characterized by wall surfaces of varying depths and elongated fixed windows of varying heights.



Figure 9. Clock tower on the south façade, view north.

East Façade

The east façade is one story in height and features complex surfaces formed by projections with varying depths. A box bay window located above an L-shaped, slump stone box planter and an entrance with a glazed door accessed by a concrete staircase are located at the southern end of the façade (Figure 10). The entrance and an adjacent set of clerestory windows face north (Figure 11). At the central section of the façade, a grouping of three box bay windows are flanked on each side by a six-light fixed window (Figure 12). A box bay window and a recessed entrance with a glazed door and concrete staircase are located at the north end of the façade (Figure 13).



Figure 10. Southern section of the east façade, view west.



Figure 11. Southern section of the east façade, view southwest.



Figure 12. Central section of the east façade, view west.



Figure 13. Northern section of the east façade, view west.

North Façade

The north façade is two stories in height, and its main story is dominated by three large openings formed by soaring shed roofs supported by steel tube supports and crossbeams, which are painted blue (Figure 14). The central opening is taller-in-height and extends north beyond the wall plane. The openings have sloped ceilings with expanses of angled skylights below (Figure 15). The main story is also finished with smooth cement plaster.



Figure 14. North façade, view south from the northern parking lot.

Recessed entrances are located on either side of the central opening. Each entrance has metal glazed doors with angled skylights above. Each entrance leads to a concrete walkway with slump stone block planters and a staircase that descends to the ground level. The walkways are supported by slump stone block columns and are open underneath. A secondary entrance with a solid door opens to the eastern walkway, while the western walkway provides access to an adjacent balcony enclosed by slump stone block walls at the north and east ends and a metal gate at the west end. A secondary entrance is accessed from the balcony (Figure 17).

At the east end of the lower story is a wide window box with divided lights and angled windows forming the roof. A set of blue steel tube supports is located to the west and is stacked underneath the steel supports at the main story (Figure 16). Fenced areas enclosing mechanical equipment, an emergency generator, and animal cages are located immediately to the north. Underneath the walkway is a recessed entrance stacked underneath the one above. A wide louvered metal vent for air intake, a smaller louvered metal vent, and a solid metal door are located in the central section of the lower story. An inset storage area enclosed with a metal gate is located underneath the western balcony, and an inset entrance and a set of metal double doors are located underneath the western walkway. The remainder of the lower story is lined with two small inset parking garages (Figure 18). Extending from the northwest corner of the building is a small carport with an L-shaped plan, metal supports, and a flat roof covered with ribbed metal sheets.



Figure 15. Eastern section of the main story of the north façade, view southeast.



Figure 16. Eastern section of the lower story of the main façade, view southeast.



Figure 17. Central section of the north façade, view south.



Figure 18. Western section of the north façade, view south.

West Façade

The west façade is predominantly one story in height due to the rise in topography. At the north end of the west façade is a single glazed door accessed by a concrete staircase (Figure 19). A variety of windows, including elongated fixed, six-light fixed, box bay, and clerestory windows, extend along the central portion of the façade (Figure 20). The south end of the façade transitions to two stories in height; a metal gate encloses this area (Figure 21). At the main story, a short staircase rises to a walkway with a metal railing with glass panels. Behind the railing are a solid metal door and a band of projecting slump stone blocks infilled with a ribbon window situated above a standing seam metal panel. A second staircase descends to the lower patio. A slump stone block retaining wall spans the eastern edge of the patio, and an inset entrance flanked by windows and a slump stone block planter is located at the northern end (Figure 22). A large square slump stone block planter is located at the ground level immediately south of this gated area.



Figure 19. Northern section of the west façade, view east.



Figure 20. Central section of the west façade, view east.



Figure 21. Southern section of the west façade, view east.



Figure 22. Lower story patio and entrance on central section of the south façade, view northeast.

3. SITE HISTORY

The following chronology on the development of the Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building and immediate vicinity was compiled using archival maps, aerial photographs, and newspaper articles. A compilation of these maps and photographs is presented in Appendix B.

1890s to Late 1970s

By the late 1890s, the block containing the subject property had been developed with a mix of residential and light industrial properties. The two-lane Bailey Avenue extended north-south within the present-day alignment of S. Shoreline Boulevard; Oak Street extended north and terminated mid-block; and Front Street (present-day W. Evelyn Avenue) extended west and terminated just east of Franklin Street. The Southern Pacific Railroad tracks extended east-west just north of the block, which was advantageously located two blocks east of the railroad depot and bustling commercial corridor extending along Castro Street.

The northern section of the property (abutting the railroad tracks) contained Mrs. S. E. Bubb's grain warehouse and a corral. An orchard extended along the east side of Oak Street. The remainder of the

parcels contained one-story wood stables or detached residences. Several residential properties had rear ancillary structures such a water tank, windmill, and hen house.[2]

By 1904, the Mountain View Fruit Exchange had acquired the grain warehouse, while the rest of the parcels remained largely unchanged.[3] Four years later, the Mountain View Water Works had acquired a parcel abutting Franklin Avenue and had constructed a pump house, an oil tank, and an 85-foot-tall, 100-000-gallon steel water tank on a steel trestle.[4]

In 1915, the San Francisco-based California Supply Company acquired the northeast corner of the block and built a "pickle works" that produced a variety of pickle products (emitting a "pungent aroma" as a by-product) and thousands of gallons of catsup. The company expanded in the 1920s, constructing new warehouses and other infrastructure at the site and employed upward of 300 people, sustaining both its employees and the broader community during the Great Depression. Carl Nielson served as the first superintendent of the pickle works, and his son Arthur Nielson worked at the plant and later became the city's Police Chief.[5]

By the early 1920s, the Growers Packing and Warehousing Association had acquired and expanded the Mountain View Fruit Exchange building located west of the pickle plant. The Mountain View Water Works facility, located south of the pickle plant, expanded with the construction of a new shed. In 1924, the Mountain View Fire Department had repurposed the original Mountain View Water Works building facing Franklin Street, and the water works had relocated to the rear of the property. The large orchard had been redeveloped with two residences and wood and coal storage buildings facing Oak Street and a hay warehouse accessed from Villa Street. The remainder of the block remained residential.[6]

By 1943, the Mountain View Supply Co. had acquired and expanded the pickle and catsup factory extensively, taking over the entire northern portion of the block and constructing a warehouse and numerous pickle vats along the west side of Oak Street. It also erected a separate pickle factory building at the southeast corner of the block (adjacent to the intersection of Villa and Franklin streets). The company would later be acquired by the California Conserving Company and then Hunt Foods (Figure 23).[7] The remainder of the block remained primarily residential.[8]

[2] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Mountain View, California, 1897, Sheet 1.
[3] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Mountain View, California, 1904, Sheet 1.
[4] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Mountain View, California, 1908, Sheet 1.
[5] Mary Jo Ignoffo, *Milestones: A History of Mountain View* (Cupertino, CA: California History Center & Foundation, 2002), 95, 124; Nicholas Perry, *Mountain View* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2012), 42; "Mt. View Canneries Busy Packing Crop of Summer Peaches," *Daily Palo Alto Times*, July 24, 1928.
[6] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Mountain View, California, 1921, Sheet 5; City of Mountain View, "MVFD History," September 13, 2022, accessed April 27, 2023, https://www.mountainview.gov/our-city/departments/fire/about-us/mvfd-history?locale=en#ad-image-1.
[7] Ignoffo, *Milestones,* 95, 124; Perry, *Mountain View*, 42.
[8] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Mountain View, California, 1943, Sheet 5.



Figure 23. Hunt Foods Pickle Plant located within the subject property, 1951 (Mountain View Public Library).

In 1963, the Hunt Foods pickle factory was shut down and demolished after being cited for manufacturing contaminated pickle products. The Mountain View Water Works and Fire Department buildings had also been demolished. Three residences remained along the east side of Oak Street, with additional residences located at the southeast corner of the block. In 1968, Baily Avenue was widened and renamed Shoreline Boulevard; residences lining Baily Avenue were demolished, and a vibrant Mexican American community located north of the subject property was displaced.[9] Over the next decade, the block remained the same, except for the extension of Front Street (W. Evelyn Avenue) west to S. Shoreline Boulevard, and the extension of Oak Street north to Front Street (W. Evelyn Avenue).[10]

Late 1970s to Present

In 1977, the City of Mountain View announced it would build the approximate $4 million Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building within a large parcel formed by consolidating the vacant pickle works and Mountain View Water Works/Fire Department properties and the three remaining residences along the east side of Oak Street (Figure 24). The selected site was also located kitty-corner from the main fire and police stations constructed in 1952.[11] The city retained the prominent architecture firm Goodwin B. Steinberg Associates to design the building, which blended white concrete slump stone block walls and clay tile roofs that evoked Spanish Colonial Revival architecture of the early twentieth century; multi-directional shed roofs, clerestory windows, and boxed enframement around windows and entrances characteristic of Shed architecture of the 1970s; and active and passive solar

[9] Nick Perry, "The Birth and Breaking of a Forgotten Community," *Mountain View Voice,* September 6, 2022, accessed April 27, 2023, https://www.mv-voice.com/morgue/2002/2002_09_06.history1.html.
[10] "They're tearing down the old pickle plant in Mountain View," *Palo Alto Times*, March 9, 1963; Santa Clara County, California [aerial photograph], 1:12,000, Flight CAS-2310, Image 2310-1-90, May 2, 1968, accessed via University of California, Santa Barbara Aerial Photography Collection; Mountain View, California [aerial photograph], 1:20,000, Flight SFB, Roll 9, Frame 131, June 25, 1974, accessed via USGS EarthExplorer.
[11] "Bonds Sold for Police Building," *San Jose Mercury News*, March 16, 1977; "Police, Fire Building Costs OK'd," *San Jose Mercury News*, June 15, 1977; Evelyn Richards, "New police-fire building gets final OK in Mtn. View," *Palo Alto Times*, July 20, 1978.

technology developed in response to the 1970s energy crisis. An overview of the architecture firm and the building's design and construction is presented in Section 4.[12]



Figure 24. Aerial photograph, 1974; the approximately boundary of the subject property delineated in red (USGS EarthExplorer, amended).[13]

Shortly after the project was announced, the three houses remaining within the project footprint were placed for sale at auction. The oldest house at 149 Oak Street was estimated to have been constructed ca. 1885-1895 and was described as being in poor condition. The other two houses at 161 Oak Street (built ca. 1910-1915) and 1098 Villa Street (built ca. 1920) were noted as being in better condition. It is unknown if the houses were purchased and relocated or demolished.[14]

After principal architect Goodwin Steinberg revised the design due to budget cuts, including eliminating the solar cooling technology and an emergency generator building and fueling station, the city approved the final design of the Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building and retained the Santa Clara-based Vassar Construction Co. as the contractor. The new facility, which included the main building, sign and flagpole, landscaping, and parking lots, was dedicated in March 1980.

In 1984, several features that had been eliminated from the proposed plans were completed. A concrete pad to support an emergency generator and a 1,000-gallon underground storage tank were constructed at the location of the proposed emergency generator building.[15] The concrete staircase and lower-story patio were constructed at east end of the south façade. The architecture firm Spencer Associates

[12] Goodwin B. Steinberg Associates, "Mountain View Police & Fire Facility, Job 944," as-built drawing set dated March 30, 1978, revised July 7, 1978, on file at the City of Mountain View.
[13] Mountain View, California [aerial photograph], 1:20,000, Flight SFB, Roll 9, Frame 131, June 25, 1974, accessed via USGS EarthExplorer.
[14] "Three houses put on action block," *Palo Alto Times*, December 2, 1977.
[15] Goodwin B. Steinberg Associates, "Mountain View Police/Fire Emergency Generator, Project 82-05," drawing set dated June 29, 1984, on file at the City of Mountain View.

oversaw this addition, which was based on the original design proposed by Goodwin B. Steinberg Associates.[16] In conjunction with the project, the City of Mountain View Public Works Department rebuilt the entry patio in-kind.[17]

Based on a review of drawings and plans provided by the city and visual observation during the site visit, the subject property has undergone minimal alterations over the next four decades. Exterior alterations include the following:

- In 1988, the solar panels on the roof were removed and replaced with clay tiles. Existing clay tiles were repaired as needed.[18]
- In 1994, three sets of exterior stairs were replaced with a similar design; one staircase is located at the northern end of the west façade and the other two staircases are located at the north and south ends of the east façade.[19]
- In 1997, the parking lot was extended to the north.[20]
- In 2010, the emergency generator system located at the northeast corner of the building was replaced.[21]
- In 2014, the courtyard at main story on the west façade (above the extant lower story courtyard) was infilled with a new room, and the tile covering the entry plaza was replaced with a concrete slab. HMC Architects designed the in-fill project.[22]

4. HISTORIC CONTEXT

The following historic context provides an overview of the settlement of Mountain View, the establishment of the Mountain View Police and Fire Departments, and the design and construction of the Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building in the late 1970s.

Settlement of Mountain View

From the mid- to late nineteenth century, Mountain View evolved into a bustling community within the broader Santa Clara Valley. In the early 1850s, a small settlement with a hotel, saloon, post office, grocery store, and other amenities developed around a stagecoach stop on the nine-hour journey between San Francisco and San Jose. The stagecoach stop was located near the intersection of El

[16] Spencer Associates, "Mountain View, Alterations & Additions for the City Hall, Municipal Operations Center, Data Processing, Project #82-30," drawing set dated May 30, 1984, on file at the City of Mountain View.
[17] City of Mountain View Public Works Department, "Police/Fire Plaza Repair and DP Steps and Patio, Project 82-30A," drawing set dated April 1985, on file at the City of Mountain View.
[18] Thoroughbred Systems Inc., "Police/Fire Administration Building Reroofing, Project #88-26," drawing set dated September 1988, on file at the City of Mountain View.
[19] David Evans and Associates, "City of Mountain View Plan and Detail Drawings for Police/Fire Administration Building, Side Stairs, 1000 Villa Street, Mountain View, California, Project #88-27," drawing set dated December 12, 1994, on file at the City of Mountain View.
[20] City of Mountain View Department of Public Works, "Police Parking Expansion, Project #95-29," drawing set dated August 27, 1997, on file at City of Mountain View.
[21] Crosby Engineers, "City of Mountain View Police/Fire Building and Well No. 22, Emergency Generator, Project #07-41," drawing set dated November 3, 2010, on file at City of Mountain View.
[22] HMC Architects, "City of Mountain View, Police/Fire Administration Building Refurbishments, Project #12-28," drawing set dated February 12, 2014, on file at City of Mountain View.

Camino Real and Stevens Creek (around one mile south of the subject property). An early resident Jacob Shumway reportedly named the settlement for the views of the nearby Santa Cruz Mountains. In 1864, the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad (later absorbed by the Southern Pacific Railroad) laid its tracks parallel to El Camino Real, bypassing the initial village, which became known as Old Mountain View. A commercial district and adjacent residential neighborhoods developed around the new railroad depot at Castro Street (located two blocks east of the subject property) and became known as New Mountain View (Figure 25). The two communities later expanded and merged into a shipping center for locally produced wine, grain, fruit, and lumber.[23]

In 1902, Mountain View incorporated, with the subject property located within the official boundary, which extended from the railroad tracks south to El Camino Real and from Calderon and Montgomery streets west to Pettis Avenue. In the decades that followed, the city underwent tremendous growth with the installation of electrical and telephone lines and street signs; the establishment of a library, newspaper, and municipal water system; and the development of new businesses along Castro Street. Its population increased in tandem, with a large influx of residents arriving when the Pacific Press Publishing Association, the publishing arm of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, built a press on Villa Street in 1904. Approximately one hundred Seventh Day Adventist families settled along Pettis and Lantham streets in close proximity to the press. By the late 1920s, Mountain View's boundary had extended north to Jackson Street, east to Calderon Avenue, south to El Camino Real, and west to Chiquita Avenue, and it contained several ethnic neighborhoods, including Chinese and Japanese enclaves near Villa and View streets and a Mexican community north of the railroad tracks.[24]

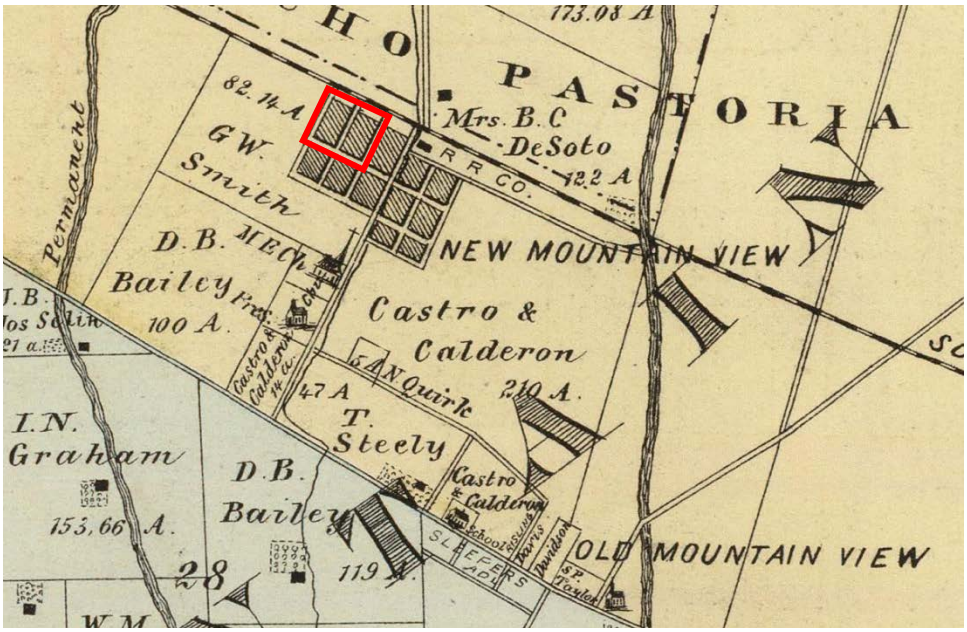

Figure 25. 1876 map showing the location of Old and New Mountain View; the approximate location of the subject property is outlined in red (David Rumsey Map Collection, amended).[25]

[23] Ignoffo, *Milestones*, xvi, 33-38, 46-57; Perry, *Mountain View*, ix.
[24] Ignoffo, *Milestones*, 77-82, Perry, *Mountain View*, ix-x.
[25] Sherman Day, *Historical Atlas Map of Santa Clara County, California*, Map No. 1 (San Francisco: Thompson & West, 1876), accessed via David Rumsey Map Collection.

The California Supply Company pickle plant, which was constructed in 1915 within the subject property, expanded alongside the proliferation of orchards and canneries in Mountain View and broader region in the early twentieth century. Numerous canneries were established in the valley to process the excess of locally grown fruit and to meet the demand for canned fruits and vegetables during World War I and II. Other nearby canneries in Mountain View included the Sanguinetti Cannery (later acquired by the Richmond Chase Canning Company) that employed upward of 400 people at its plant at Bailey Avenue (present-day Shoreline Boulevard) and the railroad tracks. Following World War II, Mountain View and the broader valley underwent prolific growth, with the city's population swelling from 6,500 residents in 1950 to 31,000 residents in 1960. In the postwar era, the city was transformed through the construction of industrial parks, apartments, and large tracts of single-family homes, and its boundary expanded as the city annexed adjacent neighborhoods. During this decade, nearby Moffat Field and Ames Laboratories employed thousands of people and overtook the canneries as the local economic drivers, although the Pacific Press Publishing, Hunt Foods (until the pickle plant closed in 1963), Teasdale Packing Company, and Gemello Winery remained prominent businesses.[26]

Mountain View Police & Fire Departments

Formed shortly after the city incorporated, the Mountain View Police Department, which consisted of two officers, operated from a room inside City Hall for the next four decades. The department grew slowly, acquiring its first police car in 1929 and expanding to four officers serving under Police Chief Art Excel by 1940. It received two-way radios in 1948 and installed police call boxes on Castro Street in 1952. That year Arthur Nielson, the son of the pickle plant manager who joined the force in 1941, was promoted to Police Chief and steered the department through substantial growth over the next two decades before retiring in 1971.[27]

The Mountain View Fire Department followed a similar trajectory as the Police Department. Established in 1874, a volunteer fire department initially protected the community with one single fire engine until a series of destructive fires in the 1920s stressed the need for a fully staffed department with sufficient equipment. In 1924, the Fire Department moved to a repurposed building in the Mountain View Water Works facility on Franklin Street (within the subject property), and it would expand to include five firefighters, assisted by nearly thirty volunteers, and a half dozen fire trucks (Figure 26). The volunteer firefighters eventually disbanded in 1964.[28]

[26] Ignoffo, *Milestones*, 86-89, 95-97, 124; Perry, *Mountain View*, x.
[27] Ignoffo, *Milestones*, 88-89, 118-126.
[28] Ignoffo, *Milestones*, 106-107, 126; "Mt. View streamlines police and fire protection—citizens approve," *Daily Palo Alto Times*, June 24, 1952; City of Mountain View, "MVFD History."



Figure 26. Mountain View Fire Station on Franklin Street (within the subject property), 1950 (Mountain View Public Library).

In 1951, Mountain View voters passed $225,000 in bonds to construct new police and fire stations at the southeast corner of Franklin and Villa streets. The San Jose-based architecture firm Higgins and Root designed the buildings (Figure 27). Completed in 1952, the new police headquarters included offices, police cells, a courtroom, and judge's chambers. When the main fire station was completed the following year, the department moved from the Water Works property to its new station fronting Villa Street.[29]

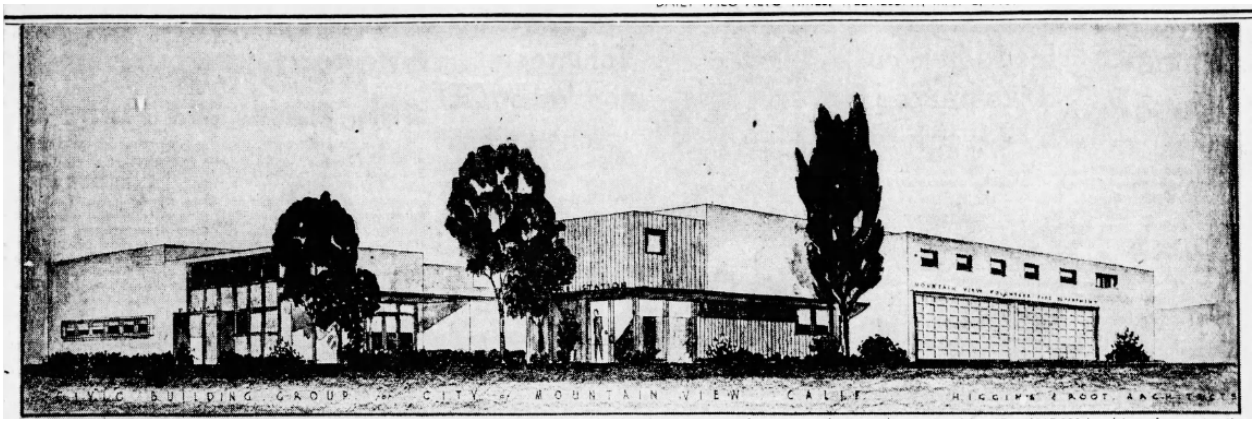
Figure 27. Drawing of the adjacent police and fire stations at Villa and Franklin streets, 1951 (Newspapers.com).[30]

[29] Ignoffo, *Milestones*, 126; "Work on unit of MV center is on schedule," *Palo Alto Times*, March 219, 1952; "Mt. View streamlines police and fire protection—citizens approve," *Daily Palo Alto Times*, June 24, 1952; City of Mountain View, "MVFD History."
[30] "Proposed Civic Center Unit," *Daily Palo Alto Times*, May 2, 1951.

By the 1970s, however, the police station at the southeast corner of Villa and Franklin streets was regarded as outdated and cramped, and in 1977, the City of Mountain View announced it would fund an approximate $4 million Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building, in part paid with capital improvement bonds.[31] The design and construction of the police and fire headquarters building, however, would be overshadowed by bitter and protracted labor disputes between the city and the Police and Fire Departments that began in the mid-1970s and continued through the early 1980s.

Beginning in the mid-1970s, the Mountain View Fire Firefighters, represented by its union Firefighters Local 1965, and city officials engaged in a years-long, bitter dispute over the terms of salary increases and an updated retirement plan. Over the next several years, firefighters staged several pickets outside City Hall and a thirty-nine-day strike that lasted from July to August 1980.[32] The labor disputes continued the following year, with a one-year contract finally signed in mid-1981. By mid-1983, both sides withdrew their respective lawsuits and reached an agreement over damages caused during the strike.[33]

The Mountain View Police Department, represented by the Police Officers' Association, also began advocating for increased salaries, arguing that low wages resulted in high turnover and low morale in the department. Police officers obtained a salary increase in late 1977, although they continued to advocate for additional raises and a retirement plan through 1980, staging pickets at City Hall and a sickout but not a strike.[34]

Goodwin B. Steinberg & Associates

In 1977 amidst labor negotiations with the Police and Fire Departments, the City of Mountain View retained the prominent Silicon Valley architecture firm Goodwin B. Steinberg & Associates to design the Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building. Goodwin B. Steinberg served as the principal architect and collaborated with a team of architects, including Pete Dalton and Karl Coombs, on the building's design.[35]

Goodwin (Goody) B. Steinberg (1922-2010) was born in Chicago, Illinois, to Edward P. and Anna Steinberg. He gained his first exposure to architecture helping his father, a Chicago-based architect, design a cemetery as a young boy. After high school, Goodwin Steinberg initially enrolled at Illinois Institute of Technology but felt stifled by the program director Ludwig Mies van der Rohe's trademark

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[31] "Bonds Sold for Police Building," *San Jose Mercury News*, March 16, 1977.
[32] "Fire fighters OK retirement study," *Palo Alto Times,* July 21, 1977; "M.V. firefighters angry over negotiations 'impasse,'" *San Jose Mercury News*, September 7, 1978; "Mtn. View firefighters picket City Hall," *Palo Alto Times*, September 11, 1978; Evelyn Richards, "Suspensions force fire station's closure," *Palo Alto Times*, September 13, 1978; "Mountain View firefighters out on strike in contract dispute," *Palo Alto Times*, July 18, 1980; Sue Goldfarb, "City Hall picketing continues," *San Jose Mercury News*, July 23, 1980; "Firefighters' strike was costly for city," *Peninsula Times Tribune* (Palo Alto, CA), October 22, 1980; Ruthann Richter, "Mtn. View firefighters end strike," *Peninsula Times Tribune* (Palo Alto, CA), August 26, 1980.
[33] "Firefighters' contract signed," *Mountain View Sun*, June 3, 1981; Ed Hering, "Mtn. View firefighters approve 1-year contract," *San Jose Mercury News*, June 16, 1982; Robert Rudy, "Firemen, city reach agreement," *Peninsula Times Tribune* (Palo Alto, CA), July 11, 1983.
[34] "Mountain View Police Hit By Big Turnover," *San Jose Mercury News*, February 8, 1977; "M.V., Officers Discuss Terms for New Contract," *San Jose Mercury News*, July 26, 1977; "Mtn. View police land wage raise," *Palo Alto Times*, August 23, 1977; Bernard Bauer, "Police and firefighters picket city hall in pension dispute," *San Jose Mercury News*, July 12, 1980; "Mtn View cops sign pact as firemen picket," *San Jose Mercury News*, August 8, 1980.
[35] Emmett Eggleston, "Police Station: Sun Panels, Spanish Look," *Palo Alto Times*, October 21, 1977; Scott Herhold, "Architectural design for police, fire station wins award," *San Jose Mercury News*, 1978 newspaper article, clipping in an unlabeled folder with articles from 1975 to 1983 on the Mountain View Police Department, on file at the Mountain View History Center, Mountain View Public Library.

International Style and top-down teaching method. Preferring to design buildings that reflected their site and regional context, Steinberg transferred to the University of Illinois, graduating with an architecture degree.[36]

In 1944, he married Geraldine (Gerry) Tabin (1925-2021), served in the U.S. Air Force during World War II, and visited the San Francisco Bay Area while stationed at Hamilton Air Force Base in Marin County. In 1952, he returned to the San Francisco Bay Area and settled with his wife and two children in Los Alto Hills. The Steinbergs raised three children: Joan Steinberg Laurence, Thomas Steinberg, and Robert (Rob) Steinberg, who became a noted architect and successor to his father's firm.[37]

In 1953, Goodwin Steinberg founded his namesake architecture firm and achieved remarkable success in the wake of the region's significant postwar growth and transformation into Silicon Valley. Over the course of his fifty-year career, he estimated he had designed thousands of projects, ranging from single-residences, apartment buildings, houses of worship, industrial parks, and civic, corporate, and educational buildings. He notably designed upward of 700 custom homes and several hundred tract homes. Architectural critic Dave Weinstein states that Steinberg's signature residential designs include full-height windows and skylights to maximize interior lighting, fireplaces as focal points, extensive use of stone and wood, and long, linear profiles that complement the surrounding site.[38]

A sampling of large-scale projects that Steinberg highlights in his book *From the Ground Up* include:

- Los Altos Chamber of Commerce, ca. 1962
- Congregation Beth Am, ca. 1960, with an expansion in 1999 by his son Rob Steinberg, Los Altos Hills
- Rolm Corporation Campus, early 1980s, San Jose, CA
- Milpitas Civic Center, ca. 1982
- Cupertino Community Center, ca. 1986
- SCI Manufacturing Corporation, date unknown, San Jose, CA
- San Ramon Civic Center, ca. 1988
- Guided Learning Center, Cupertino Unified School District, ca. 1988
- Careny Science Center, Bellarmine College Preparatory, 1988, San Jose, CA
- Tech Museum of Innovation, 1998, San Jose, CA
- Santa Clara County Children's Center (now The Harker School), San Jose, 1999
- Stanford University campus, various buildings
- Los Altos History Museum, 2001[39]

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[36] Goodwin Steinberg and Susan Wolfe, *From the Ground Up: Building Silicon Valley* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2002), 3-5.

[37] Geraldine Steinberg had a notable career in county politics. After practicing law for several years, she became the first woman to sit on the Santa Clara County Planning Commission in the early 1970s and the first woman elected to the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors in 1976. Steinberg and Wolfe, *From the Ground Up*, xiii; "Geraldine Steinberg, first woman elected to board of supervisors, dies," *Palo Alto Daily Post*, May 27, 2021, accessed May 15, 2023, https://padailypost.com/2021/05/27/geraldine-steinberg-first-woman-elected-to-board-of-supervisors-dies/.

[38] Steinberg and Wolfe, *From the Ground Up*, xiv; Dave Weinstein, "Goody Steinberg, Letting in the light, Silicon Valley homes exhibit modern style tailored to fit California life," *SFGATE*, May 1, 2004, accessed April 24, 2023, https://www.sfgate.com/homeandgarden/article/SIGNATURE-STYLE-Goody-Steinberg-Letting-in-2785089.php#photo-2203223.

[39] Steinberg and Wolfe, *From the Ground Up*; "Goodwin B. Steinberg (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed May 15, 2023, https://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/5940/.

In contrast to prevailing postwar office designs, which typically featured rectangular buildings with rigid interior floorplans, Steinberg preferred to design office and civic buildings with that conveyed openness within campus-like settings. In particular, he highlights his design for the ROLM Corporation campus, completed in the early 1980s in San Jose, as including four buildings nestled within green belts, waterfalls, and ponds that created an indoor-outdoor connection and "an ambiance conducive to interaction, interdependence, and integration" (Figure 28).[40] He placed the parking lots around the perimeter of the buildings, preserving the remainder of the site for landscaping.[41]



Figure 28. Rolm Corporation campus, undated photograph; note the similar use of a large opening with crossbeam supports and soaring shed roof as a focal point (Goodwin Steinberg).[42]

In addition to new designs, Goodwin Steinberg worked on several historic preservation projects, including the incorporation of stained glass windows and other important components when rebuilding the First Presbyterian Church of San Jose in 1972. In the 1980s, he worked on the restoration of the Fremont and Cora Older House, built in 1912 in Saratoga, and the rehabilitation of the 1868 Santa Clara County Courthouse following the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake. He also played in a key role in the creation of the Guadalupe River Parkway in San Jose.[43]

Throughout his storied career, Goodwin Steinberg honed his design philosophy, which emphasized closely collaborating with clients, landscape architects, and builders to design buildings that reflected the surrounding community. He counted the Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building among his signature projects that reflected this philosophy, stating:

> My work on the Tech Museum, the county courthouse, the Mountain View police and fire administration building, and other civic projects helped me to feel that I was a contributing

[40] Steinberg and Wolfe, *From the Ground Up,* 67.
[41] Steinberg and Wolfe, *From the Ground Up*, 66-69, 79.
[42] Steinberg and Wolfe, *From the Ground Up*, 70.
[43] Steinberg and Wolfe, *From the Ground Up*, 29-31, 90-91; "Eleventh-hour rescue in Silicon Valley," *Historic Preservation* 37, no. 6 (1985): 14-19.

> member of my community, bringing my professional expertise to a region in which my family and other families could flourish. I believe that an architect can find greater personal fulfillment and a better quality of life by concentrating his work in a community rather than diluting himself with major projects over great distances.[44]

In 1992, his son Rob Steinberg became the president of the firm, which became known as the Steinberg Group, and he has grown the firm, presently known as Steinberg Hart, to include offices throughout California and in New York, Texas, and Shanghai, China. Prior to his death in 2010, Goodwin Steinberg was elevated to the American Institute of Architects Fellows, the highest honor for exceptional contributions to the architecture field.[45]

Architectural Design

Goodwin Steinberg's design for the Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building incorporated many of his signature elements for large-scale buildings. The building is situated within extensive landscaping at the southeast corner of the parcel. The main façade is one story in height and located at grade with a large entry plaza designed to provide an "open feeling inviting community involvement."[46] The lower story is partially embedded in the sloped terrain of the site, allowing the majority of the parking to be located to the rear and below-grade, thus obscured from view when approaching the main entrance. The site's topography also allows the north façade to expand to two stories in height, with wide expanses of skylights across the main story and day-to-day police and mechanical operations to occur at the lower story.[47]

Functionally, Steinberg located offices, interview rooms, records storage, a library, public reception areas, and a public meeting hall for the police department and offices for the fire department at the main story. The northern section of the lower story was designed to house additional offices, interview rooms, storage for evidence and stolen property, and covered parking for the police department. The majority of fire department operations and equipment remained at the 1952 fire station across the street.[48]

A 1977 newspaper article characterized the building's style as a "mix [of] old Spanish architecture ideas with modern space-age concepts for energy savings."[49] Indeed, Steinberg blended elements of early twentieth century Spanish Colonial Revival architecture with aspects of the popular 1970s Shed architecture. As described previously, the use of white painted concrete slump stone blocks, clay tile roofs, and the soaring clock tower evoke Spanish Colonial Revival architecture that developed in California and spread nationwide from 1915 to 1940 (Figure 29). The steel supports at the north façade were deliberately painted bright blue to add a pop of color against the expanses of white walls.[50]

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[44] Steinberg and Wolfe, *From the Ground Up*, 93.
[45] Steinberg and Wolfe, *From the Ground Up*; Steinberg Hart, "Culture," https://www.steinberghart.com/values/culture, accessed April 24, 2023.
[46] "New police building to cost $1 million more than anticipated," *Palo Alto Times*, June 1, 1978.
[47] "Award for Energy Efficiency," *Palo Alto Times*, November 18, 1978; Emmett Eggleston, "Police Station: Sun Panels, Spanish Look," *Palo Alto Times*, October 21, 1977.
[48] "Bonds Sold for Police Building," *San Jose Mercury News*, March 16, 1977; "Police, Fire Building Costs OK'd," *San Jose Mercury News*, June 15, 1977; "$500,000 savings eyed in Mtn. View," *Palo Alto Times*, May 31, 1977; Evelyn Richards, "New police-fire building gets final OK in Mtn. View," *Palo Alto Times*, July 20, 1978; Emmett Eggleston, "Police Station: Sun Panels, Spanish Look," *Palo Alto Times*, October 21, 1977; "$500,000 savings eyed in Mtn. View," *Palo Alto Times*, May 31, 1977; Goodwin B. Steinberg Associates, "Mountain View Police & Fire Facility, Job 944," as-built drawing set dated March 30, 1978, revised July 7, 1978, on file at the City of Mountain View.
[49] Emmett Eggleston, "Police Station: Sun Panels, Spanish Look," *Palo Alto Times*, October 21, 1977.
[50] Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2015), 521.

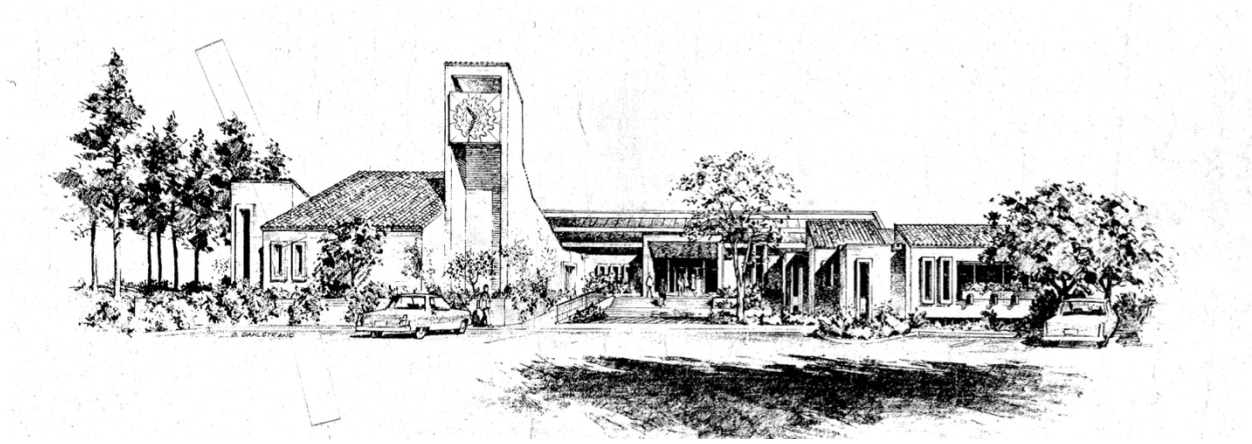

Figure 29. Drawing of the proposed Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building,1978 (Goodwin B. Steinberg Associates).[51]

In comparison, the multi-directional shed roofs, elongated and clerestory windows, and boxed enframement around windows and entrances are characteristic of Shed architecture, a popular style from the mid-1960s to mid-1980s. This architectural style evolved from Sea Ranch, a planned community dating to the early 1960s along the northern coast of California. The first residences constructed at Sea Ranch employed box-like forms, unpainted wood cladding, and multi-directional shed roofs, drawing inspiration from barns and other vernacular structures. The style spread nationwide, emphasizing geometric volumes and forms, asymmetrically located windows as the primary exterior ornamentation, and the extensive use of clerestory windows to provide natural lighting as a form of passive solar design. The primary design features of Shed architecture include:

- One to one-and-one-half story height
- Multi-directional, shed roof forms with no overhang
- Continuous wood cladding (boards or shingles), occasionally with sections of brick veneer
- Window variations as the primary source of exterior detail
- Large plate glass windows set flush with walls
- Clerestory windows located above lower roof forms
- Boxed enframement around windows or window groupings
- Deep box bay windows
- Recessed entrances[52]

Solar Technology

The first wave of experimentation with solar technology in residential architecture began in the late 1930s. It included orienting buildings toward the south, installing extensive glazing to capture sunlight for lighting and heating, and installing prototype solar panels on roofs. The technology proved to be cost prohibitive and would be eclipsed by an increase in the production of oil, coal, and natural gas. By the end of the 1950s, interest in solar powered residential architecture had waned.[53]

[51] Drawing included in Goodwin B. Steinberg Associates, "Mountain View Police & Fire Facility, Job 944," as-built drawing set dated March 30, 1978, revised July 7, 1978, on file at the City of Mountain View.
[52] McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 649-650.
[53] Daniel Barber, "Solar Architecture and Solar Design, 1930s-1950s," in *Energy History Online*, 2023, accessed April 24, 2023, https://energyhistory.yale.edu/units/solar-architecture-and-solar-design-1930s-1950s.

In 1973, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) imposed an embargo on oil exports to the United States and several other countries in retaliation for their support for Israel during the Arab-Israeli War (or Yom Kippur War). A second oil crisis occurred in 1979 when oil production dropped during the Iranian Revolution. During this decade, the price of oil soared as supplies dwindled, causing rationing, long lines at gas stations, public campaigns to lower thermostats, and reduced hours at schools and offices. The oil crisis also led to renewed experimentation and government funding for solar technology to improve the energy efficiency of buildings of all types.[54]

While designing the Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building, Goodwin Steinberg and his associates studied solar technology installed at the Santa Clara Community Recreation Center and at unspecified buildings in Georgia and Arizona. In 1977, the Santa Clara Community Recreation Center was constructed within the city's 52-acre Central Park (Figure 30). According to newspaper coverage, the building featured new solar cell technology that produced electricity for direct consumption rather than heating hot water. The rooftop solar energy system had been designed by the Lockheed Palo Alto Research Laboratory to provide 80 percent of the building's heating and 30 percent of its cooling needs. The Department of Energy provided two-thirds of the funding for the $1 million solar heating and cooling system as a demonstration project. The custom-designed system was lauded as the "first large solar-heated and cooled buildings in the world and the only one of its kind in the American West."[55] Vice President Walter Mondale and Governor Jerry Brown attended the building's dedication in March 1980. In his remarks, Vice President Mondale emphasized the Carter's administration commitment to developing renewable energy sources to address the nation's energy crisis.[56]

In addition to its distinctive, blended architectural style, Goodwin Steinberg integrated up-to-date technology for active and passive solar heating and cooling in the design for the Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building. He placed approximately 250 three-foot by eight-foot solar collectors on southern-facing roof slopes. A form of active solar technology, solar collectors had air or water pipes enclosed with a piece of glass on the top and with a panel with an opaque black surface on the bottom. The sun heated the air or water pipes inside the collectors. At the Mountain View building, water heated in the rooftop solar collectors was conveyed to a storage tank designed to keep the water warm for several days. It was intended to provide hot water for the building and up to 70 percent of its annual heating needs and 40 percent of its annual cooling needs. The building design initially included a solar cooling system that was eliminated due to budget cuts.[57]

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[54] Giovanna Borasi and Mirko Zardini, eds., *Sorry Out of Gas: Architecture's Response to the 1973 Oil Crisis* (Montreal: Canadian Centre for Architecture, 2007), 41-45; Meg Jacobs, *Panic at the Pump: The Energy Crisis and the Transformation of American Politics in the 1970s* (New York: Hill and Wang, 2016), eBook edition, 6.
[55] "On the Peninsula," *San Francisco Examiner*, October 7, 1977.
[56] Emmett Eggleston, "Police Station: Sun Panels, Spanish Look," *Palo Alto Times*, October 21, 1977; John Hall, "Solar Energy: A hot topic updated," *San Francisco Examiner*, April 26, 1974; David S. Smith, "Funds Urged for Design of Solar Pool Heat," *Desert Sun* (Palm Springs, CA), April 29, 1977; "On the Peninsula," *San Francisco Examiner*, October 7, 1977; Doug Willis, "Mondale in Calif. Swing, Pushes for U.S. solar energy development," *Independent Press Telegram* (Long Beach, CA), October 9, 1977; "Mondale to attend ceremony," *Palo Alto Times,* October 7, 1977.
[57] Borasi and Zardini, eds., *Sorry Out of Gas*, 79; Scott Herhold, "Architectural design for police, fire station wins award;" Emmett Eggleston, "Police Station: Sun Panels, Spanish Look," *Palo Alto Times*, October 21, 1977.

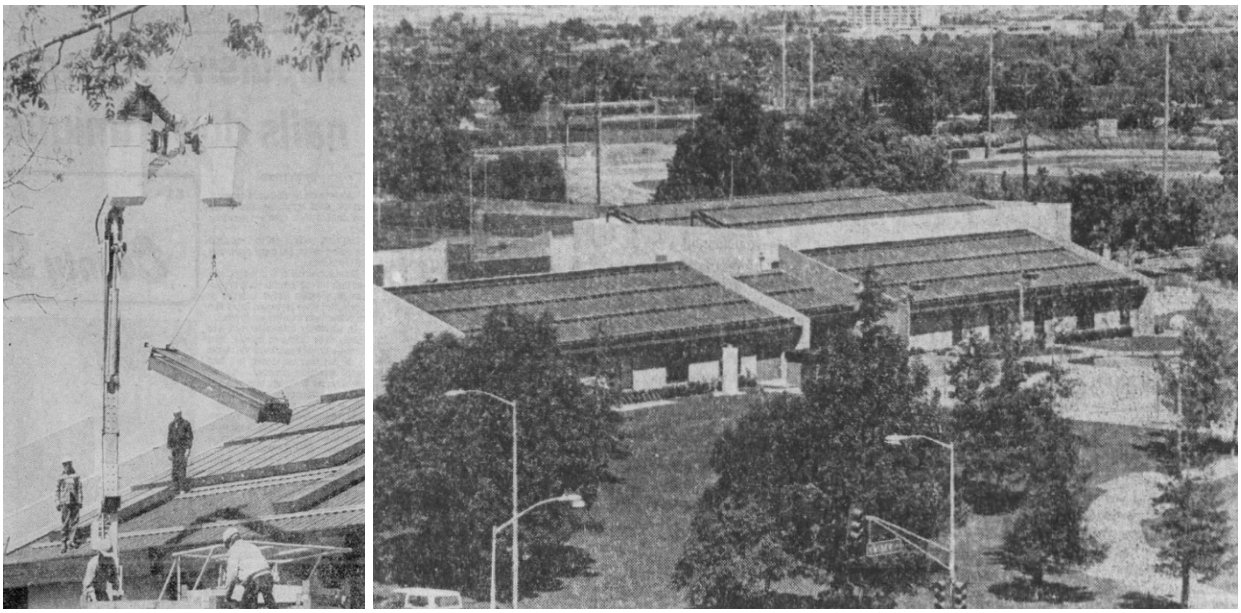

Figure 30. Installation of "solar collectors" installed on the roof of the Santa Clara Community Recreation Center, 1976, left, and photograph of the completed building, 1979, right (Newspapers.com).[58]

By contrast, passive solar systems relied on simple, low-cost design features including building orientation; the size and location of windows and shading to capture heat in the winter and repel it in the summer; the use of brick, stone, or concrete construction material and wall thickness to store heat during the day and release it at night.[59] Passive solar design features at the Mountain View building include large skylights on the roof, clerestory windows at the roofline of north facing walls, and wide expanses of angled skylights set within beveled openings across the north façade that would illuminate interior offices, reducing the number of days that required interior lighting. Narrow windows across the east, south, and west façades were designed to minimize light and heat entering the building.[60]

In 1978, the building's design won an honorable mention in the government building category in the Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp's prestigious national Energy Conservation Awards Program. It was also highlighted as a notable building in the January 1979 edition of *Architectural Record*.[61]

Building Completion

After receiving initial construction bids that were $1 million overbudget, the City of Mountain View faced public pressure to eliminate the solar heating and cooling technology from the Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building. City staff worked with Goodwin Steinberg to eliminate several features, including exercise rooms with saunas, a pneumatic tube system, a magnetic card key

[58] John Hall, "Solar Energy: A hot topic updated," *San Francisco Examiner*, April 26, 1974; "Mini computer as a monitor," *San Francisco Sunday Examiner & Chronicle*, February 18, 1979.
[59] Borasi and Zardini, eds., *Sorry Out of Gas,* 79, 108; Vicki Garrett and Thomas M. Koontz, "What Can We Learn from the Failure of Adoption of Passive Solar Homes?" Policy Summary Series #VG2007, Ohio State University School of Environment and Natural Resources, August 2007, 1.
[60] Emmett Eggleston, "Police Station: Sun Panels, Spanish Look," *Palo Alto Times*, October 21, 1977; "Buildings in the News," *Architectural Record* (January 1979): 49; Scott Herhold, "Architectural design for police, fire station wins award."
[61] Scott Herhold, "Architectural design for police, fire station wins award;" "Buildings in the News," *Architectural Record* (January 1979): 49.

system, the generator building and fueling station, and ultimately the solar cooling system. Solar heating was retained because the city felt it would recoup the costs within two decades of operation.[62]

The Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building was dedicated in March 1980, with Police Chief Robert K. Schatz and Fire Chief Robert B. Burns in attendance. Burns was promoted to Fire Chief in 1976, after serving for fourteen years with the department, and retired in 1982.[63] Robert K. Schatz became a city police officer in 1950 and served as the Police Chief from 1971 to 1984; he then served for eleven years on the city council. He passed away in 1997, and the building renamed in his honor in 2004.[64]

Over the next decade, the building underwent several modifications. As stated previously, an emergency generator was installed at the northeast corner of the building, and the staircase and lower-story patio were installed at the east end of the south façade. Most notably, the rooftop solar collectors were removed and replaced with clay tiles, signaling the end of the building's experimental solar technology.[65] Despite these alterations, the building remains true to Goodwin Steinberg's late 1970s architectural design.

5. EVALUATION

The following section provides an overview of the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) and evaluation of the subject property for listing in the California Register.

EVALUATIVE FRAMEWORK

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register is the authoritative guide to the state's significant historical and archeological resources. The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under CEQA.[66]

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[62] Ellen Norman, "New police-fire building gets boost from council," *Palo Alto Times*, June 1, 1977; "Bonds Sold for Police Building," *San Jose Mercury News*, March 16, 1977; "Police, Fire Building Costs OK'd," *San Jose Mercury News*, June 15, 1977; "New police building to cost $1 million more than anticipated," *Palo Alto Times*, June 1, 1978; "M.V. chief wins back several pet projects," *San Jose Mercury News*, July 13, 1978; "More frills cut from Mt. View police, fire building plan," *Palo Alto Times*, July 19, 1978; Evelyn Richards, "New police-fire building gets final OK in Mtn. View," *Palo Alto Times*, July 20, 1978.

[63] "New fire chief for Mountain View," *Palo Alto Times,* April 30, 1976; Ruthann Richter, "Fire chief to retire early," *Peninsula Times Tribune* (Palo Alto, CA), April 16, 1982.

[64] "Robert K. Schatz," obituary, *SFGATE*, April 1, 1997, accessed April 24, 2023, https://www.sfgate.com/news/article/Robert-K-Schatz-2847614.php; Perry, *Mountain View,* 42.

[65] Summarized from sets of drawings listed in the bibliography.

[66] Excerpted from California Office of Historic Preservation, "California Register of Historical Resources," accessed April 24, 2023, https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21238; California Office of Historic Preservation, "California Register and National Register: A Comparison (for purposes of determining eligibility for the California Register," Technical Assistance Series #6, 2011, accessed April 24, 2023 https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1069/files/technical%20assistance%20bulletin%206%202011%20update.pdf; California Office of Historic Preservation, "California Register of Historical Resources: Questions and Answers," Technical Assistance Series #3, 2002, accessed April 24, 2023, https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1069/files/03%20cal_%20reg_%20q_and_a.pdf.

Criteria
A historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following four criteria:

- **Criterion 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; or

- **Criterion 2.** It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or

- **Criterion 3.** It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method or construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or

- **Criterion 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.

Special Considerations for Historical Resources Achieving Significance within the Past Fifty Years
In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than fifty years old may be considered for listing in the California Register if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance.[67]

Period of Significance
Period of significance is the length of time when a property was associated with important events, activities, or persons or it attained its principal design characteristics. Period of significance usually begins with the date when significant activities or events began giving the property its historic significance; this is often a date of construction.[68]

Integrity
Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Historical resources eligible for listing in the California Register must meet one of the criteria of significance described above and retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Historical resources that have been rehabilitated or restored may be evaluated for listing. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for eligibility. Alterations over time to a resource or historic changes in its use may themselves have historical, cultural, or architectural significance.

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. A resource that

[67] Excerpted from California Office of Historic Preservation, "California Register and National Register: A Comparison."
[68] Excerpted from National Park Service, "How to Complete the National Register Registration Form," National Register Bulletin #16A, 1997, accessed April 24, 2023, https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB16A-Complete.pdf.

has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register if it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.[69]

The seven aspects of integrity are defined as follows:

- **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property.
- **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- **Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- **Association** is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.[70]

Character-defining Features
A character-defining feature is an aspect of a property's design or construction that conveys its architectural style, function, or type. Character-defining features can include building systems, construction material, ornamentation, massing, craftsmanship, site features, and landscaping that date to the period of significance. A historic resource must retain the majority of its character-defining features to convey its significance and to maintain integrity.[71]

CALIFORNIA REGISTER EVALUATION

Based on the evaluation under the four criteria below, the Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building is recommended as eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 3 as the work of master architect Goodwin Steinberg.

California Register Criterion 1 (Events)

By the time the Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building was completed in 1980, the block and surrounding neighborhood had already been developed with a mix of residential, commercial, and light industrial buildings for nearly a century. Similarly, the building was the third iteration of Police and Fire Department buildings in the immediate area, including the fire station completed along Franklin Street in 1924, and the police and fire stations constructed at the intersection

[69] California Office of Historic Preservation, "California Register and National Register."
[70] National Park Service, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation," National Register Bulletin #15, 1997, accessed April 24, 2023, https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf.
[71] Lee H. Nelson, "Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character," Preservation Brief #17, accessed April 24, 2023, https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/preservation-brief-17-architectural-character.pdf.

of Franklin and Villa streets in the early 1950s. Furthermore, the design and construction of the building from 1977 to 1980 was overshadowed by protracted labor negotiations between the city and Police and Fire Departments, culminating with a contentious thirty-nine-day strike by the Mountain View Fire Department in mid-1980. As such, the Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building did not play a significant role in the history of the Police and Fire Departments and the expansion of municipal facilities in the City of Mountain View in the late twentieth century, and it did not spur new development in the surrounding area. Therefore, the building is recommended as ineligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 1.

California Register Criterion 2 (People)

A wide array of city staff have worked at the Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building since it opened in 1980. None are known to have made significant contributions to local, state, or national history. While Police Chief Robert K. Schatz and Fire Chief Robert B. Burns held key positions in their respective departments when the building was dedicated, their leadership does not rise to a level of significance under this criteria. Thus, the subject property is recommended as ineligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 2.

California Register Criterion 3 (Design/Construction)

Architect Goodwin Steinberg is recognized as a master architect, and the Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building is a representative example of the large-scale civic projects that he designed during his fifty-year career with his namesake firm. The building skillfully blends Shed architecture, expressed in the soaring multi-directional shed roofs and varied fenestration, with elements of regional Spanish Colonial Revival architecture, including the white painted slump stone brick walls and clay tile roofing that soften the building's angularity. The prominent clock tower further evokes mission-era bell towers. The incorporation of a broad entry plaza, extensive vegetation, and subtle transitions in the site's topography reflect his intent to create an inviting, open building within a campus-like setting. Furthermore, he integrated experimental active and passive solar technology in the building's design, that, while ultimately not successful, were nationally recognized as critical to addressing the 1970s energy crisis. The building's design would subsequently be featured in *Architectural Record*. Although it is less than fifty years old, the building meets the threshold for special consideration for listing in the California Register because a sufficient amount of time has passed to understand Steinberg's exemplary career and the history and significance of Shed architecture and experimental solar technology of that era. As such, the subject property is recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3 as the work of master architect Goodwin Steinberg.

California Register Criterion 4 (Information Potential)

While Criterion 4 is generally applied to archaeological resources, it can be used to identify buildings with significant construction methods and other related physical information. The subject property is recommended as ineligible for listing in the California Register under this criterion because the experimental solar technology was removed from the building in the late 1980s. The majority of the building's construction material, including the concrete slump blocks, fenestration, and clay tile roofing, do not themselves embody important physical information.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The period of significance for the subject property is 1980, corresponding with the year it was constructed, because its significance stems from its association with an architect of distinction and its architectural design.

INTEGRITY ANALYSIS

The Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building retains integrity of location and setting as it remains in its original location and orientation toward the intersection of Franklin and Villa streets. It also remains surrounded by the majority of the single-family residences and commercial buildings in place when the building was completed in 1980. The removal of the solar technology in the late 1980s and other minor exterior alterations, including the replacement of select exterior staircases, the addition of a small room on the west façade, and the removal of the tile at the entry plaza, have not impacted the original design, materials, and workmanship. The subject property displays integrity of feeling and association through its intact Shed architecture and its continued use as the police and fire department headquarters. Thus, it retains integrity of feeling and association.

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

The character-defining features of the subject property include:

- One- and two-story height accommodating the topography
- Orientation southeast toward the intersection of Franklin and Villa streets
- Irregular footprint formed by wings and projections with varying depths across each façade
- Reinforced concrete slump stone block construction
- Multi-directional shed roofs with varying heights and slopes
- Clay tile roofing
- Entry plaza with main entrance enframed by a shed roof canopy
- Distinctive clock tower on the south façade
- Terraced slump stone block planters
- Fenestration including elongated fixed windows, elongated box bay windows, six-light fixed windows, clerestory windows, and skylights
- Entrances including glazed doors
- Projecting concrete slump stone blocks enframing windows and entrances
- Large openings with steel tube supports and crossbeams and angled skylights across the north façade
- Walkways, balcony, and staircases at the north façade
- Concrete slump stone block sign and flagpole

6. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis above, the Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building is recommended as eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 3 as a significant example of the work of master architect Goodwin Steinberg. The period of significance dates to 1980 when the building was completed, and the property retains its integrity despite the removal of the rooftop solar collectors in the late 1980s. As such, the property qualifies as a historical resource under CEQA.

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SFGATE (associated with the *San Francisco Chronicle*).

Appendix A. Existing Conditions Photographs

SOUTH FAÇADE



South façade, view north from the southern parking lot.



Western section of the south façade, view north.



Western section with the clock tower on the south façade, view north.



Ramp and entry plaza on the south façade, view north.



West side of the entry plaza, view west.



Entrance on the west side of the entry plaza, view west.



Windows on the north side of the entry plaza, view north.



Main entrance accessed from the entry plaza, view northeast.



Windows and planters on the northern and eastern side of the entry plaza, view northeast.



Stairs descending from the entry plaza to the eastern section of the south façade, view east.



Eastern section of the south façade, view north.



Eastern section of the south façade, view northeast.

EAST FAÇADE



East façade, view west from Franklin Street.



Southern section of the east façade, view west.



Southern section of the east façade, view southwest.



Central section of the east façade, view west.



Northern section of the east façade, view west.

NORTH FAÇADE



North façade, view south from the northern parking lot.



Central section of the north façade, view south.



Western section of the north façade, view south.



Main story of the western section of the north façade, view southwest.



Main story of the eastern section of the north façade, view southeast.



Eastern entrance to the main story, view south.



Wide box bay window at the lower story of the eastern section, view south.



Eastern section of the lower story, view southeast.



Air vent on the lower story of the eastern section, view south.



Balcony accessing the western entrance to the main story, view west.



Gated storage area underneath the western balcony, view south.



Western entrance accessing the lower story, view south.



Gated garage at west end of the lower story, view south.



Carport at the west end of the north façade, view southwest.

WEST FAÇADE



West façade, view east from the adjacent landscaped area.



Northern section of the west façade, view east.



Central section of the west façade with the communication tower, view east.



Central section of the west façade, view east.



Southern section of the west façade with the lower story patio, view east.



Lower story patio and entrance, view northeast.



Entrance and stairs at the main story, view east.



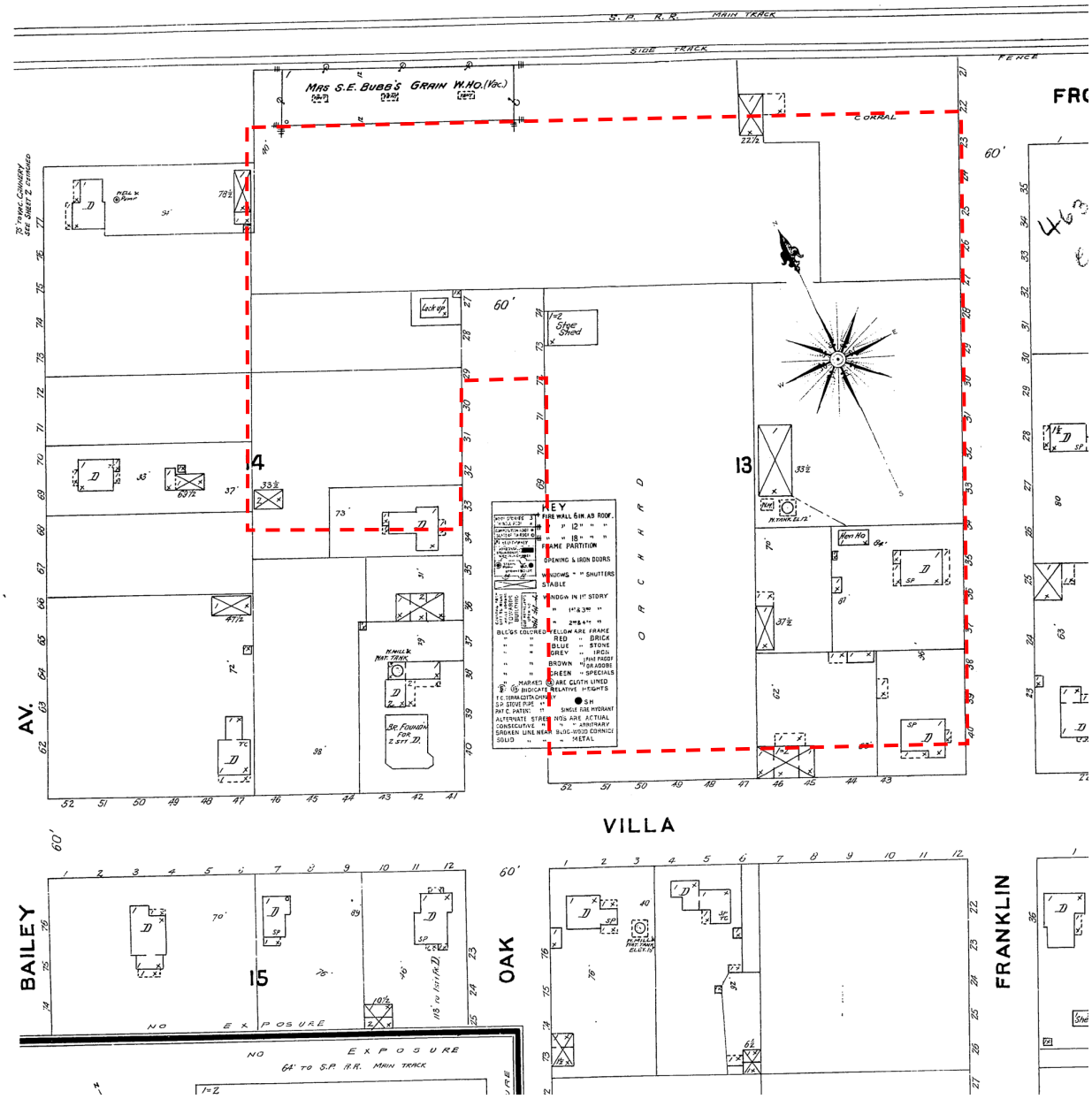
Southern section of the west façade, view south.



Sign and flagpole located at the southwest corner of the building, view northeast.

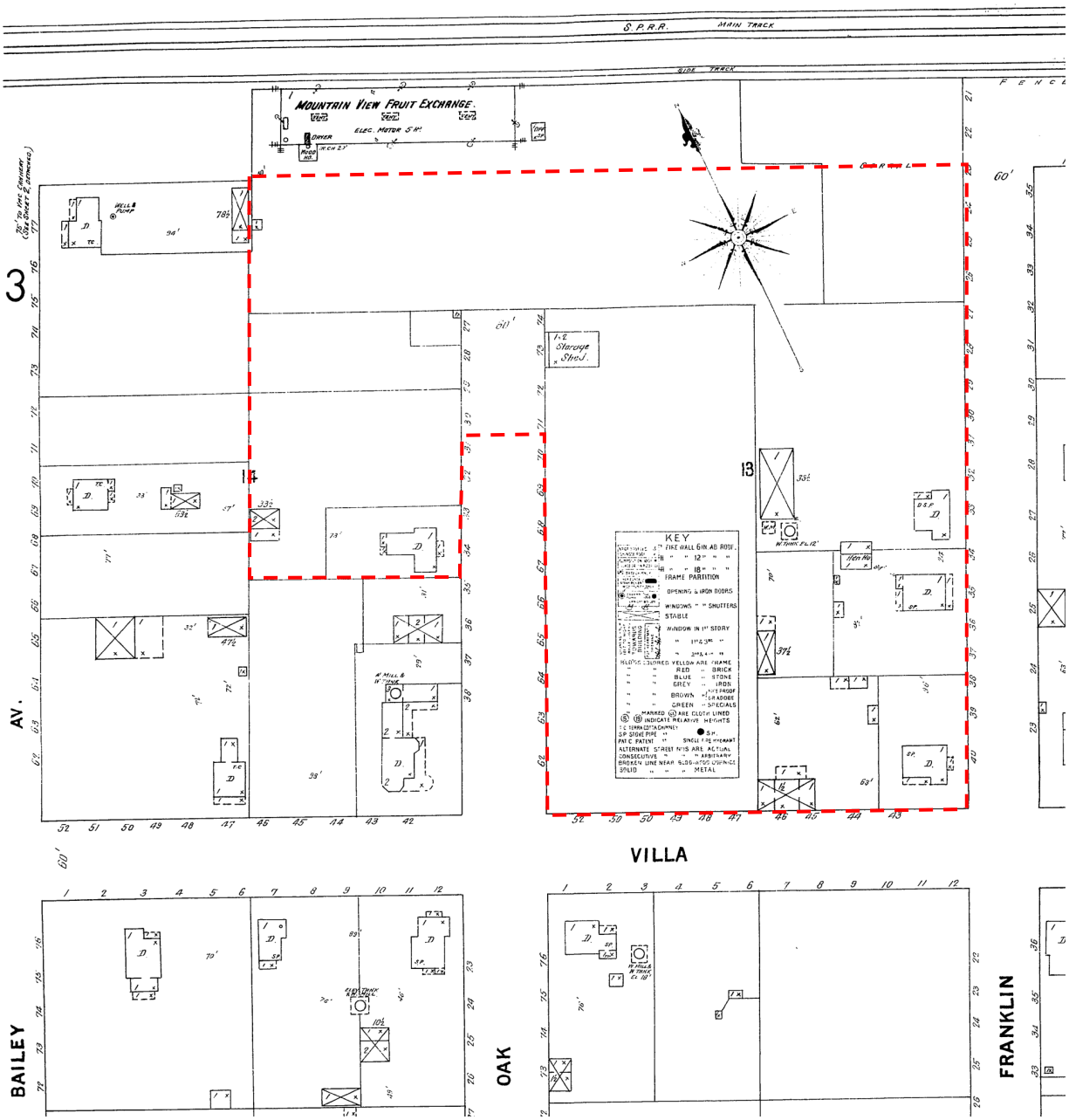
Appendix B. Archival Maps & Images

MAPS & AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS



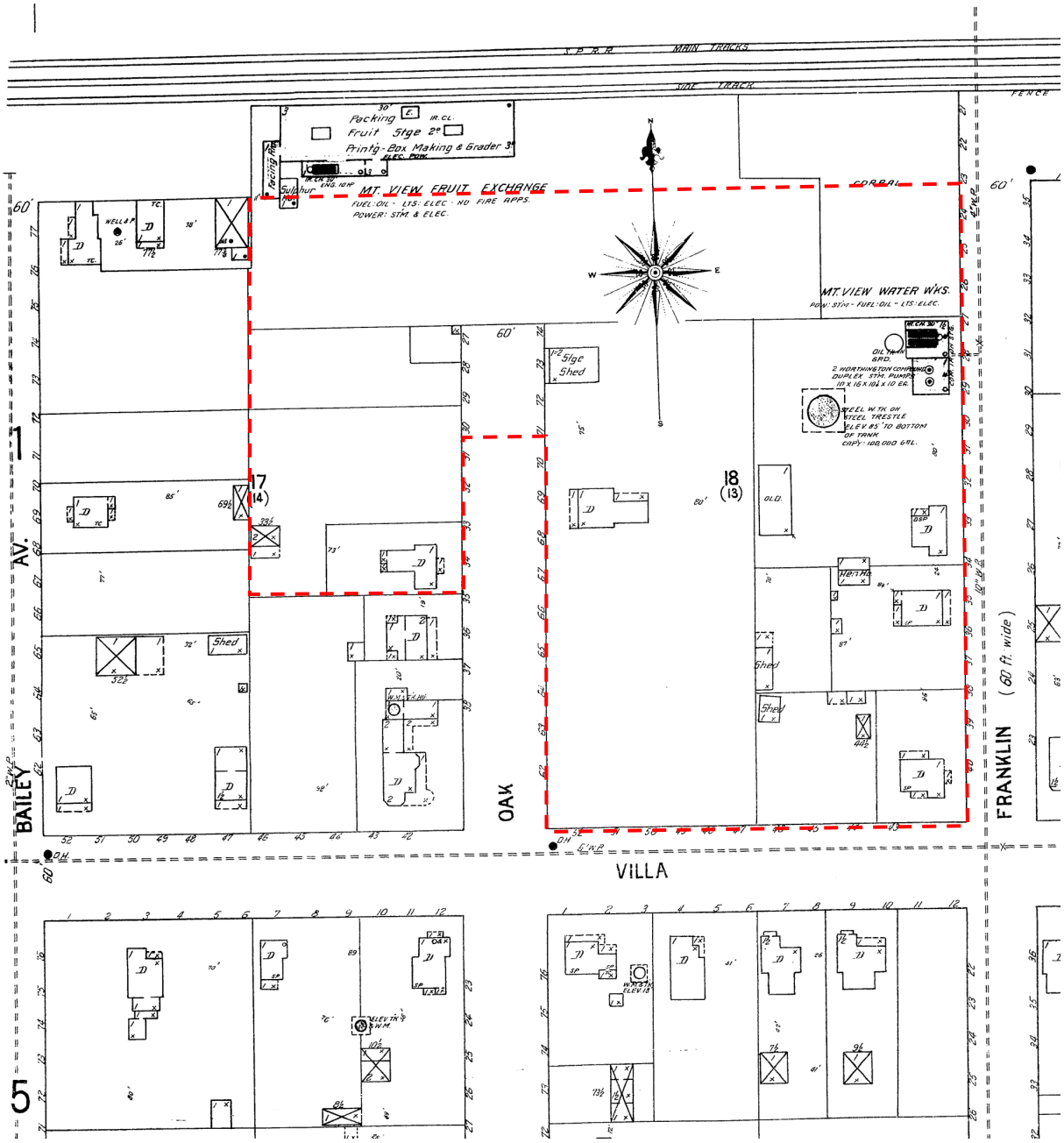
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1897; the approximate boundary of the subject property delineated in red (San Francisco Public Library, amended).[72]

[72] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Mountain View, California, 1897, Sheet 1.



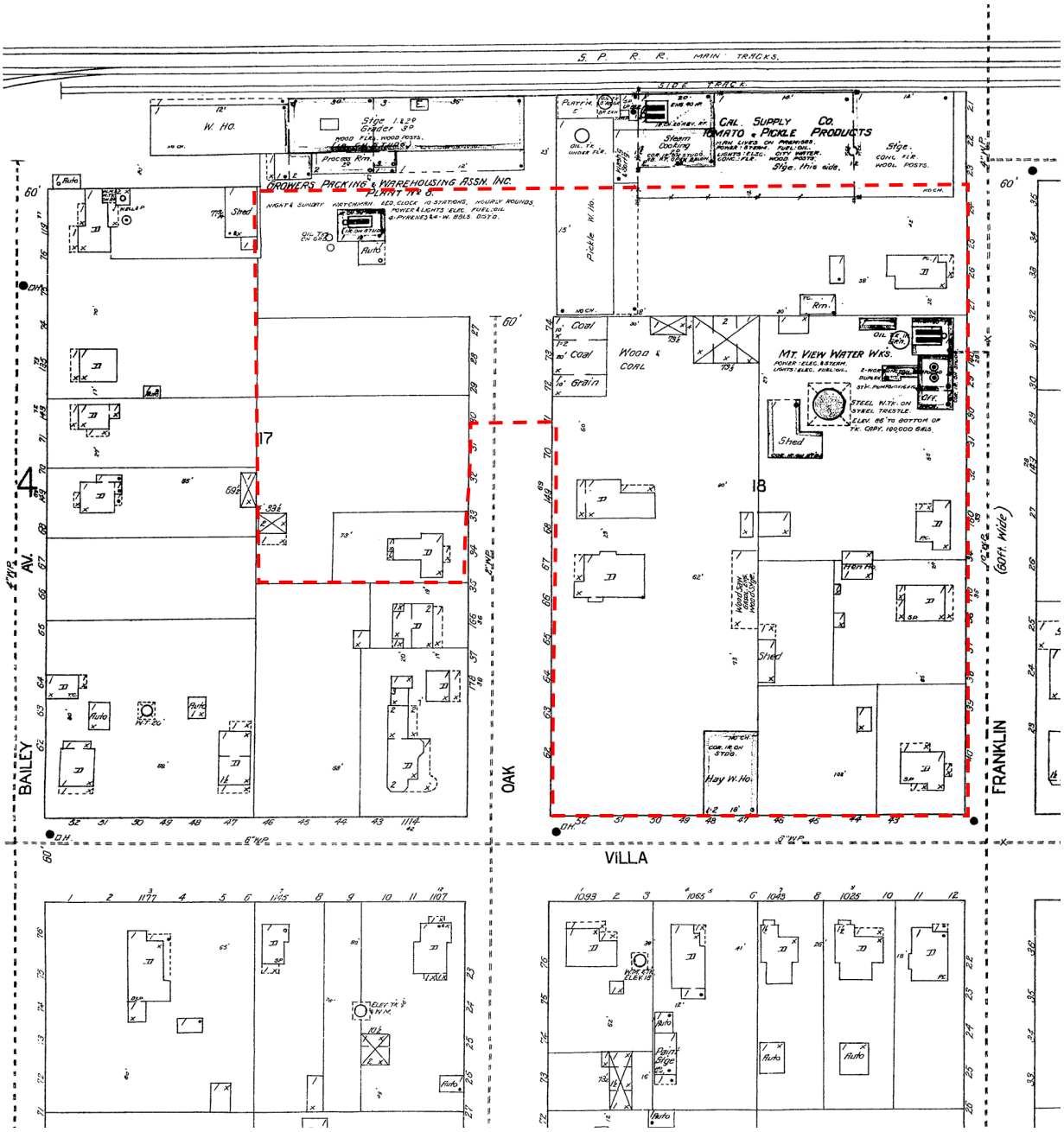
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1904; the approximate boundary of the subject property delineated in red (San Francisco Public Library, amended).[73]

[73] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Mountain View, California, 1904, Sheet 1.



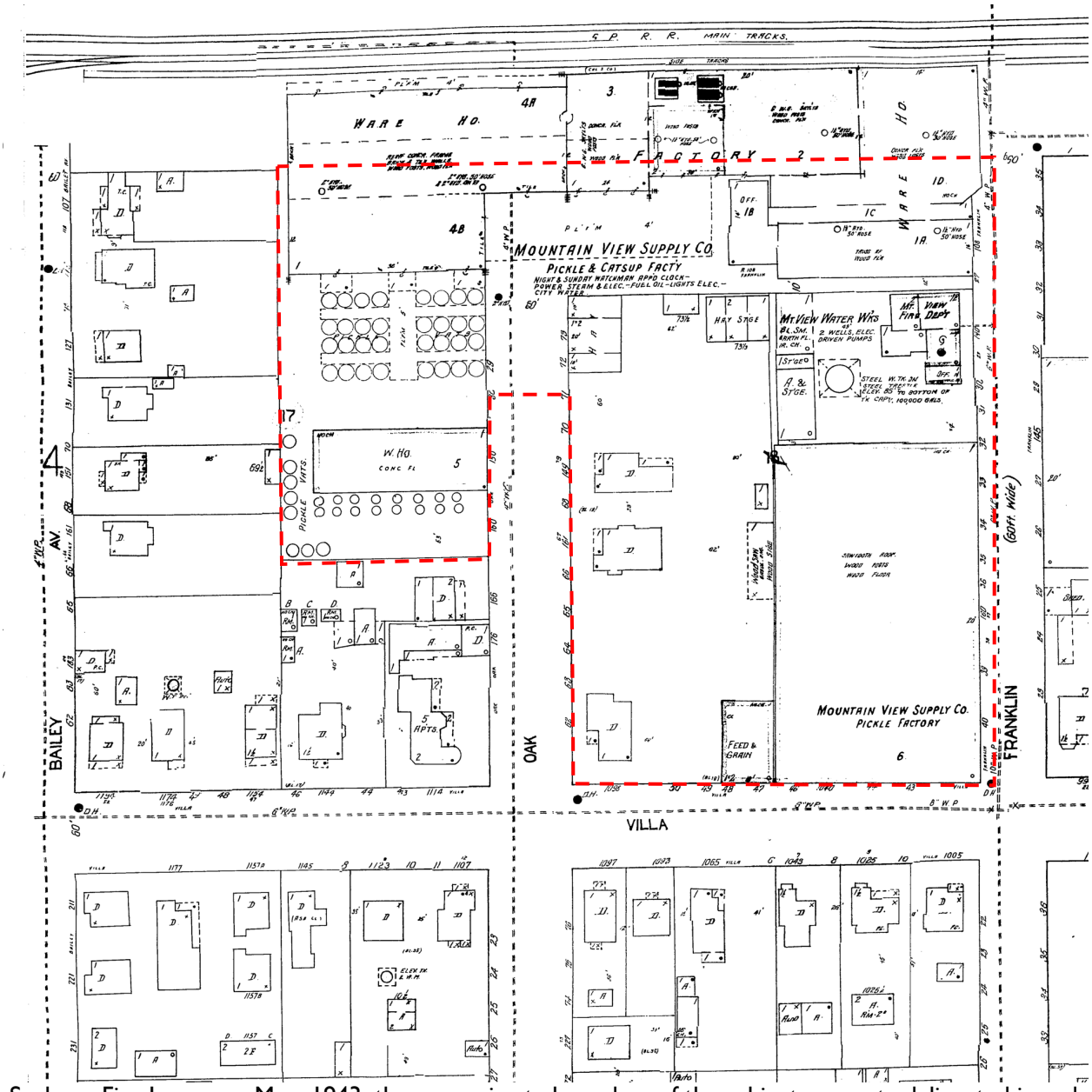
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1908; the approximate boundary of the subject property delineated in red (San Francisco Public Library, amended).[74]

[74] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Mountain View, California, 1908, Sheet 1.



Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1921; the approximate boundary of the subject property delineated in red (San Francisco Public Library, amended).[75]

[75] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Mountain View, California, 1921, Sheet 5.



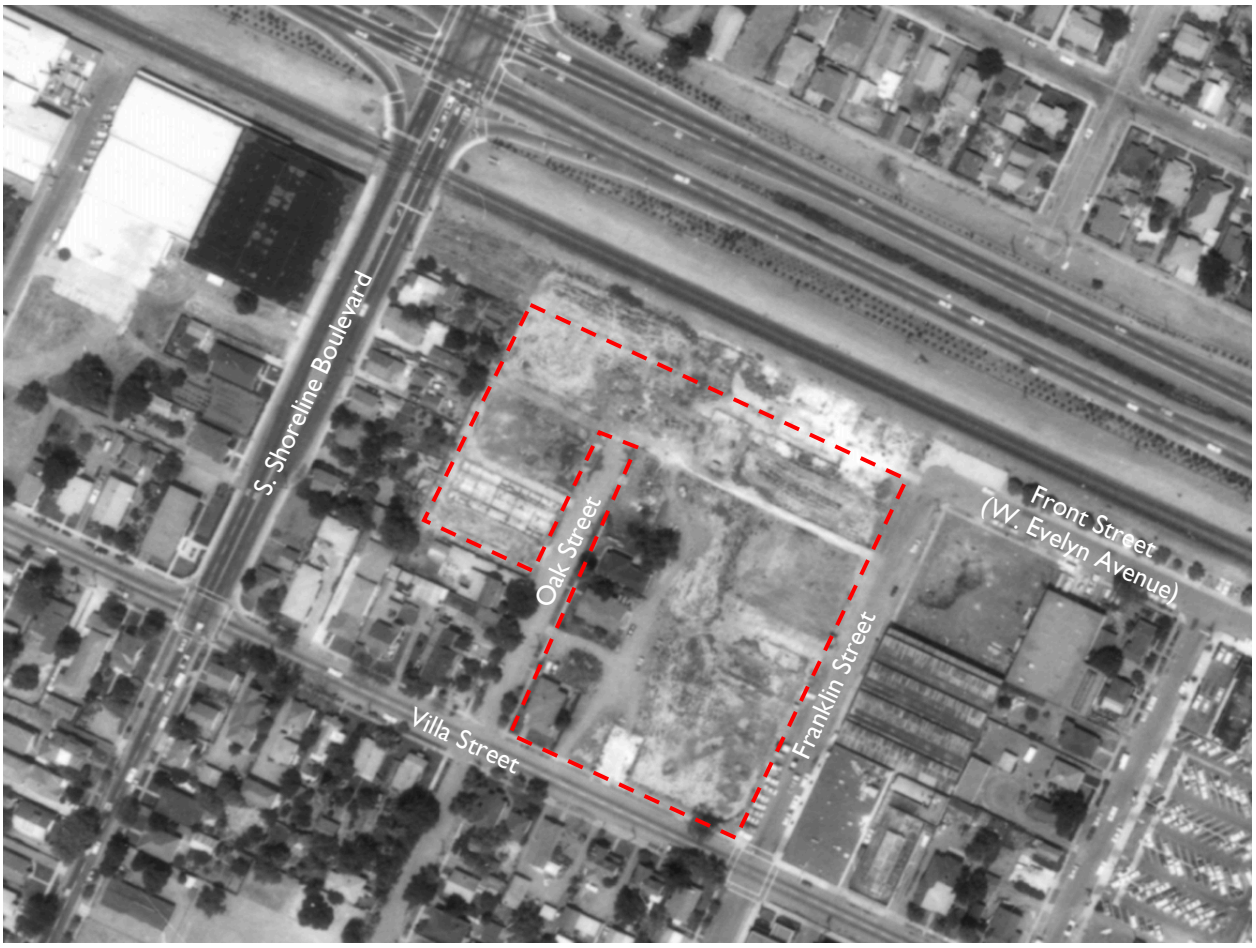
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1943; the approximate boundary of the subject property delineated in red (San Francisco Public Library, amended).[76]

[76] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Mountain View, California, 1943, Sheet 5.



Aerial photograph, 1948; the approximate boundary of the subject property delineated in red (USGS EarthExplorer, amended).[77]

[77] Mountain View, California [aerial photograph], 1:23,600, Flight GS-HR, Roll 2, Frame 144, September 26, 1948, accessed via USGS EarthExplorer.



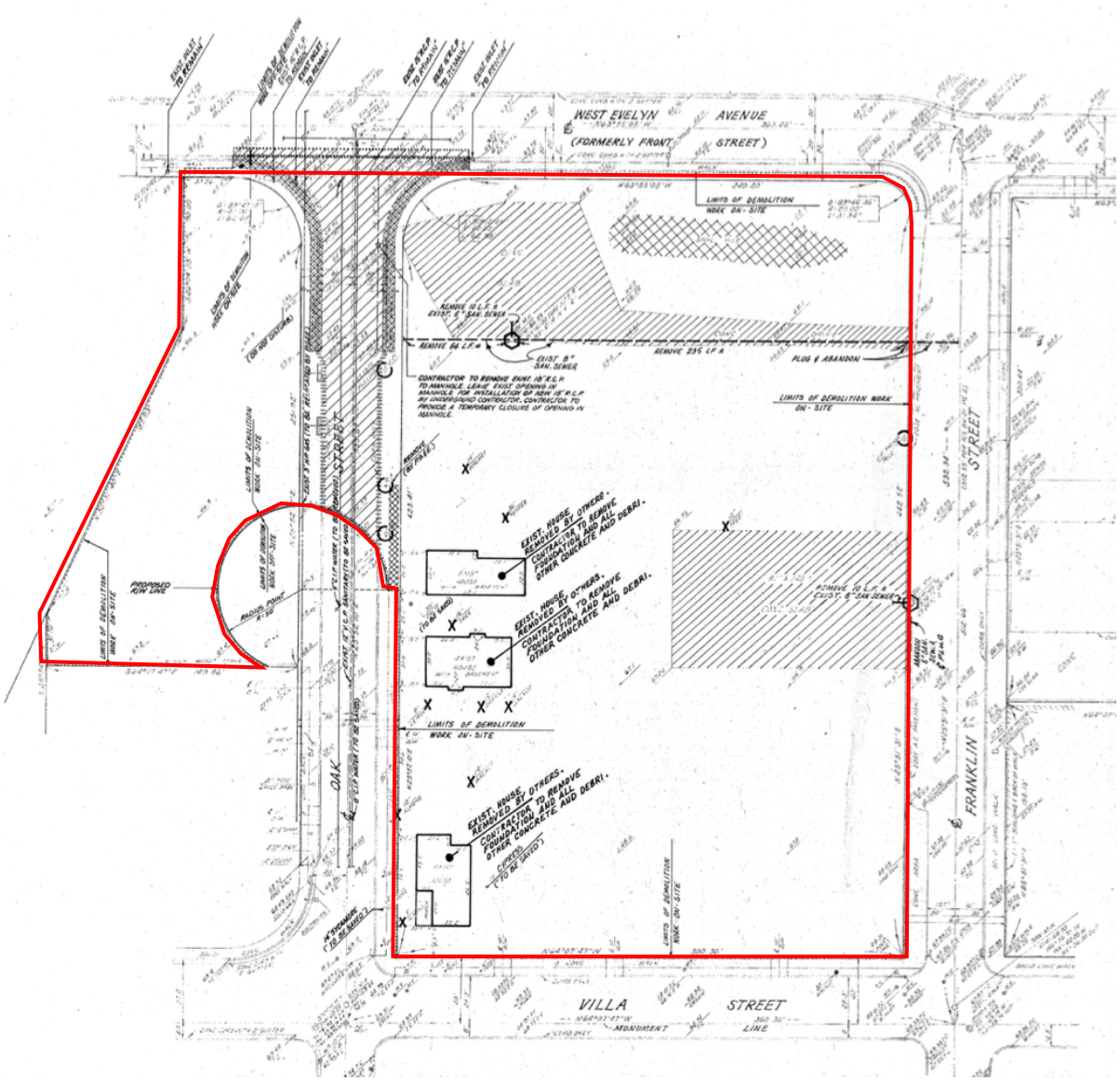
Aerial photograph, 1968; the approximate boundary of the subject property delineated in red (University of California, Santa Barbara Aerial Photography Collection, amended).[78]

[78] Santa Clara County, California [aerial photograph], 1:12,000, Flight CAS-2310, Image 2310-1-90, May 2, 1968, accessed via University of California, Santa Barbara Aerial Photography Collection.



Aerial photograph, 1974; the approximate boundary of the subject property delineated in red (USGS EarthExplorer, amended).[79]

[79] Mountain View, California [aerial photograph], 1:20,000, Flight SFB, Roll 9, Frame 131, June 25, 1974, accessed via USGS EarthExplorer.



Demolition plan showing the footprint of the three and the abandoned segment of Oak Street, 1978; the subject property delineated in red (Goodwin B. Steinberg Associates).[80]

[80] Demolition Plan, Sheet C-1, in Goodwin B. Steinberg Associates, "Mountain View Police & Fire Facility, Job 944," as-built drawing set dated March 30, 1978, revised July 7, 1978, on file at the City of Mountain View.

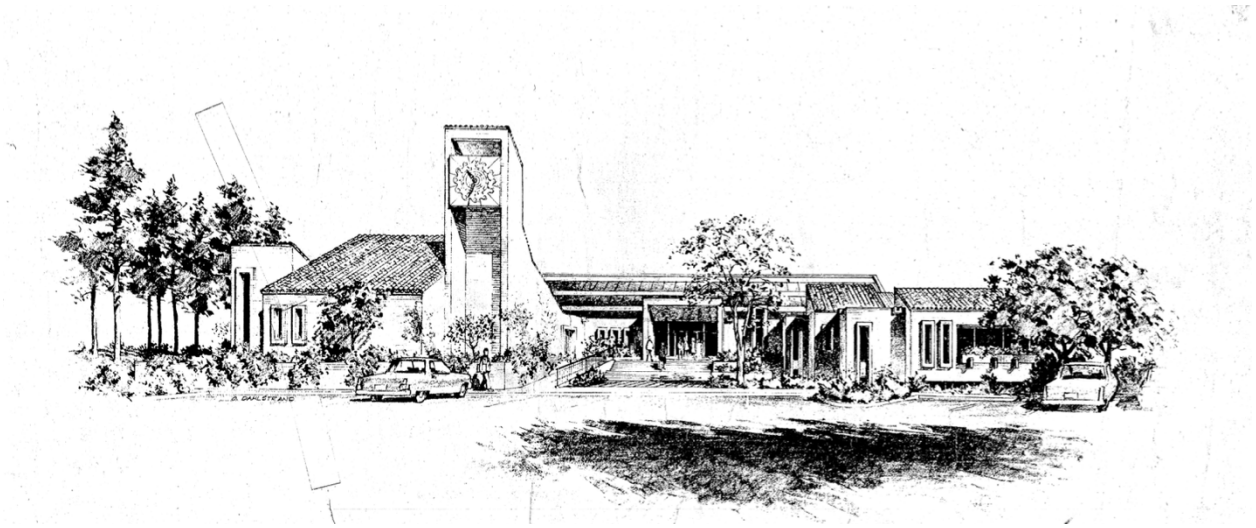
ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Hunt Foods Pickle Plant located within the subject property, 1951 (Mountain View Public Library).



Hunt Foods Pickle Plant located within the subject property, 1963 (Mountain View Public Library).



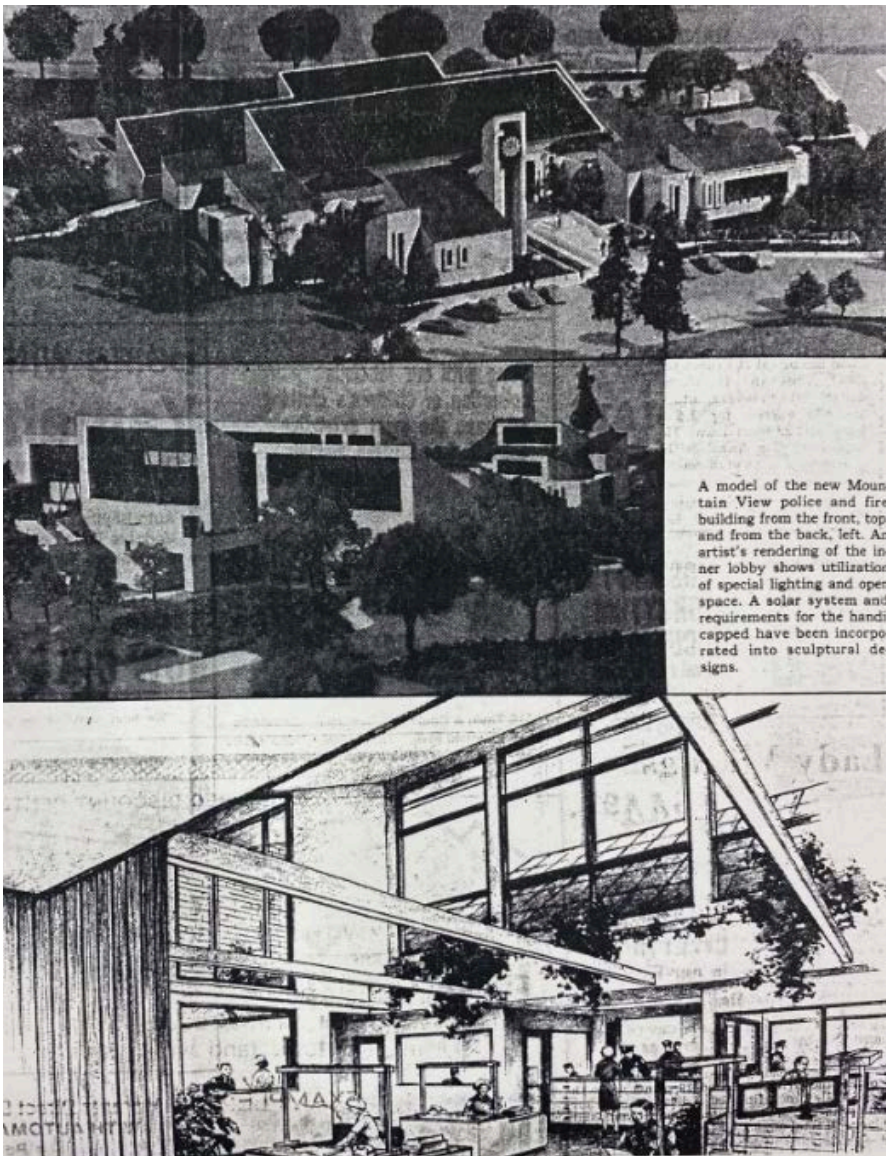
Drawing of the building,1978 (Goodwin B. Steinberg Associates).[81]

[81] Drawing in Goodwin B. Steinberg Associates, "Mountain View Police & Fire Facility, Job 944," as-built drawing set dated March 30, 1978, revised July 7, 1978, on file at the City of Mountain View.



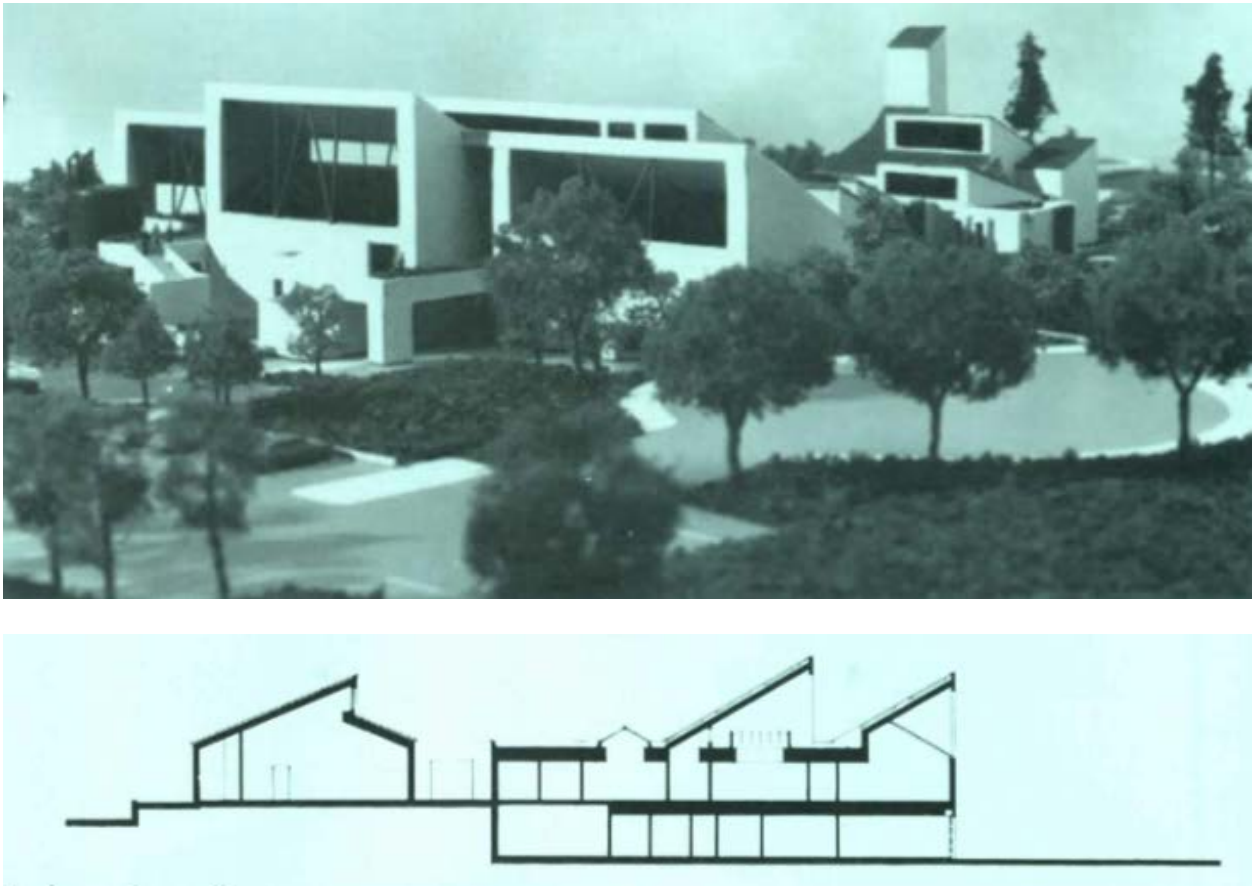
Photograph of Police Chief Robert K. Schatz with a model of the Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building, 1977 (Newsapers.com).[82]

[82] "Police station: Sun panels, Spanish look," *Palo Alto Times,* October 21, 1977.



Model and drawing of the Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building, 1978 (Mountain View History Center).[83]

[83] "Architectural design for police, fire station wins award," *San Jose Mercury News,* 1978, newspaper clipping located in an unlabeled folder with articles on the Mountain View Police Department from 1975 to 1983, on file at the Mountain View History Center at the Mountain View Public Library.



Model and section of the building published in the January 1979 edition of *Architectural Record* (US Modernist Architecture Magazine Library).[84]

[84] "Buildings in the News," *Architectural Record* (January 1979): 49.



Photograph of the building, ca. 1980 (Mountain View Public Library).

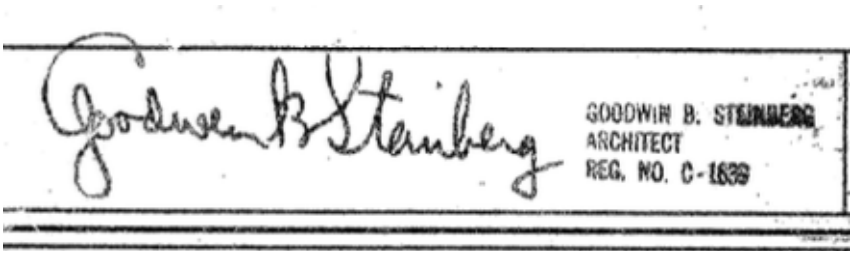


Photograph of the building accompanying the notice for the open house, 1980 (Mountain View History Center).[85]

[85] "Open House," *The View of Mountain View* 4, no. 4 (December 1980): 1.



Goodwin Steinberg, undated photograph (*Palo Alto Online*).[86]



Goodwin Steinberg signature, 1978 (Goodwin B. Steinberg Associates).[87]

[86] "Celebrated architect Goodwin Steinberg, 89, dies after illness," *Palo Alto Online*, December 16, 2010, accessed April 25, 2023, https://www.paloaltoonline.com/news/2010/12/16/celebrated-architect-goodwin-steinberg-89-dies-after-illness.

[87] Signature located in Goodwin B. Steinberg Associates, "Mountain View Police & Fire Facility, Job 944," as-built drawing set dated March 30, 1978, revised July 7, 1978, on file at the City of Mountain View.



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