

# EAST WHISMAN 19-PROPERTY SURVEY

## Historic Resources Survey Report

Prepared for  
Google, Inc.

April 2022



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# **EAST WHISMAN 19-PROPERTY SURVEY**

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## **Historic Resource Survey Report**

### **Introduction**

ESA has been hired by Google, LLC (Google) to prepare a Historic Resource Survey Report (report) to evaluate 19 age-eligible properties located in the East Whisman plan area in the City of Mountain View, California. These buildings were constructed between 1963 and 1972, thus meeting the recommended 45-year age threshold for review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). They are all one- to two-story light industrial or commercial buildings. All front Logue, Clyde, or Maude Avenues. All are currently owned by Google, LLC.

In 2020, the City of Mountain View developed the East Whisman Precise Plan (EWPP) to establish an updated vision for the area that includes improved mass transit with a transit-oriented center around the Middlefield Station. The EWPP also put forth guidance for increased density of development and a greater diversity of land uses. The EWPP encompasses 412 acres and approximately 100 parcels on the eastern border of the City of Mountain View. It is traversed by a Santa Clara Valley Transit Authority (VTA) Light Rail Transit (LRT) line and by an underground portion of the San Francisco Public Utility Commission's (SFPUC) Hetch Hetchy water conveyance system. It is approximately bordered on the north by Highway 101, on the east by State Route 237, on the south by Middlefield Road, and on the west by Ellis Street. The area is currently characterized by light industrial and commercial office buildings set within landscaped parking lots.

Google wishes to redevelop the area as a part of its corporate campus. It is understood that all 19 buildings in the survey area would be demolished to enable redevelopment of the area. This report serves to evaluate these 19 age-eligible buildings for eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and the City of Mountain View Register of Historic Resources (local register). This will establish a recommended status for each of these 19 buildings for consideration as historic resources for the purposes of CEQA.

The survey area is roughly pentangular in shape and is approximately bounded by the north property lines of the parcels between 510 Logue Avenue and 495 Clyde Avenue, on the east by the Sunnyvale Municipal Golf Course, on the south by State Route 237 and East Middlefield Road, and on the west by the VTA LRT line (**Figure 1**).



SOURCE: Google Earth, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 1**  
Survey Project Area

## Methodology

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) identifies an age threshold of 50 years for potential eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. For larger, multi-year projects or planning documents OHP guidelines recommend evaluation of any property 45 years old or older. This recognizes that there is commonly a five-year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are made.<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of CEQA, buildings that meet this age threshold should be evaluated as potential historic resources. It is possible for a property to be eligible for the California Register even when it does not meet the

<sup>1</sup> California Office of Historic Preservation, Instructions for Recording Historical Resources, March 1995.

minimum recommended age threshold and special consideration is given for such properties;<sup>2</sup> however, the guidance is that enough time must have passed in order to “obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals” that are associated with the property.<sup>3</sup> Application of the special consideration for properties less than the recommended age threshold was not necessary for this study as all subject properties were greater than 45 years in age.

ESA staff completed an intensive-level pedestrian survey on February 16, 2022. Archival research conducted for this report included:

- Review of building permits available online through the City of Mountain View ePermits website ([epermits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx/](http://epermits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx/));
- Review of historic aerial photographs available online from the David Rumsey Historical Map Collection and UC Santa Barbara;
- Review of Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. maps (Sanborn maps) available online from ProQuest;
- Review of historic photographs available online from Mountain View Historical Association, Calisphere, and Online Archive of California;
- Reverse phone directories and business directories for 1964, 1966, and 1968;
- Historical newspapers and periodicals available online; and
- Other online research (e.g., Internet Archive, various web sites).

In addition to the general categories and sources of information provided here, a full list of resources referenced and cited is provided at the end of this report.

No information regarding original architects or engineers, generally found on building permits or in newspaper and magazine articles, was found during the course of this study. No original drawings or permits were available through the sources noted above, the City of Mountain View online permit website, or at other sources as noted in the individual evaluations presented below. Archival research focused primarily on original and early occupants and their uses of the buildings prior to 1977, or within 45-years of the date of this study (2022). A list of occupants through the present date is provided to the greatest extent possible. However, due to limitations of readily available archival resources and the time for completion of the study, a full occupancy list is not provided for every building.

ESA senior architectural historian Becky Urbano, M.S., is the primary author of this report and meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for architectural history. Individual evaluations were contributed by Vanessa Armenta, Kathy Cleveland, M.A., Amber Grady, M.A., and Johanna Kahn, M.Ar.H. Ms. Cleveland, Ms. Grady, and Ms. Kahn all

<sup>2</sup> California Office of Historic Preservation, *How to Nominate a Resource to the California Register of Historical Resources*, September 2001, p.12, [ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1056/files/07\\_TAB%207%20How%20To%20Nominate%20A%20Property%20to%20California%20Register.pdf](http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1056/files/07_TAB%207%20How%20To%20Nominate%20A%20Property%20to%20California%20Register.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> California Office of Historic Preservation, *CEQA Case Studies: CEQA and the California Register: Understanding the 50-year Threshold*, September 2015.

meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for architectural history, architecture, and/or historic architecture.

## Summary of Findings

ESA does not recommend any of the 19 subject properties as eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Likewise, ESA does not recommend any of the 19 subject properties as eligible for listing in the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources. While many of the building were constructed in the same timeframe and share a historical association to early Silicon Valley, as a group they do not appear to represent a historic district and no subset of the subject properties appears to represent a historic district.

## Regulatory Framework

### California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as codified in PRC Sections 21000 et seq., is the principal statute governing the environmental review of projects in the state. CEQA requires lead agencies to determine if a proposed project would have a significant effect on historical resources, including archaeological resources. The CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5(a)) define a historical resource as: (1) a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), (2) a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); or (3) any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be historically significant, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. In addition, Section 15064.5 (a)(4) states that “the fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1(k)), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in PRC Section 5024.1(g)) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.”

### California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register is “an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). Certain resources are determined by law to be automatically included in the California Register, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.

To be eligible for the California Register, a historical resource must be significant at the federal, state, or local level under one or more of the following criteria (PRC Section 5024.1(c)):

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

*Integrity* is the authenticity of a historic resource's physical identity as shown by the survival of characteristics that existed during the period of significance. For a resource to be eligible for the California Register, it must also retain enough integrity to be recognizable as a historic resource and to convey the reasons for its significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

As a property must be significant under one of the four criteria above and have integrity to be eligible, an assessment of integrity is only conducted if a resource is eligible under one of the four criteria.

## City of Mountain View

Mountain View City Code Chapter 36 (Zoning Ordinance), Article XVI, Division 15, Designation and Preservation of Historic Resources includes a process for recognizing, preserving, and protecting historical resources. Furthermore, Section 36.54.55 establishes the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources as the City's official list of historically significant buildings, structures, and sites. The criteria for listing are similar as those for the California Register and are presented in Division 15, Section 36.54.65

A building, structure, site or other improvement may be designated as a historic resource and placed on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources if the city council finds that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- a. Is strongly identified with a person who, or an organization which, significantly contributed to the culture, history or development of the City of Mountain View;
- b. Is the site of a significant historic event in the city's past;
- c. Embodies distinctive characteristics significant to the city in terms of a type, period, region or method of construction or representative of the work of a master or possession of high artistic value; or
- d. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the city's prehistory or history.

## Historic Context

### Late Mexican Period (1821–1848)

The period of Spanish governance in the area ended in 1821 when Spain ceded their North American colonial outposts to the newly independent Republic of Mexico and Upper California became a province of the Republic of Mexico. Following independence, the new Mexican government secularized the missions and divided the former mission lands into large ranchos, or tracts, which were then granted to prominent, wealthy, or otherwise well-connected individuals as a reward for their services to the government. Between 1833 and 1845, 38 of these grants were made within what is now Santa Clara County.<sup>4</sup> The City of Mountain View, including most of the East Whisman neighborhood, was part of the 8,800-acre *Rancho Pastoria de las Borregas*. This rancho was granted to Francisco Estrada and his wife, Inez Castro in 1842.<sup>5</sup> In 1844, 3,042 acres was granted to Lupe Yñigo, a local Native American. His *Rancho Posolmi* later became Moffett Field.<sup>6</sup> Yñigo was a Ohlone man who worked in as an alcalde at Mission Santa Clara until it was secularized.<sup>7</sup>

### Early Development

#### Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century

After California became part of the United States in 1848, San José was initially (and temporarily) named the state’s capital. Soon after, the discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada produced a population increase in northern California as immigrants poured into the territory seeking gold or associated opportunities. Increased trade resulted in increased travel on the bay and over land between San Francisco and San Jose. In 1850, the Butterfield Stage Line began coach service on El Camino Real. A stop was established on present-day Grant Road, around which grew a small business district.<sup>8</sup> This was followed in 1864 by the first train route through the region.

#### Early Mountain View

Improvements in transportation, expansion of agriculture throughout the area, and a steady influx of settlers lead to incorporation of the City of Mountain View on November 7, 1902. The initial population of the city was 610 people with city limits defined on the north by Washington Street, on the south by El Camino Real, on the west by Pettis Avenue, and on the east roughly by Calderon Avenue.<sup>9</sup> A small increase on population followed the 1906 earthquake as people fled

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<sup>4</sup> Archives & Architecture, p.27.

<sup>5</sup> “Mountain View History Timeline.” His name appears in the archival records as both “Lope” and “Lupe.” Lupe is used in this documents for consistency.

<sup>6</sup> Holman & Associates, “Appendix E Cultural Resources Report,” *East Whisman Precise Plan EIR*, 2017, p4.

<sup>7</sup> William J. Shew, *Portrait of Lupe Yñigo*, Santa Clara University Archives and Special Collections, content.scu.edu/cdm/ref/collection/college/id/99, 1903. Accessed February 20, 2022.

<sup>8</sup> Mountain View History Timeline.

<sup>9</sup> Mountain View History Timeline.

urban areas like San Francisco and San Jose, but generally the town retained its agricultural and semi-rural atmosphere.

The most major influence from this period was the establishment of the Sunnyvale Naval Air Station in the 1933 on a portion of the former Rancho Posolmi. Construction of the base, including the massive hangars needed to house the dirigibles USS Macon and USS Akron brought jobs and people to Mountain View and the surrounding communities. The street leading to the new base (Moffett Boulevard) became lined with restaurants, bars, and entertainment venues.<sup>10</sup> Military development extended beyond the base to include new support and technology businesses such as machinists, electronics development, plastics and fabrication shops, and engineering firms of all sorts.

## Silicon Valley (1957–Present)

The birth of Silicon Valley has been historically linked to Fairchild Semiconductor, a pioneer in semiconductor product development.<sup>11</sup> Fairchild Semiconductor was founded in Palo Alto (844 East Charleston Road, extant)<sup>12</sup> in 1957 by eight former Shockley Semiconductor Laboratory employees.<sup>13</sup> The company met with early and swift financial success, moving to a larger facility at 464 Ellis Street in Mountain View in the late 1960s<sup>14</sup> (demolished in 1993)<sup>15</sup> and spurring a wave of spinoff and similar technology companies. In the 1960s alone, more than 30 startups emerged in the area. Many started in Mountain View, including Amelco (founded 1961<sup>16</sup>, 1300 Terra Bella Avenue)<sup>17</sup> and Intel (founded 1968<sup>18</sup>, 365 East Middlefield Road).<sup>19</sup> Amelco later became a division of Teledyne Semiconductor. Competitors also set up shop in the area, including Advanced Technology Laboratories/American Standard (1961, 369 North Whisman Road, demolished).<sup>20</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Jessica Kusz, National Register Nomination: Mountain View Adobe, 2002, p. 8-2.

<sup>11</sup> “Spinoff: Fairchild and the Family Tree of Silicon Valley,” *Computer History Museum*, computerhistory.org/stories/spinoff-fairchild/. Accessed March 1, 2022.

<sup>12</sup> Seven Leibson, “For Lease: Birthplace of the IC,” *Electronic Engineering Journal*, www.eejournal.com/2018/09/09/for-lease-birthplace-of-the-ic/. Accessed March 2, 2022.

<sup>13</sup> Spinoff.

<sup>14</sup> “The ‘Rusty Bucket,’ 464 Ellis Street,” *California Revealed*, californiarevealed.org/islandora/object/cavpp%3A29926. Accessed March 2, 2022

<sup>15</sup> Leibson.

<sup>16</sup> “Fairchildren,” *Computer History Museum*, computerhistory.org/fairchildren/#1960s. Accessed March 1, 2022.

<sup>17</sup> G.W.A Drummer and J. Mackinzie Robertson, *American Microelectronics Data Annual 1964–65. Netherlands, Elsevier Science, 2014*, p.11. www.google.com/books/edition/American\_Microelectronics\_Data\_Annual\_19/tdCjBQAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=amelco+mountain+view&pg=PA11&printsec=frontcover. Accessed March 2, 2022

<sup>18</sup> Fairchildren.

<sup>19</sup> Jan Mazurek, *Making Microchips: Policy, Globalization, and Economic Restructuring in the Semiconductor Industry*, MIT Press, 1998, pp. 54-55, https://books.google.com/books?id=Tdssnlxu8g8C&pg=PA54&lpg=PA54&dq=intel+365+east+middlefield&source=bl&ots=8X\_VXSURMU&sig=ACfU3U1\_6M99YNWBtqDRJrYiMaxKYzUTA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjF7\_DNlaj2AhVjJ0QIHeMgDT0Q6AF6BAGCEAM#v=onepage&q=intel%20365%20east%20middlefield&f=false. Accessed March 2, 2022.

<sup>20</sup> “Advanced Technology Laboratories,” *Melgar Commercial Photographers*, 1961, archive.org/details/cmv\_001011. Accessed March 2, 2022.

Other Fairchild spinoffs established locations in the communities around Fairchild Semiconductor. They included:<sup>21</sup>

- GMe (Santa Clara, 1963)
- Applied Materials Technology (Santa Clara, 1967)
- Advanced Micro Devices (AMD),(Sunnyvale, 1969)
- National Semiconductor (Santa Clara, 1967)
- KLA Tencor (San Jose, 1975)
- Apple Computer (Los Altos, 1976)
- Oracle (Santa Clara, 1977)
- U-B Networks (Santa Clara, 1979)
- VLSI (Los Gatos, 1979)

The almost immediate financial gain associated with technological advancements from these early technology companies attracted investors and spurred further innovation. The modern venture capital hotbed surrounding Silicon Valley has its roots in the early success of Fairchild and its spinoffs.<sup>22</sup> Several individuals associated with the early technological success moved from the laboratory to the board room, forming Sequoia Capital, Kleiner Perkins Caufeld & Byers, and other venture capital firms.<sup>23</sup>

By the early 1970s, Silicon Valley had a work force of 58,000. Over half of this number were employed by firms manufacturing electronic components.<sup>24</sup> These components were critical to a wide array of advanced industrial and military systems, bringing outsized influence of the industry on American economic politics.<sup>25</sup> In the larger area, many of the street names reflect this early industrial history – Fairchild Drive, National Avenue, Circuit Way, Optic Loop. More broadly, a 2014 research study traced more than 92 public Bay Area tech companies to the founders and employees of Fairchild. At that time, the market value of all of these companies was more than \$2 trillion.<sup>26</sup>

## Architecture

### Styles

#### ***Corporate Modern (c. 1955 – 1975)***

“Large-scale corporate offices were the last of the center city land uses to emerge in the suburbs, in the 1940s, after housing, manufacturing, and retail commerce.”<sup>27</sup> It is noted that three major

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<sup>21</sup> Fairchildren,

<sup>22</sup> Spinoff.

<sup>23</sup> Spinoff.

<sup>24</sup> Christophe Lecuyer, “Making Silicon Valley: Engineering Culture, Innovation, and Industrial Growth, 1930-1970,” *Enterprise & Society*, December 2001, Vol. 2 No. 4, pp. 666-672, [www.jstor.org/stable/23699624](http://www.jstor.org/stable/23699624). Accessed March 1, 2022.

<sup>25</sup> Lecuyer.

<sup>26</sup> Spinoff.

<sup>27</sup> Louise Mazingo, *Pastoral Capitalism: A History of Suburban Corporate Landscapes*, 2012, [frameworks.ced.berkeley.edu/tag/pastoral-capitalism-a-history-of-suburban-corporate-landscapes/](http://frameworks.ced.berkeley.edu/tag/pastoral-capitalism-a-history-of-suburban-corporate-landscapes/). Accessed February 16, 2022.

forces were responsible for this shift: the structure of corporate management, the decentralization of cities, and the dominance of the pastoral aesthetic.<sup>28</sup> These took shape in two forms: the corporate campus or estate and the office or research park.

The so called “suburbanization of corporate headquarters” began in the mid-twentieth century when large corporations such as IBM moved their out of the city center closer to the senior executives.<sup>29</sup> Typical elements included low-rise buildings surrounded by parking lots and landscaping, with larger complexes often having a parklike setting with large-scale public art or, in the case of John Deere, large-scale products on display.<sup>30</sup> “The site planning, automobile approaches, visitor entrances, employee parking lots, and service docks all exemplified the functionalism of mid-twentieth century Modernism.”<sup>31</sup> The corporate campus or estate model were generally large complexes of buildings within a landscaped, park-like setting. Some even included lakes. The office park, while including many of the same elements as the corporate campus or estate, was more modest in scale notably with regards to their setting. Office parks still provided the necessary building facilities with ample parking and some amount of landscaping, but not to the scale of a park-like setting. While some of these complexes were built for specific companies, many were developed on speculation and sold or leased out after they were completed. “Created by speculative real estate developers in the 1950s, the office park provided a lower cost, flexible alternative to the corporate campus and estate.”<sup>32</sup>

Popular in the Bay Area from c.1955-1975, the style applies “Miesian architectural principles to large-scale corporate or civic projects” and the “primary design principle of these buildings is the expression of structures applied as a module in either steel or concrete.”<sup>33</sup> The two variants include the “glass box” and the “concrete box” with virtually no ornamentation other than signage or advertising for the occupant of the building.<sup>34</sup>

Character-defining features of the Corporate Modern style include:<sup>35</sup>

- Large rectangular massing
- Flat or low-pitched roofs
- Steel or concrete structure as primary expression of the building
- Horizontal bands of windows set within the structural module
- Alternate design of large concrete volume with little or no fenestration
- Building tower set back from the street in a landscaped plaza
- Tower frequently set atop a multi-story base framed by plain concrete or steel columns
- Overall absence of applied ornamentation, with the exception of corporate advertisement signs mounted directly to building

<sup>28</sup> Ibid.

<sup>29</sup> The Cultural Landscape Foundation, *Corporate Office Park*, no date, [www.tclf.org/category/landscape-types/corporate-office-park](http://www.tclf.org/category/landscape-types/corporate-office-park). Accessed February 16, 2022.

<sup>30</sup> *Corporate Office Park*.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

<sup>32</sup> Mozingo.

<sup>33</sup> Past Consultants, LLC. *San Jose Modernism: Historic Context Statement*, June 2009, p. 79.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid. p.80.

### **Midcentury Modern (c.1945 – 1965)**

The Midcentury Modern style was influenced by the International Style and Second Bay Tradition but was more casual and expressive. It was often applied to a wide variety of building types. It is a common style found throughout the Bay Area as it is associated with the period of rapid development that occurred following the end of World War II. As noted in the *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design Historic Context Statement*:<sup>36</sup>

The style incorporates an array of design elements including cantilevered overhangs, projecting eaves, canted windows, projecting boxes that en-frame the upper stories, stucco siding, the use of bright or contrasting colors, spandrel glass, large expanses of windows, flat or shed roof forms, stacked brick veneer, asymmetrical facades, and occasionally vertical wood siding. Designers of church buildings experimented with the new shapes, materials, cladding and colors associated with Midcentury Modern. Historic references or revival influences are notably absent from the Midcentury Modern style. The term Midcentury Modern was generated by the public rather than scholars.

Character-defining features of the Midcentury Modern style include:

- Projecting eaves and exposed rafters
- Cantilevered overhangs
- Flat, shed or low-pitched gable roof forms
- Vaulted roofs and overhangs
- Articulated primary facades
- Stucco, wood (often vertical), or corrugated siding
- Stacked Roman brick or stone often used as accent material
- Exposed post and beam construction
- Strong right angles and simple cubic forms
- Projecting vertical elements
- Large steel- or wood-framed windows
- Canted windows
- Painted finish is often stained, earth tone, or brightly colored
- Projecting boxes that en-frame the upper stories
- Atrium or courtyard entryways
- Overhanging trellises, sunshades, and pergolas

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<sup>36</sup> Mary Brown, *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design Historic Context Statement*, San Francisco Planning Department, 2011, p. 189-190, [commissions.sfplanning.org/hpcpackets/2011.0059U.pdf](https://commissions.sfplanning.org/hpcpackets/2011.0059U.pdf). Accessed March 9, 2022.

## ***New Formalism (1960 – 1975)***<sup>37</sup>

“New Formalism emerged in reaction to the complete break from historical precedent that was associated with many iterations of postwar Modernism; it melded together the Modern vernacular with an array of classically inspired elements. New Formalist style buildings assume a sense of grandeur, order, and monumentality while continuing to espouse the fundamental principles belying the Modern movement.” It gained widespread acceptance in the 1960s and was primarily applied to mid- and large-scale commercial, civic, and institutional buildings. In northern California, the style is primarily associated with 1960s bank design.<sup>38</sup> The period of significance represents when the first known examples were completed in Southern California through 1975 when the style had largely fallen out of popular favor.

Character-defining features of the New Formalism style include:

- Strict symmetry and formality
- Monumental in size and appearance, often three or more stories in height
- Flat roof, often with heavy, projecting overhang
- Smooth wall surfaces
- Colonnade of stylized full-height columnar supports
- Slender arches
- Repeating arches or rounded openings
- Large screens of perforated cast stone, or metal or concrete grilles over expanses of glass
- Integral parking lot, either subterranean or above grade
- Landscaped plazas, fountains or integral plantings at ground floor

## **Project Area Context**

### **Ownership History**

The project area was part of the 8,877-acre *Pastoria de Las Borregas* rancho that was granted to Francisco Estrada and Inez Castro in 1842. It bordered the 3,042-acre *Rancho Posolmi* granted to Lupe Yñigo in 1844. Neither owner constructed any buildings or improvements in the project area.<sup>39</sup> By 1850, 3,207.25 acres of the Castro rancho was sold to Martin Murphy Jr.<sup>40</sup>, a prominent local landowner.<sup>41</sup> At some point between 1893 and 1905, George Swall, one of the early businessmen of Mountain View, purchased a portion of the project area.<sup>42</sup> Advertisements from 1896 discuss 350 acres of Murphy’s land as available for sale as “Homestead Tract

<sup>37</sup> Summarized and quoted from *SurveyLA Citywide Historic Context Statement: Architecture and Engineering / L.A. Modernism, 1919-1980*, Los Angeles Planning Department, 20ss, p. 190-201, [planning.lacity.org/odocument/4f67bd39-631a-4f26-9a52-cd5809a66655/LA\\_Modernism\\_1919-1980.pdf](https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/4f67bd39-631a-4f26-9a52-cd5809a66655/LA_Modernism_1919-1980.pdf). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>38</sup> Brown, p. 134.

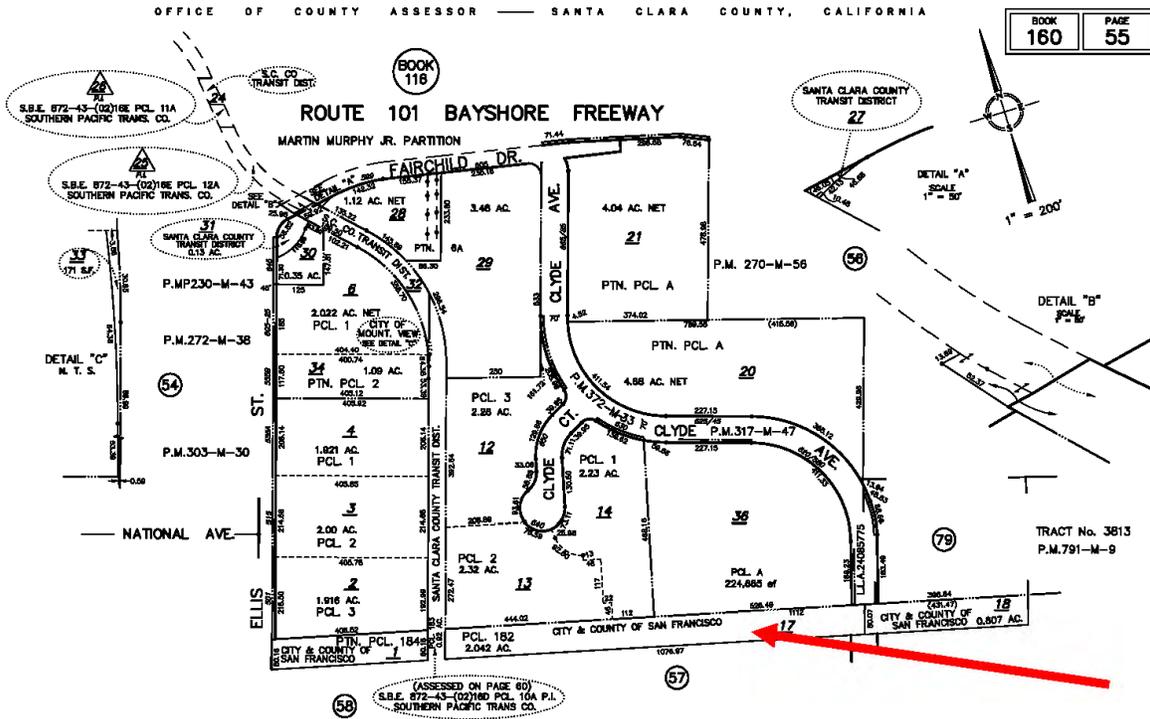
<sup>39</sup> Holman, p.3.

<sup>40</sup> “Map of Land Bought by Martin Murphy Jr. Esq.,” *Online Archive of California*, 1850, [www.oac.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/hb958008q9/?order=1](http://www.oac.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/hb958008q9/?order=1). Accessed February 15, 2022.

<sup>41</sup> The Murphy family was quite influential in the development of Santa Clara County as well as other areas of California. Martin Murphy Jr. is generally regarded as one of the founders of Sunnyvale. He appears to have purchased the land in the project area c.1850 but the assessor map was not filed until April 29, 1893.

<sup>42</sup> “Land Purchase-Bay Division Pipe Line No.2,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, May 9, 1953, p.21.

Subdivision No 6.”<sup>43</sup> It is possible that Swall purchased the land at that time. Regardless of the exact date of purchase, in 1905, Swall sold 101.56 acres to James Logue and his wife.<sup>44</sup> He did not sell the entirety of his holdings, however. When SFPUC purchased a 1+-acre right-of-way through the project area in 1953, Swall’s two daughters were still in possession of acreage east of Logue Avenue.<sup>45</sup> The pipeline right-of-way corresponds to lot line boundaries in the project area (Figure 2).



SOURCE: Santa Clara County Assessor

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 2**  
SFPUC Pipeline Right of Way, Shown by Arrow

At this time the area was still in agricultural use with no buildings or structures within the project area (Figures 3-7).

### Development History

The project area is part of the larger East Whisman Precise Plan (EWPP) area that is approximately bounded on the north by Highway 101, on the east by the Mountain View City Boundary, on the south by East Evelyn Avenue/Central Expressway and those parcels

<sup>43</sup> “At Auction, Grand Excursion to the Martin Murphy Homestead Tract,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, August 10, 1896, p.6.

<sup>44</sup> Exhibit A, Legal Description of Property (690 Middlefield Road, APN 160-59-007).

<sup>45</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, May 9, 1953.

immediately south of East Middlefield Road, and on the west by North Whisman Road. The early development of this larger area is described in Appendix E of the EWPP EIR as follows:<sup>46</sup>

“...By 1899, buildings stood near Maude at the eastern Project Area border. A few other buildings were extant near the northwest boundary and also another group was in the west central portion. By 1940, most of the [EWPP] Area remained agricultural with two exceptions. Many buildings were constructed on either side of Alviso-Mountain View Road, then also known as State Route 9 (now SR237). A group of buildings clustered along Bernardo Avenue. By 1961, the Project Area was a mixture of orchards and agricultural residences, with new development in the northwest.”

Comparison of aerial photographs between 1939 and 1980 show that development of the project area as corporate campuses and industrial parks began in the mid-1960s (Figures 3-7). This followed the slightly earlier development in the late 1950s and early 1960s along North Whisman Road and Ellis Street that was associated with the early semiconductor industry. By 1975, all the orchards and fields between Whisman Road and Route 237 were developed with one- and two-story industrial buildings and modern office complexes<sup>47</sup> and by 1980, the project area is fully built out and included all of the subject buildings for this survey.

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<sup>46</sup> Holman.

<sup>47</sup> “Unidentified Industrial Parks, Middlefield Rd.-Ellis,” *Internet Archive*, 1985, [archive.org/details/cmvm\\_000942](https://archive.org/details/cmvm_000942). Accessed February 28, 2022.



SOURCE: UC Santa Barbara Aerial Archives, January 1, 1956

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 3**  
Project Area, 1956.



SOURCE: UC Santa Barbara Aerial Archives, January 1, 1963

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 4**  
Project Area, 1963



SOURCE: UC Santa Barbara Aerial Archives, May 1, 1965

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 5**  
Project Area, 1965



SOURCE: UC Santa Barbara Aerial Archives, May 2, 1968

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 6**  
Project Area, 1968



SOURCE: UC Santa Barbara Aerial Archives, October 28, 1980

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 7**  
Project Area, 1980

## Historic Resource Analysis

*Historic architectural resources* include buildings, structures, objects, and historic districts. Residences, cabins, barns, military-related features, industrial buildings, and bridges are examples of historic resources. The CEQA Guidelines define a historical resource as:

- (1) A resource in the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register);
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); or
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California—provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

The California Office of Historic Preservation identifies an age threshold of 45 years for potential eligibility in order to recognize that there is commonly a five-year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are made.<sup>48</sup>

<sup>48</sup> California Office of Historic Preservation, Instructions for Recording Historical Resources, March 1995.

For the purposes of this survey, the subject buildings were selected because they meet age threshold of 45-years or older (constructed before 1977). Nineteen such properties are in the survey area (**Table 1**). Each is described and evaluated below.

**TABLE 1**  
**AGE-ELIGIBLE BUILDINGS IN THE SURVEY AREA**

APN	Address	Year Constructed <sup>a</sup>
160-57-004	433 Clyde Avenue	1967
160-57-006	485 Clyde Avenue	1970
160-57-007	495 Clyde Avenue	1968
160-57-008	500 Logue Avenue	1972
160-57-008	510 Logue Avenue	1972
160-57-008	520 Logue Avenue	1972
160-57-008	530 Logue Avenue	1972
160-57-008	500 – 506 Clyde Avenue	1972
160-57-008	510 – 516 Clyde Avenue	1972
160-57-008	520 – 526 Clyde Avenue	1972
160-57-009	440 Clyde Avenue	1965
160-57-009	450 Clyde Avenue	1965
160-57-010	420 Clyde Avenue	1968
160-57-011	880 Maude Avenue	1968
160-57-012	800 Maude Avenue	1968
160-57-012	830 Maude Avenue	1968
160-57-012	840 – 850 Maude Avenue	1968
160-58-001	440 Logue Avenue	1964
160-59-005	885 Maude Avenue	1963

NOTES:

<sup>a</sup> Dates are from data provided by Google, LLC. and confirmed with Santa Clara County Assessor records and/or archival research.

SOURCE: ESA

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely align with that of the California Register, but takes the perspective of local significance. For brevity of presentation, both are considered simultaneously in the evaluations that follow.

## 433 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-004)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 8**  
433 Clyde Avenue, Primary (West) Facade

### Architectural Description

433 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-004) is an 18,000 square foot, one-story, irregular plan, flat roof, steel frame and concrete building with a slab-on-grade foundation on a 1.07-acre lot. The primary (west) façade fronts Clyde Avenue and it is surrounded on two sides (north and east) by a paved parking lot. The front of the building is separated from Clyde Avenue by a landscaped median and additional parking. The rear (east) of the property abuts the Sunnyvale Municipal Golf Course.

The primary (east) facade is divided into six bays by square engaged pilasters between panels clad with pebbles embedded into the face of the building. A shorter, one-story, rectangular mass projects from the northern half of the façade. This section has a flat roof and is clad with brick veneer in a regular grid pattern. The primary entrance is centrally located on the west façade of this mass. The entrance is composed of seven aluminum frame bays, each with a solid transom panel and another solid panel at grade with a larger glazed area between. One of these bays contains a single-leaf, aluminum frame glazed door instead of a window and lower panel. Two other pedestrian entrances, each with a glazed single leaf, metal frame door and equally sized sidelight, are located in the southern two bays of the primary façade. They appear to be later additions.

The north façade is clad in smooth stucco and has a row of four, multi-lite, metal frame clerestory windows. A large vehicular roll-up door, metal security pedestrian door, and tri-partite, sliding metal sash window are also located in the western half of this façade. An additional security door is located near the middle of the façade and an original partially glazed pedestrian door and sliding metal-frame window are at the northwest corner. Two more clerestory windows and a second large vehicular roll-up door are on the rear (east) façade. The south façade is clad in smooth stucco and is devoid of fenestration.

433 Clyde Avenue was constructed in 1967 and is a modest example of the Midcentury Modern style as applied to commercial architecture. As such, it includes many character-defining features common to the style, such as:

- Cantilevered overhangs
- Flat, shed or low-pitched gable roof forms
- Stucco, wood (often vertical), or corrugated siding
- Stacked Roman brick or stone often used as accent material
- Strong right angles and simple cubic forms
- Projecting vertical elements
- Large steel- or wood-framed windows

## Site History and Construction Chronology

433 Clyde Avenue was constructed in 1967 for P.S. Hurlbut, a local cabinet maker. The building was intended to be approximately 19,000 square feet and cost \$120,000.<sup>49</sup> This date corresponds to dates provided in parcel assessment data. The May 1968 aerial image shows the subject property developed as it appears today. The footprint, front (west) one-story mass, parking lot, and landscaped areas are all visible in their present locations and to their present extents. At that time, the immediate area was partially developed; the lots immediately north and south of the subject property are developed, or are under construction. The lot across Clyde is undeveloped but additional buildings are visible on Clyde Avenue to the north (450 Clyde Avenue) and to the south (420 Clyde and 880 Maude avenues). The Sunnyvale Municipal Golf Course opened in 1968. It is visible on the May 1968 aerial.

## Occupancy History

The original owner and occupant of the building was P.S. Hurlbut, a local cabinet maker (1967). It is unclear how long P.S. Hurlbut remained at this location, but it is presumed to be at least through 1972 based on archival research (see below).<sup>50</sup> The next known occupant was Minimatics, a high precision machining company. Along with their sister company, Rimnetics, a plastic and foam molding business, they occupied 433 Clyde Avenue from at least 1987<sup>51</sup> through 2012.<sup>52</sup>

- P.S. Hurlbut (1967 – at least 1972)
- Minimatics / Rimnetics (1987 – at least 2012)

<sup>49</sup> *Western Machinery and Steel World*, Vol. 58, Issues 7-12, 1967, p.10, [www.google.com/books/edition/Western\\_Machinery\\_and\\_Steel\\_World/i5kiAQAAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&dq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Western_Machinery_and_Steel_World/i5kiAQAAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&dq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover). Accessed February 28, 2022.

<sup>50</sup> Alexander Smith, *They Create Worlds*, (ebook), [www.google.com/books/edition/They\\_Create\\_Worlds/Cxy\\_DwAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=ps+hurlbut&pg=PT161&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/They_Create_Worlds/Cxy_DwAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=ps+hurlbut&pg=PT161&printsec=frontcover). Accessed February 24, 2022.

<sup>51</sup> *Million Dollar Directory*, Vol. 4, part 2, 1987, p.8114, [www.google.com/books/edition/Million\\_Dollar\\_Directory/bbsnAQAAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=minimatics+clyde&dq=minimatics+clyde&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Million_Dollar_Directory/bbsnAQAAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=minimatics+clyde&dq=minimatics+clyde&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>52</sup> *Szycher's Handbook of Polyurethanes*, 2nd ed., Taylor & Francis, 2012, p.1011, [www.google.com/books/edition/Szycher\\_s\\_Handbook\\_of\\_Polyurethanes\\_Seco/eecDSA58rYC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&pg=PA1011&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Szycher_s_Handbook_of_Polyurethanes_Seco/eecDSA58rYC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&pg=PA1011&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 2, 2022.

- Google (present)

### **Long-Term Occupants**

#### **P.S. Hurlbut / Peter Stanton Hurlbut (1915 - 2004)**

Peter Stanton Hurlbut was born in 1915 in Saskatchewan, Canada.<sup>53</sup> He moved to San Mateo as a boy with his parents and eventually was drafted into the military during World War II.<sup>54</sup> After returning from the war, he went into the plastics business.<sup>55</sup> By 1953, he started a plastics business with a relative and by 1954 this business was established at 3983 Pacific Boulevard in San Mateo.<sup>56</sup> It appears that Hurlbut engaged in a number of related fabrication businesses, including cabinetmaking, formica countertop production, plastic lamination, and plastics wholesale sales at this location.<sup>57</sup>

In 1968, Hurlbut constructed 433 Clyde Avenue to expand beyond the 3983 Pacific Boulevard location.<sup>58</sup> In 1972, P.S. Hurlbut was hired by the fledgling Atari company to construct arcade cabinets for the first 50 units of *Pong*. These prototype units became immediately popular, and launched Atari as a company.<sup>59</sup> According to at least one account, this also launched P.S. Hurlbut as a major arcade game cabinet maker. However, this claim could not be verified. Archival and internet research did not reveal any further reference to businesses associated with Peter Hurlbut or P.S. Hurlbut. Peter S. Hurlbut died in 2004 at his home in Woodside.<sup>60</sup>

#### **Minimatics, Inc. / Rimnetics, Inc.**

Minimatics, Inc. was founded in 1961.<sup>61</sup> The company, along with William Plamondon, is listed at 3355 Miller Avenue, a residential area of Mountain View from 1962 until at least 1966.<sup>62</sup> By 1968, Minimatics, Inc had relocated to 2625 Miller Avenue (1968).<sup>63</sup> No information on the company's location could be found for the years 1969 through 1980, however, by 1981 they are located at 2470 Charleston Road.<sup>64</sup> They moved again to 2456 Charleston Road by 1985,<sup>65</sup> and finally landed at the 433 Clyde Avenue by 1987.<sup>66</sup>

<sup>53</sup> "Peter S. Hurlbut," *SFGate.com*, [www.sfgate.com/news/article/HURLBUT-Peter-S-2716780.php](http://www.sfgate.com/news/article/HURLBUT-Peter-S-2716780.php). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>54</sup> "Peter Hurlbut Now U.S. Flying Cadet," *San Mateo Times*, February 3, 1942, p. 3.

<sup>55</sup> *San Mateo City Directory*, 1948, p.227.

<sup>56</sup> *San Mateo City Directory*, 1953, p.199

<sup>57</sup> *San Mateo City Directory*, 1954, 1956, 1960, 1965, 1966.

<sup>58</sup> *Western Machinery and Steel World*, 10.

<sup>59</sup> Smith.

<sup>60</sup> "Peter S. Hurlbut," *SFGate.com*.

<sup>61</sup> "About Us," *Minimatics.com*, [minimatics.com/about-us/index.html](http://minimatics.com/about-us/index.html). Accessed March 7, 2022.

<sup>62</sup> *Mountain View City Directory*, 1962, 1964 and 1966, p.253. No directory for 1967 could be located.

<sup>63</sup> *Mountain View City Directory*, 1968., p. 326.

<sup>64</sup> *California Manufacturers Register*, Vol. 24, 1981, p.63, [www.google.com/books/edition/\\_IAIeAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=%22minimatics%22](http://www.google.com/books/edition/_IAIeAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=%22minimatics%22). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>65</sup> "Machinist," *San Francisco Chronicle*, May 10, 1985, p. 47.

<sup>66</sup> *Million Dollar Directory*, Vol. 4, part 2, 1987, p.8114, [www.google.com/books/edition/Million\\_Dollar\\_Directory/bbsnAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=minimatics+clyde&dq=minimatics+clyde&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Million_Dollar_Directory/bbsnAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=minimatics+clyde&dq=minimatics+clyde&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 8, 2022.

Minimatics, Inc. is a precision machining company that manufactures parts and equipment for the high tech community. According to the company's website, "by the early 1980's Minimatics had grown from a modest small precision machine shop to a leading small part manufacturer of hard disk drive components, shipping over a million hard drive parts each week."<sup>67</sup> In 1985, a second company, Rimnetics, Inc. is listed at 433 Clyde Avenue.<sup>68</sup> This company is a "rim molder for structural parts and enclosures, cosmetic housings, encapsulation, and overmolding."<sup>69</sup> It serves the "medical device, lab equipment, electronics, IT, construction, marine, and defense industries."<sup>70</sup> The two companies identify themselves as "sister companies."

They remained at 433 Clyde Avenue for at least 25 years.<sup>71</sup> Today, Minimatics, Inc. is located at 15500 Concord Circle in Morgan Hill and Rimnetics, Inc. is in a separate space at 3141 Swetzer Road in Loomis.

## Evaluation

### *California Register*

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 433 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 433 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events.

433 Clyde Avenue is also associated with modern era of arcade games through its association with the first *Pong* arcade units in 1972. While *Pong* and its developer, *Atari* created the modern video game industry, 433 Clyde Avenue's association with P.S. Hurlbut during this period does not appear to be historically significant. No evidence could be found to substantiate the claim that P.S. Hurlbut went on to be a major player in arcade cabinet manufacturing.<sup>72</sup> Even if this claim could be substantiated, archival research does not suggest that video game cabinet manufacturing is historically significant nor does 433 Clyde Avenue represent particular architectural qualities that suggest it established a type for such manufacturing facilities.

For these reasons, 433 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 433 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not

<sup>67</sup> "About Us," *Minimatics.com*.

<sup>68</sup> "Production," *San Francisco Chronicle*, July 15, 1985, p. 42.

<sup>69</sup> "About Us," *Rimnetics.com*, *rimnetics.com/*. Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>71</sup> *Szycher's Handbook of Polyurethanes*, 2nd ed., Taylor & Francis, 2012, p.1011, [www.google.com/books/edition/Szycher\\_s\\_Handbook\\_of\\_Polyurethanes\\_Seco/eecDSA58rYC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&pg=PA1011&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Szycher_s_Handbook_of_Polyurethanes_Seco/eecDSA58rYC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&pg=PA1011&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 2, 2022.

<sup>72</sup> Smith.

recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 433 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. The building was constructed by P.S. Hurlbut for use as a woodworking and fabrication facility. As noted above, P.S. Hurlbut gains marginal fame as the fabricator of the first *Pong* arcade cabinets. However, no further connections could be verified between this company and other arcade games. As such, the associations with P.S. Hurlbut do not appear to be historically significant.

The building's other long-term tenants – Minimatics, Inc. and Rimnetics, Inc. – were related companies that shared ownership, management, and 433 Clyde Avenue for over 25 years. Archival research of area directories from the 1960s through the present day show that numerous machining and plastics manufacturing facilities were established in Mountain View and in the broader Santa Clara County area in this time. They supported the also numerous technology, biomedical, electronic, and related industries that flourished in Silicon Valley. Nothing in the archival record suggests that Minimatics, Inc or Rimnetics, Inc., while successful, were historically significant within their respective industries.

As a consequence, 433 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research did not indicate that 433 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

433 Clyde Avenue was constructed in 1967 and as elements of the Midcentury Modern architectural style, as applied to an industrial building. The subject property at 433 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Midcentury Modern architectural style. Additionally, 433 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 433 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 433 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## 485 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-006)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 9**  
485 Clyde Avenue, Primary (Northwest) Facade

### Architectural Description

485 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-006) is on a 2.19-acre lot and is connected to the adjacent building 495 Clyde Avenue with a two-story corridor. However, they are two separate buildings so the following only describes 485 Clyde Avenue. The building fronts Clyde Avenue and is situated in the far eastern portion of the rectangular lot.

485 Clyde is an irregular plan, two-story, clad in stucco and wood siding, corporate building on a slab-on-grade foundation with a flat roof. Mechanical screens block the view of the roof-top mechanical machinery. The primary (northwest) façade faces a large parking lot and is defined by a portico and contemporary aluminum frame plate glass windows that run nearly the full width of the facade. Above the portico, on the second story, are contemporary aluminum frame plate glass windows with framing that connects to the portico. Offset under the portico is a double-leaf pedestrian entrance with aluminum framing. Along the primary façade are a total of sixteen plate glass aluminum framed windows (eight on each floor) offset south of the entrance.

The southwest façade has an above-grade loading platform with metal railings, a set of concrete stairs with a metal handrail that leads to two double-leaf pedestrian entrances, and seven framed plate glass windows (three on the first floor and four on the second floor). The southwest façade faces a seating area with a wood pergola, trees, and a row of bushes that stand approximately 14-ft tall and are used as a privacy wall. The northeast façade contains a portion of the portico that wraps around the corner of the building and has aluminum framed plate glass windows on both first and second floors. The northeastern façade is adjacent to 495 Clyde

Avenue and is now attached to its southeastern façade. The corridor that has been constructed to connect the two buildings is two-story and clad in vertical wood siding and framed plate glass windows. The northeast façade was not accessible during the survey but aerial images show that the façade faces the Sunnyvale Municipal Golf and there are narrow walkways atop of manicured lawns between the building and golf course fence.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

According to the assessor's parcel database 485 Clyde Avenue was built in 1970.<sup>73</sup> Aerial photographs from 1968 and 1980 support this construction date.

## Occupancy History

The first known occupant was Acurex Corp. in 1975.<sup>74</sup> Acurex Corp. was a federal energy-related environmental safety firm that conducted solar heating and cooling research. Archival research was not able to pinpoint exactly when the occupant vacated the building, but Acurex Corp. occupied the building well into the mid-1990s. At times, when searching for Acurex Corp. it is also referenced as Acurex Corp./Aerotherm but archival review cannot pinpoint if there was a merger or if this was solely one company. After the mid-1990s, the building was vacant for some time until its last occupant which was Digicert in 2019.<sup>75</sup> Archival review indicates that the modification of constructing a corridor between 485 Clyde Avenue and 495 Clyde Avenue took place in the early 2000s.<sup>76</sup> Google purchased the building in 2013.<sup>77</sup>

- Unknown original occupants (1970 – 1975)
- Acurex Corp. (1975 – mid-1990s)
- Digicert (2019)

## Evaluation

### California Register

#### California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 485 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 485 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 485 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 485 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not

<sup>73</sup> Parcel Quest. Accessed March 2022, [www.parcelquest.com](http://www.parcelquest.com).

<sup>74</sup> Air Pollution Abstracts. United States, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, 1975.

<sup>75</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #s 2019-0013.

<sup>76</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #s 2007-1584.

<sup>77</sup> "Google Rounds Up Entire Block in Mountain View, Expands Its Large Presence in the Neighborhood," *TheRegistry* (website), [news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/](https://news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/). Accessed March 8, 2022.

recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

**California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 485 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research only definitively revealed businesses back to 1970 with years periodically vacant. While Acurex Corp./Aerotherm provided environmental services and/or research, they were a part of a growing business model that would soon be common and archival research did not reveal any particular information that would suggest any significant associations. All other identified businesses would be outside of the 45-year age threshold. Research also does not indicate that 485 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it, therefore, does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2.

Research did not indicate that 485 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

**California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1970. The subject property at 485 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 485 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 485 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 485 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## 495 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-007)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 10**  
495 Clyde Avenue, Primary (Northwest) Facade

### Architectural Description

495 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-007) is on a 1.53-acre lot adjacent, and connected, to 485 Clyde Avenue. The two buildings are connected by a two-story corridor. However, they are two separate buildings so the following only describes 495 Clyde Avenue. The building fronts Clyde Avenue and is situated in the far eastern portion of the rectangular lot. 495 Clyde Avenue is an L-shaped plan, two-story, clad in stucco and wood siding, corporate building on a slab-on-grade foundation with a flat roof. Mechanical screens block the view of the roof-top mechanical machinery. The primary (northwest) façade faces a large parking lot, manicured lawns, and is defined by a two-story height portico, double-leaf pedestrian entrance with aluminum framing, an additional pedestrian single-leaf entrance with aluminum framing, and aluminum framed plate glass windows. The second story of the primary façade has aluminum framed, plate glass windows and the added enclosed corridor connecting 495 Clyde Avenue and 485 Clyde Avenue can be seen southeast of the primary façade.

The portion of the building that protrudes from the northwest façade does not have any windows or doors on its southwest and northwest facades. On the northeast façade, there are several framed plate glass windows that run the height of the building and a single-leaf pedestrian entrance. This façade faces an at-grade parking lot and half a basketball court. The northeast façade faces the Sunnyvale Municipal Golf Course and does not have windows and has narrow walkways among manicured lawns. The southeast façade was difficult to access during the survey but what is visible is the corridor that has been constructed to connect the two buildings and is two-story clad in vertical wood siding and framed plate glass windows.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

According to the assessor's parcel database system, it was developed in 1968.<sup>78</sup> Aerial photographs from 1968 support this construction date. Archival review indicates that the construction of the corridor between 485 Clyde Avenue and 495 Clyde Avenue took place in the early 2000s.<sup>79</sup>

## Occupancy History

Archival review rendered minimal results regarding its occupants and services. In 1980, the first known occupant's name is not known but they dealt with fiberoptic communication and flux mapping systems.<sup>80</sup> In the late 1990s, the company changed its field of services to the biomedical industry. In 1999, BioMedical Inc. occupied the building developing medical devices.<sup>81</sup> Following BioMedical, Inc., 495 Clyde Avenue appears to have had periods of vacancy. Finally, in 2012, USA Micrus Corp. moved in as the last biomedical tenant.<sup>82</sup>

- Unknown occupants (1968 – 1999)
- BioMedical, Inc. (1999 – unknown)
- Micrus Corp. (2012)

## Evaluation

### California Register

#### California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 495 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 495 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 495 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 495 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 495 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research only definitively revealed

<sup>78</sup> *Parcel Quest*, [www.parcelquest.com](http://www.parcelquest.com). Accessed March 1, 2022.

<sup>79</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #s 2007-1584.

<sup>80</sup> *Laser Focus with Fiberoptic Communications*, Vol.16, Part 1,1980, p. 74, [books.google.com/books?id=wjVWAAAAMAAJ&focus=searchwithinvolume&q=495+clyde](https://books.google.com/books?id=wjVWAAAAMAAJ&focus=searchwithinvolume&q=495+clyde). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>81</sup> *D&B Healthcare Reference Book*, (United States, Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, 1999).

<sup>82</sup> Alejandro Berenstein et al. *Surgical Neuroangiography: Vol.2: Clinical and Endovascular Treatment Aspects in Adults*, (Germany, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2012).

businesses back to 1980 with years periodically vacant. While 495 Clyde Avenue housed tenants related to communications and as well as the biomedical field, these are common business models and archival research did not reveal any particular information that would suggest any significant associations. All other identified businesses would be outside of the 45-year age threshold. Research also does not indicate that 495 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it, therefore, does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 495 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

**California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1970. The subject property at 495 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 495 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 495 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 495 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## 500 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 11**  
500 Logue Avenue, Primary (East) Facade

### Architectural Description

500 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008) is a one-story office building located at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue in Mountain View, CA. It is stylistically similar to 510, 520, and 530 Logue. Surface parking lots are present to the south and west, Logue Avenue and a landscaped area to the east, and the building addressed as 510 Logue Avenue to the north. 500 Logue Avenue is constructed of concrete and is largely devoid of architectural distinction. The largely blank facades are clad in raked stucco and punctuated by aluminum-framed windows in recessed bays. Above each bay is a blank, recessed panel. There are two entries at the northeast corner that are recessed under the roof. The glass curtainwall corner is flanked by these two entries. The entries each include a glazed, aluminum-framed door set in a glass curtain wall. The primary (east) façade fronts the traffic circle at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue. The north façade includes a glass curtain wall at the east end near the entry while the west end alternates between blank, concrete walls and large, aluminum-framed, fixed windows. The north façade faces 510 Logue Avenue with the intervening space primarily occupied by hardscape with a few trees/bushes planted in cutouts in the walkway. The southern end of the east façade alternates between blank, concrete walls and aluminum-framed windows. The south façade includes nine bays with a single entry door and six, large, fixed, aluminum-framed windows in the middle bay. This façade fronts a portion of the parking lot. The west façade fronts a portion of the parking lot and is clad in vertical wood siding.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

500 Logue Avenue occupies the southwest corner of APN 160-57-008, which is 8.86 acres and also includes six additional buildings; 510, 520, 530 Logue Avenue as well as 500, 510, and 516-518 Clyde Avenue. 500 Logue Avenue is a one-story office building that is part of the Mountain View Technology Park. The Mountain View Technology Park is an office park at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue that consists of four stand-alone buildings surrounded by surface parking lots and landscaping. The other three buildings in the Mountain View Technology Park are addressed as 510, 520, and 530 Logue Avenue.

Assessor's parcel data indicates that it was developed in 1972. The 1968 aerial image shows the subject property as undeveloped. The study of aerial imagery appears to indicate that the current building is likely the original 1972 building.

## Occupancy History

The current occupant, Quotient, has occupied the building since at least April 2016.<sup>83</sup> Previous occupants have included Coupons.Com (2014);<sup>84</sup> Clearwell Systems, Inc. (2011);<sup>85</sup> Narus, Inc. (2008-2011);<sup>87, 88, 89</sup> Cobalt Biofuels (2009);<sup>90</sup> Resilience (2002-2004);<sup>91, 92</sup> Soft Net (1999);<sup>93</sup> ISP Channel (1998);<sup>94</sup> and Optimal Networks (1996).<sup>95</sup> In 1973, Cred-X Corp was identified at 506 Logue Avenue. It is unclear if that would have been associated with the subject property or 510 Logue Avenue. The property is not listed in the reverse telephone directories in 1964, 1966, and 1968. The building was purchased by Google in 2014.<sup>96</sup>

- Cred-X Corp. (1973 – unknown)
- Optimal Networks (1996)
- ISP Channel (1998)
- Soft Net (1999)
- Resilience (2002 – 2004)
- Cobalt Biofuels (2009)

<sup>83</sup> Google Streetview October 2021, June 2021, January 2020, June 2019, April 2019, October 2017, April 2017, and April 2016.

<sup>84</sup> Google Streetview April 2014

<sup>85</sup> City of Mountain View, Building Permit Project #2014-3060

<sup>86</sup> Google Streetview April 2011.

<sup>87</sup> R. Buyya et al. (eds.), *Content Delivery Networks*, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2008.

<sup>88</sup> G. Cormode and M. Thottan (eds.), *Algorithms for Next Generation Networks*, Computer Communications and Networks, DOI 10.1007/978-1-84882-765-3\_8, Springer-Verlag London Limited 2010.

<sup>89</sup> Boogar Lists, *Directory of Communications Technology*, 2011.

<sup>90</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #2009-0904

<sup>91</sup> California Manufacturers Register, (United States, Times Mirror Press, 2004).

<sup>92</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #2002-1388

<sup>93</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #s 1999-1079, -0755, -0322, -0321, and -0320

<sup>94</sup> *CED*. (United States, International Thomson Communications, 1998).

<sup>95</sup> Karen Petska-Juliussen and Juliussen, Egil. *Computer Industry Almanac*. (United States, Computer Industry Almanac, 1996).

<sup>96</sup> "Google Rounds Up Entire Block in Mountain View, Expands Its Large Presence in the Neighborhood," *TheRegistry* (website), [news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/](https://news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/). Accessed March 8, 2022.

- Narus, Inc. (2008 – 2011)
- Clearwell Systems, Inc. (2011)
- Coupons.com (2014)
- Quotient (2016 - present)

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 500 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 500 Logue Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 500 Logue Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 500 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 500 Logue Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research only definitively revealed business back to 1996. Cred-X Corp may have been associated with the subject property, but the archival record did not reveal any information on this business. All other identified businesses would be outside of the 45-year age threshold. Research also does not indicate that 500 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research did not indicate that 500 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

#### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1972. The subject property at 500 Logue Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 500 Logue Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 500 Logue Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information

Lastly, 500 Logue Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

### 510 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 12**  
510 Logue Avenue, Primary (East) Facade

### Architectural Description

510 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008) is a one-story office building located at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue in Mountain View, CA. Although, 510 Logue is a larger than 500 Logue it is largely a mirror image of 500 Logue Avenue stylistically. Surface parking lots are present to the north, west, and east; Logue Avenue and a landscaped area to the southeast, and the building addressed as 500 Logue Avenue to the south. 510 Logue Avenue is constructed of concrete and is largely devoid of architectural distinction. The largely blank facades are clad in raked stucco and punctuated by aluminum-framed windows in recessed bays. Above each bay is a blank, recessed panel. There are two entries at the southeast corner that are recessed under the roof. The glass curtainwall corner is flanked by these two entries. The entries each include a glazed, aluminum-framed door set in a glass curtain wall. The primary (east) façade fronts 520

Logue Avenue and the driveway that runs between 500 and 510 Logue Avenue on one side and 520 and 530 Logue Avenue on the other. The south façade includes a glass curtain wall at the east end near the entry while the west end alternates between blank, concrete walls and large, aluminum-framed, fixed windows. The south façade faces 500 Logue Avenue with the intervening space primary occupied by hardscape with a few trees/bushes planted in cutouts in the walkway. The northern end of the east façade alternates between blank, concrete walls and aluminum-framed windows. The north façade includes 10 bays with three entry doors. This façade fronts a portion of the parking lot. The west façade fronts a portion of the parking lot and includes six bays, one of which is enclosed by walls.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

510 Logue Avenue occupies the northwest corner of APN 160-57-008, which is 8.86 acres and also includes six additional buildings; 500, 520, 530 Logue Avenue as well as 500, 510, and 516-518 Clyde Avenue. 510 Logue Avenue is a one-story office building that is part of the Mountain View Technology Park. The Mountain View Technology Park is an office park at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue that consists of four stand-alone buildings surrounded by surface parking lots and landscaping. The other three buildings in the Mountain View Technology Park are addressed as 500, 520, and 530 Logue Avenue.

Assessor's parcel data indicates that it was developed in 1972. The 1968 aerial image shows the subject property as undeveloped. The study of aerial imagery appears to indicate that the current building is likely the original 1972 building.

## Occupancy History

The property is not listed in the reverse telephone directories in 1964, 1966, and 1968. In 1973, Cred-X Corp was identified at 506 Logue Avenue. It is unclear if that would have been associated with the subject property or 500 Logue Avenue; however, given that International Imaging Systems was associated with 510 Logue and no business could be definitively associated with 500 Logue that Cred-X Corp was like located at 500 Logue.

- International Imaging Systems (1972-1976).<sup>97, 98, 99, 100</sup>
- Michael P. Battaglia (1975),<sup>101</sup> and
- George G. Hoberg (1976),<sup>102</sup>
- Photo Management Technologies, Inc. (1990),<sup>103</sup>

<sup>97</sup> *Optical Engineering: The Journal of the Society of Photo-optical Instrumentation Engineers*, (United States, Society of Photo-optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1972).

<sup>98</sup> *Worldwide Directory of Computer Companies, 1973-1974*, (United States, Academic Media, 1973).

<sup>99</sup> *Proceedings of the International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment*, (United States, Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, 1975).

<sup>100</sup> *Landsat Data Users Handbook*, (United States, NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, 1976).

<sup>101</sup> *Proceedings of the International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment*, (United States, Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, 1975).

<sup>102</sup> *The Optical Industry & Systems Directory*, (United States, Optical Publishing Company, 1976).

<sup>103</sup> *Inform*, (United States, Association for Information and Image Management, 1990).

- Paramed Technology, Inc. (1993),<sup>104</sup>
- Integrated Workstations Inc. (1994),<sup>105</sup>
- AlphaBlox (1997),<sup>106</sup>
- CommVision (1994-1998),<sup>107, 108, 109</sup>
- Strategic Internet Consulting (2003),<sup>110</sup>
- HealthConnect (2005),<sup>111</sup>
- CommerceNet (2003-2005),<sup>112, 113</sup>
- SolFocus (2008-2011),<sup>114, 115, 116</sup>
- Coupons.Com (2014-2015),<sup>117, 118</sup>
- Quotient (April 2016-current).<sup>119</sup>

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 510 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 510 Logue Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 510 Logue Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 210 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

<sup>104</sup> *San Francisco Bay Technology Resource Guide: The Guide to Technology Manufacturers and Developers in the San Francisco Bay Area*, (United States, Corporate Technology Information Services, 1993).

<sup>105</sup> *Annual Computer Industry Almanac*, (United States, Computer Industry Almanac Incorporated, 1994).

<sup>106</sup> *The Internet & Online Industry Sourcebook*, (United States, Gateway Pub., 1997).

<sup>107</sup> Vicki B. Jacobson, *Network Edition: New & Improved: News of announced network products and upgrades*, PC Magazine, Oct. 25, 1994.

<sup>108</sup> *Ward's Business Directory*, (United States, Gale Group, 1995).

<sup>109</sup> *Directory of California Technology Companies*, (United States, Database Publishing Company, 1998).

<sup>110</sup> *Rich's High-tech Business Guide to Silicon Valley and Northern California*, (United States, Rich's Business Directories, Incorporated, 2003).

<sup>111</sup> *Ending the Document Game: Connecting and Transforming Your Healthcare Through Information Technology*, (United States, U.S. Government Printing Office, 2005).

<sup>112</sup> Mark A. Miller, *Internet Technologies Handbook: Optimizing the IP Network*, (Germany, Wiley, 2005).

<sup>113</sup> City of Mountain View Permit Project #2004-0104 and 2003-2178.

<sup>114</sup> Google Streetview September 2009 and April 2011.

<sup>115</sup> Edward L. Wolf, *Nanophysics of Solar and Renewable Energy*, (Germany, Wiley, 2012).

<sup>116</sup> *Plunkett's Companion to the Almanac of American Employers 2009: Mid-Size Firms*, (United States, Plunkett Research Limited, 2009).

<sup>117</sup> Google Streetview April 2014

<sup>118</sup> City of Mountain View Permit Project #2015-2830, 2015-2245, and 2015-1634.

<sup>119</sup> Google Streetview October 2021, June 2021, January 2020, June 2019, April 2019, October 2017, April 2017, and April 2016.

### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 510 Logue Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research identified International Imaging Systems as the original occupant of the building. International Imaging Systems is associated with the development of hardware for remote sensing applications; however, there is no indication that the work they did was especially innovative or important in the development of this technology. The company was founded several years after this technology was first developed. Also, all other identified businesses would be outside of the 45-year age threshold. Research also does not indicate that 510 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 510 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1972. The subject property at 510 Logue Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 510 Logue Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 510 Logue Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 510 Logue Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## 520 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 13**  
520 Logue Avenue, Primary (South) Facade

### Architectural Description

520 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008) is a one-story office building located at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue in Mountain View, CA. It has an irregular footprint and is stylistically similar to 500 and 510 Logue. Surface parking lots are present to the north, west, and east; Logue Avenue and a landscaped area to the southwest, and the building addressed as 530 Logue Avenue to the south. A driveway runs between 500 and 510 Logue Avenue on one side and 520 and 530 Logue Avenue on the other. The south façade faces 530 Logue Avenue with the intervening space primarily occupied by hardscape with a few trees/bushes planted in cutouts in the walkway. 520 Logue Avenue is constructed of concrete and is largely devoid of architectural distinction. The largely blank west and south facades are clad in raked stucco and punctuated by aluminum-framed windows in recessed bays. The largely black north and east facades are clad in vertical wood siding punctuated by aluminum-framed windows and doors in recessed bays. Above each bay is a blank, recessed panel. The primary (southern) façade includes the main entry, a glass and aluminum framed door set into a glass curtain wall, that is centrally located on the façade. The glass curtain wall of the main entry is flanked by four bays, each are dominated by “blank,” stucco clad walls and aluminum framed windows. The west façade fronts 510 Logue Avenue and

a portion of the parking lot and includes six bays, each have two aluminum framed windows. The north façade fronts a portion of the parking lot and includes 10 bays, two of which include doors. Each of the 10 bays on the north façade include aluminum framed windows. The east façade fronts a portion of the parking lot and includes seven bays; two include windows and door(s), three have only window(s), and the remaining two have no openings.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

520 Logue Avenue occupies a central portion of APN 160-57-008, which is 8.86 acres and also includes six additional buildings; 500, 510, 530 Logue Avenue as well as 500, 510, and 516-518 Clyde Avenue. 520 Logue Avenue is a one-story office building that is part of the Mountain View Technology Park. The Mountain View Technology Park is an office park at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue that consists of four stand-alone buildings surrounded by surface parking lots and landscaping. The other three buildings in the Mountain View Technology Park are addressed as 500, 510, and 530 Logue Avenue.

Assessor's parcel data indicates that it was developed in 1972. The 1968 aerial image shows the subject property as undeveloped. The study of aerial imagery appears to indicate that the current building is likely the original 1972 building.

## Occupancy History

The property is not listed in the reverse telephone directories in 1964, 1966, and 1968. The first known occupant of 520 Logue Avenue was Quantor Corp. in 1973. Quantor Corp. produced computer systems that recorded, developed, and delivered cut, dry microfiche.<sup>120</sup> The company had offices in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, and Washington D.C.<sup>121</sup>

- Quantor Corp. (1973-1977)<sup>122</sup>
- NCR Micrographic Systems Division (1979-1985)<sup>123, 124, 125</sup>
- Alpha Blox (2000)<sup>126</sup>
- Kaleidescape (2004-2005)<sup>127</sup>
- Coupons.Com (2011-2014)<sup>128, 129</sup>

<sup>120</sup> Advertisement, *ComputerWorld*, December 20, 1976, page 7, [books.google.com/books?id=Zab9x-fFopsC&lpg=PA7&ots=9ttFAt5lg-&dq=quantor%20corp%20mountain%20view%20ca&pg=PA7#v=onepage&q=quantor%20corp%20mountain%20view%20ca&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=Zab9x-fFopsC&lpg=PA7&ots=9ttFAt5lg-&dq=quantor%20corp%20mountain%20view%20ca&pg=PA7#v=onepage&q=quantor%20corp%20mountain%20view%20ca&f=false). Accessed March 2, 2022.

<sup>121</sup> Ibid.

<sup>122</sup> "Fiche Option Bows," *ComputerWorld Magazine*, May 2, 1977, page 49.

<sup>123</sup> Advertisement, *ComputerWorld*, July 8, 1985, page 54.

<sup>124</sup> *Commercial News USA*. (United States, U. S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration., 1981).

<sup>125</sup> *Journal of Applied Photographic Engineering*, (United States, Society of Photographic Scientists and Engineers, 1979).

<sup>126</sup> City of Mountain View Permit Project #2000-1448 and 2000-1548.

<sup>127</sup> City of Mountain View Permit Project #2004-2388.

<sup>128</sup> Google Streetview April 2014 and April 2011.

<sup>129</sup> City of Mountain View Permit Project #2013-2621, 2013-1909, and 2013-1899.

- Micrographics Systems Division (2014)<sup>130</sup>
- Quotient (April 2016-current)<sup>131</sup>

## Evaluation

### ***California Register***

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 520 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 520 Logue Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 520 Logue Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 520 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 520 Logue Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research identified the earliest occupant, from at least 1973 to 1977, was Quantor Corp. Quantor Corp. was a national firm that was involved in the production of microfiche machines; however, there is no indication that the work they did was especially innovative or important in the development of this technology, which was first commercially used in the 1920s. All other identified businesses would be outside of the 45-year age threshold. Research also does not indicate that 520 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 520 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

#### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1972. The subject property at 520 Logue Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 520 Logue Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 520 Logue Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

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<sup>130</sup> Major Companies of the USA 1988/89. Netherlands, Springer Netherlands, 2014.

<sup>131</sup> Google Streetview October 2021, June 2021, January 2020, June 2019, April 2019, October 2017, April 2017, and April 2016.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 520 Logue Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## **530 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008)**



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 14**  
530 Logue Avenue, Primary (West) Facade

### **Architectural Description**

530 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008) is a one-story office building located at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue in Mountain View, CA. It has an irregular footprint and is stylistically similar to 500, 510, and 520 Logue. Surface parking lots are present to the south and east; Logue Avenue and a landscaped area to the west, and the building addressed as 520 Logue Avenue to the north. A driveway runs between 500 and 510 Logue Avenue on one side and 520 and 530 Logue Avenue on the other. The north façade faces 520 Logue Avenue with the intervening space

primary occupied by hardscape with a few trees/bushes planted in cutouts in the walkway. 530 Logue Avenue is constructed of concrete and is largely devoid of architectural distinction. It is largely a mirror of 500 Logue Avenue. The largely blank north, south, and west facades are clad in raked stucco punctuated by aluminum-framed windows in recessed bays. Above each bay is a blank, recessed panel. There are two entries at the northwest corner that are recessed under the roof. The glass curtainwall corner is flanked by these two entries. The entries each include a glazed, aluminum-framed door set in a glass curtain wall. The west (primary) façade includes a glass curtain wall at the north end near the entry while the south end alternates between blank, concrete walls and large, aluminum-framed, fixed windows. The north façade includes a glass curtain wall at the west end near the entry while the east end alternates between blank, concrete walls and large, aluminum-framed, fixed windows. A single, aluminum framed glass door is located at the east end of the north façade. The south façade has nine bays, three of which include solid doors. The east façade has five bays; one bay has a large roll up door and a solid door, one bay has a solid door, and a “bump-out” covered approximately one-and-a-half bays. The “bump-out” is not the full height of the façade.

## **Site History and Construction Chronology**

530 Logue Avenue occupies a central portion of APN 160-57-008, which is 8.86 acres and also includes six additional buildings; 500, 510, 520 Logue Avenue as well as 500, 510, and 516-518 Clyde Avenue. 530 Logue Avenue is a one-story office building that is part of the Mountain View Technology Park. The Mountain View Technology Park is an office park at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue that consists of four stand-alone buildings surrounded by surface parking lots and landscaping. The other three buildings in the Mountain View Technology Park are addressed as 500, 510, and 520 Logue Avenue.

Assessor’s parcel data indicates that it was developed in 1972. The 1968 aerial image shows the subject property as undeveloped. The study of aerial imagery appears to indicate that the current building is likely the original 1972 building.

## **Occupancy History**

The property is not listed in the reverse telephone directories in 1964, 1966, and 1968. The first known occupant of 530 Logue Avenue was Develco, an electronics company associated with earthquake monitoring. The Seismic Telemetry Earthquake Monitoring Program started in 1968 with the goal of evaluating the applicability of satellite relay telemetry to collect seismic data. In the late 1960s, Develco received a contract to develop a low-power radio data link for use in transmitting data via satellite to relay seismic data to assist with earthquake predictions. Develco also developed superconducting magnetometers; “a sensing coil in liquid helium in a magnetic shield picks up the magnetic flux due to the introduction of the sample.” Superconducting magnetometers are known to be used in cryogenic technologies.

- Develco (1972-1980),<sup>132,133, 134, 135, 136</sup>
- First Medical Inc. (2001-2002)<sup>137, 138</sup>
- PneumRx (2009-2011)<sup>139, 140</sup>

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 530 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 530 Logue Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 530 Logue Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 530 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 530 Logue Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research identified the earliest occupant, from at least 1972 to 1980, was Develco, Inc. which was involved in the development a low-power radio data link for use in transmitting data via satellite as well as superconducting magnetometers. While Develco likely benefited from its location in Silicon Valley and the nearby development of computer technologies, there is no indication that the work they did was especially innovative or important in the development of the technologies they are known for. All other identified businesses would outside of the 45-year age threshold. Research also does not indicate that 530 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

<sup>132</sup> *Survival and Growth (II): the Small R & D Firm: Proceedings [of] a West Coast Conference, Los Angeles, California, September 1972, Dealing with the Problems of the Small Firms in the Research and Development Industry*, (United States, Small Business Administration, Office of Procurement Assistance, 1973).

<sup>133</sup> *Microwaves Product Data Directory*, (United States, Hayden Publishing Company, 1974).

<sup>134</sup> *Guide to Scientific Instruments*, (United States, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1975).

<sup>135</sup> *Electronic Design*, (United States, Hayden Publishing Company, 1976).

<sup>136</sup> Donald R.J. White, *A Handbook Series on Electromagnetic Interference and Compatibility*, (United States, Don White Consultants, 1980).

<sup>137</sup> *California Manufacturers Register*, (United States, Times Mirror Press, 2002).

<sup>138</sup> *Santa Clara County Commerce and Industry Directory: 2002*.

<sup>139</sup> *Confirmation Hearings on Federal Appointments: Hearings Before the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, One Hundred Twelfth Congress, First Session*, (United States, U.S. Government Printing Office, 2011).

<sup>140</sup> Google Streetview April 2016, April 2014, April 2011, and September 2009.

Research also did not indicate that 530 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

**California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1972. The subject property at 530 Logue Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 530 Logue Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 530 Logue Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 530 Logue Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

**500-506 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-008)**



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 15**  
500-506 Clyde Avenue, Primary (North) Facade

**Architectural Description**

500-506 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-008) is a one-story office building located in Mountain View, CA, with a rectangular footprint oriented east/west measuring approximately 150 by 100 feet. Surface parking lots are present to the south, Clyde Avenue and a landscaped area to the

east, the building addressed as 520-526 Clyde Avenue to the north, and the building addressed as 510-516 Clyde Avenue to the west. All three buildings are of the same design style. 500-506 Clyde Avenue is constructed of concrete and is largely devoid of architectural distinction. The concrete structure is visible on the exterior as pilasters with chamfered edges and paneled friezes, and the structure is partially infilled with walls clad in combed stucco. The largely blank facades are punctuated by aluminum-framed windows in recessed bays. Above each bay is a blank, recessed panel. The primary entrance on the north façade is recessed under the roof, with glass curtain walls flanking the entry. The entry includes a glazed, aluminum-framed door set in a glass curtain wall. The primary (north) façade fronts the traffic circle drop off zone that serves as the center of the building complex. The north façade includes a glass curtain wall at the east end near the entry, while the west end alternates between blank, concrete walls and large, aluminum-framed, fixed windows. The north façade faces 516-520 Clyde Avenue with the intervening space primarily occupied by landscaping and a circular drop off zone. The east, west, and south façades alternate between blank, concrete walls and aluminum-framed windows and entry doors.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

500-506 Clyde Avenue occupies the southwest corner of the Mountain View Technology Park (APN 160-57-008), which is 8.86 acres and also includes six additional buildings; 500, 510, 520, 530 Logue Avenue as well as 510-516 and 520-526 Clyde Avenue. The Mountain View Technology Park is an office park at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue that consists of seven stand-alone buildings surrounded by surface parking lots and landscaping.

Assessor's parcel data indicates that it was developed in 1972. The 1968 aerial image shows the subject property as undeveloped. The study of aerial imagery appears to indicate that the current building is likely the original 1972 building.

## Occupancy History

The building is currently occupied by Google, who purchased the parcel in 2013 and began occupation of 500 Clyde Avenue in 2021. Previous occupants have included:

- Trendar Automation Corporation/Fluke Trendar (1972-1981),<sup>141</sup> electrical equipment
- Becton Dickinson Electronic Systems (1979-1988),<sup>142</sup> medical technology
- Dickinson Monoclonal Antibody Center (1982-1984),<sup>143</sup> medical technology

<sup>141</sup> Western Electronic Manufacturers Association, *WEMA Directory*, 1972, [www.google.com/books/edition/WEMA\\_Directory/MXkfaQAAlAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/WEMA_Directory/MXkfaQAAlAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; Electronic News, *Financial Fact Book & Directory*, 1981. [www.google.com/books/edition/Electronic\\_News\\_Financial\\_Fact\\_Book\\_Dire/dqYnAQAAAlAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Electronic_News_Financial_Fact_Book_Dire/dqYnAQAAAlAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>142</sup> American Electronics Association, *Directory*, 1979, [www.google.com/books/edition/Directory/pQJTAAAlAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Directory/pQJTAAAlAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; Rich's Business Directories, *Rich's High-tech Business Guide to Silicon Valley and Northern California*, 1988, [www.google.com/books/edition/Rich\\_s\\_High\\_tech\\_Business\\_Guide\\_to\\_Silic/zq4TAQAAlAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Rich_s_High_tech_Business_Guide_to_Silic/zq4TAQAAlAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>143</sup> Marshall Sittig and Robert Noyes, *Directory of Genetic Engineering & Biotechnology Firms U.S.A.*, 1982, [www.google.com/books/edition/Directory\\_of\\_Genetic\\_Engineering\\_Biotech/V8gfAQAAAlAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Directory_of_Genetic_Engineering_Biotech/V8gfAQAAAlAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; Market Intelligence Research Company, *Biotechnology Directory*, 1984, [www.google.com/books/edition/Biotechnology\\_Directory/x-M6AQAAAlAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Biotechnology_Directory/x-M6AQAAAlAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

- Systems Plus, Inc (1986-2002),<sup>144</sup> software
- Medical Manager Corporation (1997-2004),<sup>145</sup> medical technology
- Sysorex (2007-2009),<sup>146</sup> cyber security
- Cobalt Biofuels/ Cobalt Technologies (2007-2017),<sup>147</sup> fuel technology

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 500-506 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 500-506 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 500-506 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 500-506 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 500-506 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. While the companies associated with 500-506 Clyde Avenue appear to be related to the technology sector, none are associated with the early development or manufacture of semiconductors in Silicon Valley, the specific field for which the vicinity is most closely historically associated. Research does not indicate that 500-506 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 500-506 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

<sup>144</sup> *PC Magazine*, 1986, [books.google.com/books?id=ksjshmkLdIEC&pg=PA316&dq](https://books.google.com/books?id=ksjshmkLdIEC&pg=PA316&dq). Accessed March 2022; *Publishers Directory*, 2002, [www.google.com/books/edition/Publishers\\_Directory/OjEWFgAdjzG?hl=en&gbpv=0](https://www.google.com/books/edition/Publishers_Directory/OjEWFgAdjzG?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>145</sup> *Medical Group Management Journal*, 1997, [www.google.com/books/edition/Medical\\_Group\\_Management\\_Journal/UGJLAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](https://www.google.com/books/edition/Medical_Group_Management_Journal/UGJLAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; *American Wholesalers and Distributors Directory*, 2004, [www.google.com/books/edition/American\\_Wholesalers\\_and\\_Distributors\\_Di/SOQdAQAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](https://www.google.com/books/edition/American_Wholesalers_and_Distributors_Di/SOQdAQAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>146</sup> Google Street view, 2007; Google Street view, 2009

<sup>147</sup> Google Street view, 2007, Google Street view, 2017

### California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture

The property was developed in 1972. The subject property at 500-506 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 500-506 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 500-506 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information

Lastly, 500-506 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## 510-516 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-008)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 16**  
510-516 Clyde Avenue, Primary (East) Facade

### Architectural Description

510-516 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-008) is a one-story office building located in Mountain View, CA, with a rectangular footprint, oriented north/south measuring approximately 200 by

125 feet. Surface parking lots are present to the north, south, and west, with the buildings addressed as 500-506 and 516-520 Clyde Avenue to the east. All three buildings are of the same design style. 510-516 Clyde Avenue is constructed of concrete and is largely devoid of architectural distinction. The concrete structure is visible on the exterior as pilasters with chamfered edges and paneled friezes, and the structure is partially infilled with walls clad in combed stucco. The primary entrance on the east façade is recessed under the roof, with glass curtain walls flanking the entry. The entry includes a glazed, aluminum-framed door set in a glass curtain wall. The primary (east) façade fronts the traffic circle drop off zone that serves as the center of the three-building complex of 500-506, 510-516, and 520-526 Clyde Avenue. The west façade includes a small glass curtain wall in the center flanked by blank, concrete walls and large, aluminum-framed, fixed windows. The north and south façades alternate between blank, concrete walls and aluminum-framed windows and entry doors.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

510-516 Clyde Avenue occupies the southwest corner of the Mountain View Technology Park (APN 160-57-008), which is 8.86 acres and also includes six additional buildings; 500, 510, 520, 530 Logue Avenue as well as 510 and 516-518 Clyde Avenue. The Mountain View Technology Park is an office park at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue that consists of seven stand-alone buildings surrounded by surface parking lots and landscaping.

Assessor's parcel data indicates that it was developed in 1972. The 1968 aerial image shows the subject property as undeveloped. A study of aerial imagery appears to indicate that the current building is likely the original 1972 building.

## Occupancy History

Google purchased 510-516 Clyde Avenue in 2014 and is the present occupant. Previous occupants have included

- Nielsen Engineering and Research (1972-2002)<sup>148</sup>
- Resilience Corporation (2005-2007)<sup>149</sup>
- SquareOne (2009-2013)<sup>150</sup>
- Blue Jeans Network (2014-2019)<sup>151</sup>

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<sup>148</sup> *Hydraulic Research in the United States and Canada*, 1972, [www.google.com/books/edition/Hydraulic\\_Research\\_in\\_the\\_United\\_States/UUMXZZL2klkC?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Hydraulic_Research_in_the_United_States/UUMXZZL2klkC?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; *Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers*, 2002, [www.google.com/books/edition/Directory\\_of\\_Special\\_Libraries\\_and\\_Infor/xC8jAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Directory_of_Special_Libraries_and_Infor/xC8jAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>149</sup> Google Street view, 2005; Google Street view, 2007

<sup>150</sup> Google Street view, 2009; Google Street view, 2013

<sup>151</sup> Google Street view, 2014; Google Street view, 2019

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 510-516 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 510-516 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 510-516 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 510-516 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 510-516 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Confirmed occupants are listed under the occupancy history, above. The earliest and longest tenant, Nielsen Engineering & Research (NEAR), was a company founded in 1966 to perform applied research in aerodynamics of flight vehicles. NEAR's Clyde Avenue facilities conducted research for private, international, and government agencies, such as the Department of the Defense and NASA at nearby Ames Research Center, beginning as early as the mid-1970s through 2000s. While NEAR did contribute to the scientific study of aerodynamics, and conduct work for NASA and the Department of Defense, archival research did not indicate any especially significant associations between NEAR and these agencies. Also, while the remainder of these companies appear to be related to the technology sector, none are associated with the early development or manufacture of semiconductors in Silicon Valley, the specific field for which the vicinity is most closely historically associated. Research also does not indicate that 510-516 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 510-516 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

#### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1972. The subject property at 510-516 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 510-516 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 510-516 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 510-516 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## **520-526 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-008)**



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 17**  
520-526 Clyde Avenue, Primary (South) Facade

### **Architectural Description**

520-526 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-008) is a one-story office building located in Mountain View, CA, with a rectangular footprint oriented east/west measuring approximately 150 by 100 feet. Surface parking lots are present to the north and northwest, Clyde Avenue and a landscaped area to the east, the building addressed as 500-506 Clyde Avenue to the south, and the building addressed as 510-516 Clyde Avenue to the southwest. All three buildings are of the same design style. 520-526 Clyde Avenue is constructed of concrete and is largely devoid of architectural distinction. The concrete structure is visible on the exterior as pilasters with chamfered edges and paneled friezes, and the structure is partially infilled with walls clad in combed stucco. The primary entrance on the south façade is recessed under the roof, with glass curtain walls flanking the entry. The entry includes two glazed, aluminum-framed doors set in a glass curtain wall. The primary (south) façade fronts the traffic circle drop off zone that serves as the center of the three building complex of 500-506, 510-516, and 520-526 Clyde Avenue. The north façade includes a

small, centralized glass curtain wall with entry, and it, along with the east and west facades, alternate between blank, concrete walls and large, aluminum-framed, fixed windows.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

520-526 Clyde Avenue occupies the northwest corner of the Mountain View Technology Park (APN 160-57-008), which is 8.86 acres and also includes six additional buildings; 500, 510, 520, 530 Logue Avenue as well as 500-506 and 510-516 Clyde Avenue. The Mountain View Technology Park is an office park at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue that consists of seven stand-alone buildings surrounded by surface parking lots and landscaping.

Assessor's parcel data indicates that it was developed in 1972. The 1968 aerial image shows the subject property as undeveloped. The study of aerial imagery appears to indicate that the current building is likely the original 1972 building.

## Occupancy History

The building is currently occupied by Google, who purchased the parcel in 2013. Previous occupants have included:

- Scientific Micro Systems (1973-1980), microcontrollers<sup>152</sup>
- Acurex Corporation (1975-1990), solar heating and cooling research<sup>153</sup>
- Insignia Solutions (1986-1995), software<sup>154</sup>
- Nielsen Engineering and Research (1987-2004), aerodynamics<sup>155</sup>
- Bio-Rad Laboratories (1993-2000), semiconductor division<sup>156</sup>
- Syntegra Inc (2006), data modeling<sup>157</sup>
- Confirmit (2013-2014), data modeling<sup>158</sup>

<sup>152</sup> "Toward Mass Storage," *Datamation*, 1973, [www.bitsavers.org/magazines/Datamation/197310.pdf](http://www.bitsavers.org/magazines/Datamation/197310.pdf). Accessed March 2022; *U.S. Industrial Directory*, 1980, [www.google.com/books/edition/U\\_S\\_Industrial\\_Directory/decdAQAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/U_S_Industrial_Directory/decdAQAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March, 2022.

<sup>153</sup> *Subject Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers*, 1975, [www.google.com/books/edition/Subject\\_Directory\\_of\\_Special\\_Libraries\\_a/QW3xAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Subject_Directory_of_Special_Libraries_a/QW3xAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; *International Encyclopedia of Composites*, 1990, [www.google.com/books/edition/International\\_Encyclopedia\\_of\\_Composites/YpJUAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/International_Encyclopedia_of_Composites/YpJUAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>154</sup> *PC Magazine*, 1986, [www.google.com/books/edition/PC\\_Magazine/F14qQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/PC_Magazine/F14qQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; *Text and Graphics in the Electronic Age Desktop Publishing for Scientists*, 1995, [www.google.com/books/edition/Text\\_and\\_Graphics\\_in\\_the\\_Electronic\\_Age/e27xAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Text_and_Graphics_in_the_Electronic_Age/e27xAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022

<sup>155</sup> *Million Dollar Directory*, 1987, [www.google.com/books/edition/Million\\_Dollar\\_Directory/bbsnAQAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Million_Dollar_Directory/bbsnAQAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; *Ward's Business Directory of U.S. Private and Public Companies*, 2004, [www.google.com/books/edition/Ward\\_s\\_Business\\_Directory\\_of\\_U\\_S\\_Private/2U8cAQAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Ward_s_Business_Directory_of_U_S_Private/2U8cAQAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>156</sup> *San Francisco Bay Technology Resource Guide*, 1993, [www.google.com/books/edition/San\\_Francisco\\_Bay\\_Technology\\_Resource\\_Gu/V8ciAQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/San_Francisco_Bay_Technology_Resource_Gu/V8ciAQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022. *Semiconductor International*, 2000, [www.google.com/books/edition/Semiconductor\\_International/WSKAQAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Semiconductor_International/WSKAQAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>157</sup> *Directory of California Technology Companies*, 2006, [www.google.com/books/edition/Directory\\_of\\_California\\_Technology\\_Compa/BeMdaQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Directory_of_California_Technology_Compa/BeMdaQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>158</sup> Google street view, 2013; Google street view, 2014

- White Sky Inc (2013-2022), software<sup>159</sup>

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 520-526 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 520-526 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 520-526 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 520-526 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 520-526 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Confirmed occupants are listed under the occupancy history, above. Archival research does not support a finding of historical significance for association with the first three tenants: Scientific Micro Systems, Acurex Corporation, or Insignia Solutions. The longest tenant, Nielsen Engineering & Research (NEAR), was a company founded in 1966 to perform applied research in aerodynamics of flight vehicles. NEAR's Clyde Avenue facilities conducted research for private, international, and government agencies, such as the Department of the Defense and NASA at nearby Ames Research Center, beginning as early as the mid-1970s through 2000s.<sup>160</sup> While NEAR did contribute to the scientific study of aerodynamics, and conduct work for NASA and the Department of Defense, archival research did not indicate any especially significant associations between NEAR and these agencies. Bio-Rad Laboratories, while associated with the semi-conductor industry, was a late-comer to the field and does not appear to be significantly associated with that event. Additionally, Bio-Rad Laboratories was associated with the subject property from 1993-2000, which is less than 30 years ago. While the remainder of these companies appear to be related to the technology sector, none are associated with the early development or manufacture of semiconductors in Silicon Valley, the specific field for which the vicinity is most closely historically associated. Research also does not indicate that 520-526 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

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<sup>159</sup> Google street view, 2013; "White Sky Inc Company Profile," *Bloomberg*, 2022., [www.bloomberg.com/profile/company/0547002D:US](http://www.bloomberg.com/profile/company/0547002D:US). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>160</sup> Nielson Engineering & Research (NEAR), *Consulting, Analysis, Research, Design, and Development*, 2014, [www.nearinc.com/pubs/NEAR\\_Brochure.pdf](http://www.nearinc.com/pubs/NEAR_Brochure.pdf). Accessed March 2022; NEAR, [ntrs.nasa.gov/api/citations/19750015411/downloads/19750015411.pdf](https://ntrs.nasa.gov/api/citations/19750015411/downloads/19750015411.pdf).

Research also did not indicate that 520-526 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1972. The subject property at 520-526 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 520-526 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 520-526 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 520-526 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## **440 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-009)**



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 18**  
440 Clyde Avenue, Primary (Northeast) Facade

## Architectural Description

440 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-009) is on a 3.09-acre lot that is shared with 450 Clyde Avenue which was built later. Both buildings front Clyde Avenue and are sited on the eastern portion of the L-shaped lot. The buildings have since been connected by a single-story lobby, but the following only describes 440 Clyde Avenue.

440 Clyde Avenue is an irregular plan, two-story, stucco-clad, corporate modern building on a slab-on-grade foundation with a flat roof and was constructed in 1965. Mechanical screens block the view of the roof-top mechanical machinery. The primary (northeast) façade faces a small parking lot and is defined by a standing seam metal shed roof over a partially enclosed portico. The exterior wall under the portico is nearly entirely spanned by a contemporary aluminum frame, plate glass windows.

The primary entrance is between 440 and 450 Clyde Avenue within a small, recessed building that connects the two structures. This entrance is through a set of double-leaf, aluminum frame doors set beneath a metal-framed awning structure. A secondary pedestrian entrance is located on the south façade, adjacent to a secured outdoor seating area. The seating area is surrounded by a wood and glass privacy wall. Ribbon windows span the full width of each floor on the remaining three facades. The building is surrounded on three sides by at-grade parking lots. The parcel is surrounded by manicured lawns and trees. Aerial photographs provide evidence of 440 Clyde Avenue and 450 Clyde Avenue once being completely independent buildings with significant alterations occurring in the early 2000s, including the lobby structure constructed to join the two buildings at the main entrance for both buildings.<sup>161</sup>

## Site History and Construction Chronology

Assessor records indicate the property was in 1965. However, the parcel currently encompasses both 440 and 450 Clyde Avenue and the dates provided in the assessor database do not indicate which building is associated with the 1965 date. Aerial photographs from 1965 show 450 Clyde Avenue surrounded by a mix of farmland, developed parcels, and parcels being graded for development. By 1968, the agricultural uses are gone and additional buildings are visible within the survey area. Even as late as 1980, 450 Clyde Avenue remains alone on the subject parcel. This is supported by archival review shows that the building at 440 Clyde Avenue was not constructed until later. Aerial photographs provide evidence of 440 Clyde Avenue and 450 Clyde Avenue once being completely independent buildings with significant alterations occurring in the early 2000s, including the lobby structure constructed between the two buildings at the main entrance for both buildings.<sup>162, 163</sup>

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<sup>161</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #s 2008-1922 and 2008-2255.

<sup>162</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #s 2008-1922 and 2008-2255.

<sup>163</sup> Aerial Map, "ARM701580V80178," (United States Geological Survey, April 29, 1970.)

## Occupancy History

Archival research for 440 and 450 Clyde Avenue is complicated by the apparent interchangeability of the two addresses. While the aerial photographs clearly show that 440 Clyde Avenue was not constructed until after 1980, the address “440 Clyde Avenue” appears in directories and reports prior to that date. Occupants with an asterisk reflect tenants that may be associated with 450 Clyde Avenue even though they are listed in the record as being located at 440 Clyde Avenue.

The first known occupant was MBL Supply Co., which was a civilian supplier to the government for military support, but the archival review was unable to determine what type of supplies were rendered.<sup>164</sup> 440 Clyde Avenue has had multiple occupants such as Claris Corp., a subsidiary of Apple in the late 1980s as well as other occupants revolving around software systems and development.<sup>165</sup> Google purchased the building in 2014 and it is currently vacant.<sup>166</sup>

- \*MBL Supply Co. (1974 – unknown)
- Claris Corp. (1989 – unknown)

## Evaluation

### *California Register*

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 440 Clyde Avenue and development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 440 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 440 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 440 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View’s history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 440 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research only definitively revealed businesses back to 1974 with years periodically vacant. While MBL Supply, Co. provided goods and/or services to the government for military support, the proximity of Moffett Field made this a common business model and archival research did not reveal any particular information that would suggest any significant associations. All other identified businesses would be outside of the

<sup>164</sup> *Nongovernment organization codes for military standard contract administration procedures (MILSCAP) United States and Canada, Handbook H8-2*, (Defense Supply Agency, Defense Logistics Services Center, Oct. 1974).

<sup>165</sup> *Inforworld*, Vol. 11, no. 12, March 20, 1989, p.10, [books.google.com/books?id=aZM\\_AQAAlAAJ&focus=searchwithinvolume&q=440+clyde](https://books.google.com/books?id=aZM_AQAAlAAJ&focus=searchwithinvolume&q=440+clyde). Accessed March 1, 2022.

<sup>166</sup> "Google Rounds Up Entire Block in Mountain View, Expands Its Large Presence in the Neighborhood," *TheRegistry* (website), [news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/](https://news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/). Accessed March 8, 2022.

45-year age threshold. Research also does not indicate that 440 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it, therefore, does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 440 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

**California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1965. The subject property at 440 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 440 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 440 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 440 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## 450 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-009)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 19**  
450 Clyde Avenue, Primary (East) Facade

### Architectural Description

450 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-009) is on a 3.09-acre lot that is shared with 440 Clyde Avenue. Both buildings front Clyde Avenue and are sited on the eastern portion of the L-shaped lot. The buildings have since been connected by a single-story lobby, but the following only describes 450 Clyde Avenue. 450 Clyde Avenue is located on the northeastern corner of the parcel. 450 Clyde Avenue is a rectangular plan, single-story, exterior clad in stucco, corporate modern building on a slab-on-grade foundation with a flat roof. Mechanical screens block the view of the roof-top mechanical machinery. Where the south facade abuts the north facade of 440 Clyde Avenue is the location of the primary entrance that leads into the lobby. On the east (primary) facade, the windows are recessed from the exterior wall creating the appearance of a breezeway with stucco panels spanning the openings. The north facade has a pedestrian single-leaf entrance and blocks of windows flush with the wall. The west facade has two sets of blocked windows along with a shallowly recessed double-leaf pedestrian entrance and a single-leaf pedestrian entrance. The west facade faces an at-grade parking lot that includes a seating area with partial privacy walls and a partially enclosed garbage and recycling area that is clad includes concrete blocks, corrugated metal doors, and a corrugated metal roof. The building is surrounded on three sides by at-grade parking lots. The parcel is surrounded by manicured lawns and trees.

### Site History and Construction Chronology

Assessor records indicate the property was in 1965. However, the parcel currently encompasses both 440 and 450 Clyde Avenue and the dates provided in the assessor database do not indicate which building is associated with the 1965 date. Aerial photographs from 1965 show 450 Clyde

Avenue surrounded by a mix of farmland, developed parcels, and parcels being graded for development. By 1968, the agricultural uses are gone and additional buildings are visible within the survey area. Even as late as 1980, 450 Clyde Avenue remains alone on the subject parcel. This is supported by archival review shows that the building at 440 Clyde Avenue was not constructed until later. Aerial photographs provide evidence of 440 Clyde Avenue and 450 Clyde Avenue once being completely independent buildings with significant alterations occurring in the early 2000s, including the lobby structure constructed between the two buildings at the main entrance for both buildings.<sup>167, 168</sup>

## Occupancy History

Archival research for 440 and 450 Clyde Avenue is complicated by the apparent interchangeability of the two addresses. While the aerial photographs clearly show that 440 Clyde Avenue was not constructed until after 1980, the address “440 Clyde Avenue” appears in directories and reports prior to that date. Occupants may be associated with 450 Clyde Avenue even though they are listed in the record as being located at 440 Clyde Avenue. This is further complicated by the fact that the building was occasionally referenced by the address “440 Clyde Avenue, Building B.” Archival research to establish the date the address “450 Clyde Avenue” was first applied to the building was inconclusive. The earliest confirmed occupant was BASIC Timesharing, a company that developed software for program management in 1971.<sup>169</sup> Its occupant history has been inconsistent, and the building was subject to periods of vacancy. Google purchased the property in 2014.<sup>170</sup>

- Unknown original occupants (1965 – 1971)
- BASIC Timesharing (1971)
- Google (2014)

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 450 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 450 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 450 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 450 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View’s history. Therefore, it is not

<sup>167</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #s 2008-1922 and 2008-2255.

<sup>168</sup> Aerial Map, “ARM701580V80178,” (United States Geological Survey, April 29, 1970.)

<sup>169</sup> B.C. Paulson, *Man-computer Concepts for Project Management*, (United States: Stanford University, Department of Civil Engineering, 1971).

<sup>170</sup> "Google Rounds Up Entire Block in Mountain View, Expands Its Large Presence in the Neighborhood," *TheRegistry* (website), [news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/](https://news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/). Accessed March 8, 2022.

recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 450 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research only definitively revealed businesses back to 1971 with years periodically vacant. While BASIC Timesharing created software programs for upcoming and established businesses to purchase, this was a common business model and archival research did not reveal any particular information that would suggest any significant associations or products. Also, none of those businesses associated with 440 Clyde Avenue were determined to be significant. Research does not indicate that 450 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it, therefore, does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 450 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The parcel was developed in 1965 but building at 450 Clyde Avenue was constructed sometime after. The subject property at 450 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 450 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 450 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 450 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## 420 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-010)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 20**  
420 Clyde Avenue, Primary (East) Facade

### Architectural Description

420 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-010) is a two story, rectangular plan, flat roof, concrete building with a slab-on-grade foundation. The primary (east) façade fronts Clyde Avenue and it is surrounded on two sides (north and west) by a paved parking lot. The front of the building is separated from Clyde Avenue by a rectangular expanse of grass with three mature trees. Shrubbery mark the north and west lot lines. The primary (east) facade is divided in to four bays by thin vertical smooth stucco strips between panels clad with pebbles embedded into the face of the building. A stucco frieze panel with a single row of low-profile rectangles wraps spans the entire width of the facade. The southernmost bay is a large vehicular rollup door at the southern corner of the façade. The remaining three bays each have two tripartite, metal frame windows at the second floor. Beneath this row of windows, the primary pedestrian entrance is located in the south-center bay. It is recessed slightly from the exterior wall and is composed of a single-leaf glazed metal frame door with wide metal frame sidelights. All other facades are clad in flat stucco with thin vertical scoring lines dividing the walls into bays. A one-story, flat roof loading dock extends is set back from the primary façade on the north side of the building. A second, one-story, shed roof, L-shaped addition wraps around the northwest corner of the building. A second vehicular door is located on the north façade, to the rear (west) of the loading dock. The south façade abuts 880 Maude Avenue. No other openings were observed.

420 Clyde Avenue is a small-scale expression of the Corporate Modern architectural style. As such, it includes many character-defining features common to the style, such as:

- Large rectangular massing

- Flat or low-pitched roofs
- Steel or concrete structure as primary expression of the building
- Horizontal bands of windows set within the structural module
- Alternate design of large concrete volume with little or no fenestration
- Building tower set back from the street in a landscaped plaza
- Overall absence of applied ornamentation

## Site History and Construction Chronology

The May 1968 aerial image shows the subject property developed as it appears today. The footprint, parking lot, landscaped areas, and loading dock are all visible in their present locations and to their present extents. Two one-story additions are visible on the north and west facades. They correspond to the current L-shaped addition, which may have been formed by connecting the two original one-story structures. The photographic evidence confirms parcel data dating construction of the building to 1968. At that time, the immediate area was partially developed; the block on the south side of Maude Avenue is fully built out, while the immediately adjacent lot north on Clyde Avenue and those lots behind (west) of the subject parcel along Maude were undeveloped. 420 Clyde Avenue appears to have been constructed in the same timeframe as 880 Maude Avenue. The L-shaped addition is in place by 1980.

## Occupancy History

The original owner and occupant of the building could not be identified through research. The first known occupant was an unidentified floral business in 1971.<sup>171</sup> This may have been Amling's of California, who are listed at the property by 1980.<sup>172</sup> Four-In-One, Inc, a salad dressing and sauce food manufacturer is listed at 420 Clyde Avenue from 1986<sup>173</sup> through at least 2014.<sup>174</sup> The subject property was purchased by Google in 2016 and it is currently vacant.<sup>175</sup>

- Unknown original occupant, (1968 – 1971)
- Unknown floral business occupant, presumably Amling's of California (1971 – 1980)
- Amling's of California (1980 – 1986)
- Four-In-One, Inc (1986 – 2014)

<sup>171</sup> Southern Florist and Nurseryman, Vol. 83, No. 39-52, 1971, p. 29, [www.google.com/books/edition/Southern\\_Florist\\_and\\_Nurseryman/TgZOAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=420+Clyde+mountain+view&dq=420+Clyde+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Southern_Florist_and_Nurseryman/TgZOAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=420+Clyde+mountain+view&dq=420+Clyde+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>172</sup> "Who's Who in Floriculture," Society of American Florists, 1980, [www.google.com/books/edition/Who\\_s\\_who\\_in\\_Floriculture/rU5MAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Who_s_who_in_Floriculture/rU5MAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>173</sup> Food Engineering's Directory of U.S. Food & Beverage Plants, Chilton's Food Engineering, 1986, p.82, [www.google.com/books/edition/Food\\_Engineering\\_s\\_Directory\\_of\\_U\\_S\\_Food/vZrvAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Food_Engineering_s_Directory_of_U_S_Food/vZrvAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>174</sup> "Public Notices," Mountain View Voice, August 22, 2014, p. 26.

<sup>175</sup> "Google Rounds Up Entire Block in Mountain View, Expands Its Large Presence in the Neighborhood," TheRegistry (website), [news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/](https://news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/). Accessed March 8, 2022.

## **California Floral Industry**

The following is summarized from Chapter 3A of the *770 Woolsey Street Project DEIR*, prepared by ESA in 2021.

The flower industry in the San Francisco Bay Area began in the early 1880s when Hiroshi Yoshiike, a Japanese immigrant, sold chrysanthemums that he cultivated in Oakland from imported cuttings. Early Japanese flower growers were joined by Italian and Chinese immigrants who established family-run nurseries in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The growers formed a coalition to control their interests in the wholesale cut flower market. By specializing in particular plants, the growers reduced competition among themselves and retained a larger share of the profit by removing the middleman. Three corporations were formed: the California Flower Market (Japanese growers), the San Francisco Flower Growers Association (Italian growers), and the Peninsula Flower Growers Association (Chinese growers).

Beginning in 1909, following a ban on street sales within San Francisco, flower sales were exclusively conducted indoors. In 1924, the wholesale flower market relocated to 5th and Howard streets in San Francisco's South of Market neighborhood, then relocated again in 1956 to a new building at 640 Brannan Street. In 2021, the wholesale flower market in San Francisco relocated to 901 16th Street in the Potrero Hill neighborhood.

Flower sales in California decreased beginning in the 1970s, due in large part to the rise in imported flowers. As this trend continued, many San Francisco nurseries closed their operations or relocated to San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Monterey counties, and were replaced by suburban development.

## **Long-Term Occupants**

### **Amling's of California**

The Amling family and its many branches have been involved in the floral industry in the United States since at least 1889. Albert F. Amling formed a floral business with one of his brothers in 1889. They built greenhouses in the Maywood suburb of Chicago. Albert's eldest son, Ernst then joined with younger brother, Paul to establish a greenhouse flower business in Des Plaines, Illinois. Ernst moved to California in 1920 to try his hand at growing in the Los Angeles area.<sup>176</sup> He built five greenhouses in Santa Ana and was soon joined by another brother, Albert. All three brothers operated their businesses, in California and in Illinois, under the Amling Brothers name.<sup>177</sup>

Ernst and Albert became founding members of the Los Angeles Flower Market in 1921. They were the first to be granted a patent for a rose, leading to a local and regional reputation for

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<sup>176</sup> "100 Years of Color - Celebrating the Original Los Angeles Flower Market's Centennial," *Bloomin' News*, February 9, 2021, [issuu.com/bloominnews/docs/bloominnews100yearsofcolor](https://www.bloominnews.com/docs/bloominnews100yearsofcolor). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>177</sup> Peggi Ridgeway, *Sending Flowers to America: Stories of the Los Angeles Flower Market*, p.213-218.

innovative horticulture and superior flowers.<sup>178</sup> They operated only as wholesalers, but the name “Amling Roses” was used to market their flowers in many local flower shops.

Amling’s of California was incorporated c.1943 and was “engaged as a wholesaler in the shipment of California flowers and floral items largely to dealers outside of California, but to some dealers within the state.”<sup>179</sup> Representatives of the company regularly traveled between California and Florida where they had “establishments.”<sup>180</sup> The exact business connections between Amling Brothers in the Chicago area, Amling Brothers in the Los Angeles area, Amling’s of California, and several other floral businesses utilizing the Amling name could not be established through research at this time. However, Amling’s of California operated a floral packing and shipping center, owned by Mrs. Marion Amling Zucco, at 211 Fourth Street in San Francisco from at least 1949<sup>181</sup> through 1953.<sup>182</sup>

Amling’s of California occupied 420 Clyde Street presumably from 1971 through at least 1980. While the company appears to have been in business up to at least 2010,<sup>183</sup> their current status could not be confirmed.<sup>184</sup>

#### **Four-In-One, Inc.**

Four-In-One, Inc. manufactures salad dressing, sauces, and condiments, primary for the Asian foods market and is headquartered in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.<sup>185</sup> The company appears to be affiliated with Lee Brothers Foodservices, Inc. of San Jose. According to the Lee Brothers website ([www.leebros.com](http://www.leebros.com)), the company was founded in 1974. Four-In-One, Inc. appears as early as 1986 and is first listed at 420 Clyde Avenue at that time.<sup>186</sup> The company continued to be listed at 420 Clyde Avenue through at least 2014.<sup>187</sup> It is unknown when they relocated their manufacturing facility to its present location at 1011 Timothy Drive in San Jose.

## **Evaluation**

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 420 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s

<sup>178</sup> "Flower Market History," *The Original Los Angeles Flower Market*, [originallaflowermarket.com/flower-market-history/](http://originallaflowermarket.com/flower-market-history/). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>179</sup> The National Archives of the United States, *Federal Register*, Vol 10., No. 37., February 21, 1945, [www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1945-02-21/pdf/FR-1945-02-21.pdf](http://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1945-02-21/pdf/FR-1945-02-21.pdf). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>180</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, November 24, 1945.

<sup>181</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, February 10, 1949, p. 29.

<sup>182</sup> "Florists Shop Swept by Fire," *Oakland Tribune*, December 28, 1953, p.39.

<sup>183</sup> American Floral Endowment Celebrating 50 Years, September 2010, p.18, [studylib.net/doc/8392612/50th-anniversary-commemoraitive-program](http://studylib.net/doc/8392612/50th-anniversary-commemoraitive-program). Accessed March 8, 2022

<sup>184</sup> Internet research did not result in any recent data regarding the current business status of Amling’s of California.

<sup>185</sup> Four-In-One, Inc., [fourinone.com](http://fourinone.com). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>186</sup> Food Engineering's Directory of U.S. Food & Beverage Plants, Chilton's Food Engineering, 1986, p.82, [www.google.com/books/edition/Food\\_Engineering\\_s\\_Directory\\_of\\_U\\_S\\_Food/vZrvAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Food_Engineering_s_Directory_of_U_S_Food/vZrvAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>187</sup> "Public Notices," *Mountain View Voice*, August 22, 2014, p. 26.

and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 420 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. Likewise, while 420 Clyde Avenue is also associated with the floral industry in Northern California, that association begins c.1971, long after the height of the industry in the San Francisco Bay Area and it does not appear to be significant within this context. For these reasons, 420 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 420 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 420 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. The building had several long-term tenants – Amling's of California and Four-In-One, Inc. Amling's was associated with the wholesale flower distribution industry and Four-In-One, Inc. was a food sauce manufacturer and distributor. The building does not appear to share historically significant associations to either industry. Neither company was influential in their fields while occupying 420 Clyde Avenue. The Bay Area floral industry was in a period of decline in the 1970s when Amling's occupied the building. Four-In-One, Inc. was founded c.1986, within the last 45 years, and archival research does not suggest that the company is yet considered a historically significant company. Further research did not uncover historically significant individuals associated with the property. As a consequence, 420 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 420 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

420 Clyde Avenue was constructed in 1968. It has elements of the Corporate Modern style. The subject property at 420 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. It does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 420 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 420 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely align with that of the California Register, but takes the perspective of local significance.

## 880 Maude Avenue (APN 160-57-011)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 21**  
880 Maude Avenue, Primary (South) Facade

### Architectural Description

880 Maude Avenue (APN 160-57-011) is located at the north corner of the intersection of Maude and Clyde avenues in Mountain View. It occupies an approximately 1.4 acre, trapezoidal-shaped lot (APN 160-57-012) with the subject building sited in the center of the lot, facing Maude Avenue. 880 Maude Avenue is a one-story, rectangular plan, concrete building, with a flat roof and slab-on-grade foundation. Two porticos extend from the primary (south) and secondary (east) elevations. The building is centrally sited at the rear property line with 420 Clyde Avenue is surrounded on two sides (east and west) by paved parking. A concrete sidewalk extends from Maude Avenue to the primary (south) pedestrian entrance. The entire lot is sparsely landscaped with a narrow border of trees and shrubs along Clyde Avenue, mature trees as the corner of Maude and Clyde avenues, and an original triangular landscaped area west of the entry sidewalk and the east parking lot entrance.

The building is divided into bays on three sides. The bays are marked with incised vertical lines, approximately 30-feet wide. An upper frieze is clad with flat plaster, broken only by the vertical lines. Below the frieze, each bay contains an incised flat arch, within which the stucco is rough in texture. Bays in the front (south) half of the building contain a single arched, metal and plate glass window, an arched metal and plate glass pedestrian door, or a pair of narrow arched metal and plate glass windows. Each opening is trimmed by a flat texture stucco surround that follows

the arched shaped of the openings. The south portico fronts Maude Avenue and is seven bays wide, is centered on the primary pedestrian entrance, and is composed of flat arched openings supported by square columns. The east portico faces Clyde Avenue. Each of its two bays are twice the width of south portico bays. A loading dock has been added at the northernmost bay on the east side. The rear (north) façade abuts the building at 420 Clyde Avenue. The buildings do not appear to be physically connected.

880 Maude Avenue was constructed in 1968 and is a modest example of the New Formalism style as applied to commercial architecture. As such, it includes many character-defining features common to the style, such as:

- Strict symmetry and formality
- Flat roof, often with heavy, projecting overhang
- Smooth wall surfaces
- Colonnade of stylized full-height columnar supports
- Repeating arches or rounded openings
- Integral parking lot, either subterranean or above grade
- Landscaped plazas, fountains or integral plantings at ground floor

## Site History and Construction Chronology

The May 1968 aerial image shows the subject property developed as it appears today. The footprint, parking lot, landscaped areas, and porticos are all visible in their present locations and to their present extents. This confirms parcel data dating construction of the building to 1968. At that time, the immediate area was partially developed; the block on the south side of Maude Avenue is fully built out, while most of the immediately adjacent lots along Maude and Clyde Avenues were undeveloped. 420 Clyde Avenue appears to have been constructed in the same timeframe as 880 Maude Avenue.

## Occupancy History

The original owner and occupant of the building could not be identified through research. The first known occupant was Bomar Precision Machining Company who moved to a new location in 1970.<sup>188</sup> Following them, Commercial Electronics, Inc. occupied the building from at least 1972<sup>189</sup> until 1999.<sup>190</sup> At some point the building appears to have been subdivided into the current set of suites present today. Notable occupants include Optibase, Inc, a secure video company (1994-2010)<sup>191</sup>; OPTi, Inc (2002-c.2006), an independent supplier of

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<sup>188</sup> “Business News: Santa Clara,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, August 2, 1970, p.79.

<sup>189</sup> Wanted Ads, *Hayward Daily Review*, October 13, 1972, p. 64

<sup>190</sup> Jon Fauer, *ARRIFLEX 35 Book*, Focal Press (California, 2010), p.306.

<sup>191</sup> *Companies and their Brands*, Vol.1-2, No. 2, 1994, p.2639, [www.google.com/books/edition/Companies\\_and\\_Their\\_Brands/TQBbAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=880+Maude+mountain+view&dq=880+Maude+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Companies_and_Their_Brands/TQBbAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=880+Maude+mountain+view&dq=880+Maude+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 3, 2022; and “Optibase,” Product Literature, [manualzz.com/doc/29938936/mgw-5100-mgw-1100](http://manualzz.com/doc/29938936/mgw-5100-mgw-1100). Accessed March 7, 2022.

semiconductors;<sup>192</sup> In2change, Inc. (2002), an office furniture dealer;<sup>193</sup> Ferret Networks and Hotspur Technologies.<sup>194</sup> The building was purchased by Google in 2016.<sup>195</sup>

- Bomar Precision Machining Company (unknown – 1970)
- Commercial Electronics, Inc. (at least 1972 – 1999)
- Optibase, Inc (1994 – 2000)
- OPTi, Inc. (2002 – 2006)
- In2Change, Inc. (2002)
- Hotspur Technologies, Inc. (2016)
- Ferret Networks (dates unknown)<sup>196</sup>

### **Long-Term Occupants**

#### **Commercial Electronics, Inc.**

Commercial Electronics, Inc. was an optics and electronics company known for its innovative cameras. The company held multiple patents and was a supplier for television and movie cameras. Noteworthy innovations in the 1970s included development of video equipment for microscopic surgery<sup>197</sup> as well as optics equipment supporting astronomical observations on the Hale Telescope at the Palomar Observatory.<sup>198</sup> Both were associated with the company's Quantex division which was spun off into its own company in 1973. Through the 1980s, the company appears to have concentrated on commercial video cameras. They operated at 880 Maude Avenue from at least 1972<sup>199</sup> through 1999.<sup>200</sup>

#### **Optibase, Inc.**

Optibase, Inc was a global video streaming company, founded in 1990. They maintained a United States headquarters from 880 Maude from 1990 until at least 2010.<sup>201</sup> At that time the company's

<sup>192</sup> "OPTi Announces Postponement of Liquidation Plan: Company Plans," *Bloomberg* (website), January 3, 2002, [www.bloomberg.com/press-releases/2002-01-04/opti-announces-postponement-of-liquidation-plan-company-plans](http://www.bloomberg.com/press-releases/2002-01-04/opti-announces-postponement-of-liquidation-plan-company-plans). Accessed March 3, 2022; and *California Manufacturers Register*, Vol. 59, 2006, p. 1146, [www.google.com/books/edition/California\\_Manufacturers\\_Register/n\\_AdAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/California_Manufacturers_Register/n_AdAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 7, 2022.

<sup>193</sup> United States House of Representatives Committee on Small Business, *The Unintended Consequences of Increased Steel Tariffs on American Manufacturers*, (U.S Government Printing Office: Washington, DC, 2002), p. 523, [www.google.com/books/edition/The\\_Unintended\\_Consequences\\_of\\_Increased/cj3zYU8CqkgC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=880+Maude+mountain+view&pg=PA523&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Unintended_Consequences_of_Increased/cj3zYU8CqkgC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=880+Maude+mountain+view&pg=PA523&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 2, 2022

<sup>194</sup> "Hotspur Technologies Inc.," SEC Filing Detail, [www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/96943/0001193125-16-586400-index.html](http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/96943/0001193125-16-586400-index.html). Accessed March 7, 2022

<sup>195</sup> "Google Rounds Up Entire Block in Mountain View, Expands Its Large Presence in the Neighborhood," *TheRegistry* (website), [news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/](http://news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>196</sup> "Ferret Networks, Mountain View, California," *Company-Datas.Com*, [company-datas.com/companies/ferret-networks-880-maude-ave-mountain-view-california-united-states](http://company-datas.com/companies/ferret-networks-880-maude-ave-mountain-view-california-united-states). Accessed March 7, 2022.

<sup>197</sup> James Hazelwood, "TV Microscope Can Aid Surgeon," *Oakland Tribune*, April 17, 1974, p. F5

<sup>198</sup> Dave Swaim, "TV Gives Astronomers 'Easy Chair' Job," *Pasadena Star News*, November 12, 1972, pp. 1 & 3.

<sup>199</sup> *Hayward Daily Review*, October 13, 1972.

<sup>200</sup> Fauer.

<sup>201</sup> "Optibase," Corporate profile, [www.export.gov.il/files/hls/hls-catalog/html/PDF/HLS\\_189.pdf](http://www.export.gov.il/files/hls/hls-catalog/html/PDF/HLS_189.pdf). Accessed March 7, 2022.

video and streaming business was split off from the parent company and sold to Optibase Technologies Ltd, a subsidiary of VITEC Multimedia.<sup>202</sup>

### **OPTi, Inc .**

OPTi, Inc. was a semiconductor and microchip processing company. As noted in the 1997 edition of *Company Profiles*:<sup>203</sup>

OPTi Inc. was spun out from Chips and Technologies in 1989 to focus on developing and supplying core logic chipsets to the personal computer industry. The company's products are divided into three core areas within the PC industry: notebook products, desktop products, and multimedia products. In addition to its core logic chipsets, OPTi supplies peripheral and multimedia chipsets as well as custom ICs for audio/telephone, power management, graphics/video, and storage control applications. The company's chipsets provide in one or a few semiconductor devices the core logic functions of a PC as well as the multimedia-related functions.

They occupied a portion of 880 Maude Avenue from 2002 through at least 2016.

## **Evaluation**

### ***California Register***

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 880 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 880 Maude Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. Likewise, while 880 Maude Avenue is also associated with the electronics and semiconductor industries that were established in Santa Clara County in the 1960s and 1970s, it does not appear to be significant within this context. For these reasons, 880 Maude Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 880 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 880 Maude Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Several long-term tenants were noted innovators in their fields. Commercial Electronics, Inc., later known as CEI, developed and sold

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<sup>202</sup> "Optibase Ltd. Requests the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange to Delist Its Shares," CISION PR Newswire, [www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/optibase-ltd-requests-the-tel-aviv-stock-exchange-to-delist-its-shares-301458194.html](http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/optibase-ltd-requests-the-tel-aviv-stock-exchange-to-delist-its-shares-301458194.html). Accessed March 7, 2022.

<sup>203</sup> Integrated Circuit Engineering Corporation, "Integrated Circuit Engineering Corporation's Company Profiles, 1997" *Smithsonian Chips Collection*, p.257, [smithsonianchips.si.edu/ice/cd/PROF97/NORTHAM.pdf](http://smithsonianchips.si.edu/ice/cd/PROF97/NORTHAM.pdf). Accessed March 7, 2022.

high-quality cameras and camera equipment. Their projects included several patents on the technology developed. However, the company spun off its research and development activities, the Quantex Division, around 1974, shortly after moving into 880 Maude Avenue. Archival research does not definitively link any major innovations in video and broadcast camera technology to 880 Maude Avenue. Instead, the building appears to have served as a retail outlet for camera sales.

Additionally, association with other long-term tenants such as Optibase and OPTi, Inc, do not appear to be historically significant. Archival research did not reveal any important associations between these companies and their respective industries (video streaming and microprocessors.) Indeed, it appears that OPTi, Inc. only relocated to 880 Maude Avenue after it has declared bankruptcy. All other identified businesses would be outside of the 45-year age threshold. Research also does not indicate that 880 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 800 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

880 Maude Avenue was constructed in 1968. It has elements of the New Formalism style. However, the subject property at 880 Maude Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a very modest example of the New Formalism architectural style. 880 Maude Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 880 Maude Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 880 Maude Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## 800 Maude Avenue (APN 160-57-012)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 22**  
800 Maude Avenue, Primary (South) Facade

### Architectural Description

Built in 1968, 800 Maude Avenue is one of three buildings located on APN 160-57-012. It is a commercial building with a rectangular footprint measuring approximately 163 feet by 110 feet and oriented north/south. The one-story building appears to be of precast, reinforced concrete construction and is capped by a flat roof with roof-mounted mechanical equipment. The concrete structure is visible on the exterior as shaped pilasters and paneled friezes, and the structure is partially infilled with walls clad in combed stucco.

The primary (south) façade, which contains the building's primary entrance, faces Maude Avenue and is set back from the street behind a large, landscaped area with groups of mature pine trees, a flagpole, and a monument sign. The façade is composed of 13 structural bays.<sup>204</sup> From the west, the first, third, fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth, eleventh, and thirteenth bays do not feature any fenestration. The second, fifth, ninth, and twelfth bays each feature a recessed area surrounded by fixed, multi-lite, aluminum-sash windows. The center bay features a recessed entrance below a horizontal awning with a decorative fascia that is accessed by concrete steps and a concrete ramp with metal railings. The entrance is composed of an aluminum-frame storefront assembly with one glazed door with a transom flanked by windows.

<sup>204</sup> The structural bays on the primary façade are significantly narrower than the bays on the other three façades.

The secondary (west) façade faces Logue Avenue and is composed of five structural bays. The two southernmost bays each feature a full-height, fixed window, and the three northernmost bays do not feature any fenestration. A strip of landscaping with dense shrubs and a few mature trees borders the façade.

The rear (north) façade faces a paved driveway and surface parking lot and is composed of nine structural bays. One bay features a flush, metal, pedestrian door; one bay features a metal, roll-up door; three bays feature fixed, aluminum-sash windows; one bay features an aluminum-frame storefront assembly (i.e., a unit with at least one door and one window) and three bays do not feature any fenestration.

The side (east) façade faces the building located at 830 Maude Avenue, from which it is separated by a paved driveway and surface parking lot. It is composed of five structural bays, two of which feature aluminum-frame storefront assemblies. The other three bays do not feature any fenestration. A narrow strip of landscaping with several mature trees borders the façade.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

800 Maude Avenue occupies the western one-third of APN 160-57-012, which measures 4.9 acres and includes two other buildings: 830 and 840-850 Maude Avenue.

A 1968 aerial photograph shows the subject property as undeveloped, and assessor data indicates that it was developed that same year. It is visible in aerial photographs from 1980. Building permits available through the City of Mountain View website date from 2005 to 2021, and documented alterations include a variety of tenant improvements in the 2000s and 2010s, seismic upgrades in 2016 and 2019, and unspecified accessibility upgrades in 2021.<sup>205</sup> A review of historic aerial photography indicates that, besides changes to the roof-mounted equipment, no additions or substantial alterations have occurred.

## Occupancy History

The property is not listed in the reverse telephone directories in 1964, 1966, and 1968. Previous tenants include

- Tri-Data Corp. (ca. 1969 – ca. 1977),<sup>206,207</sup> which manufactured “cartridge-loaded computer magnetic tape systems used with mini-computers;”<sup>208</sup>

<sup>205</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit History for 800 Maude Avenue, <https://epermits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx>. Accessed February 16, 2022.

<sup>206</sup> Computer Consultants Ltd., *Who Is Related to Whom in the Computer Industry* (Pergamon Press, 1969), p. 205.

<sup>207</sup> “Floppy Has Choice of Interface,” *ComputerWorld*, June 20, 1977, p. 56.

<sup>208</sup> Bob Barron, “Ad News, Notes,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, December 28, 1970, p. 48.

- BDS Corp. (ca. 1984 – ca. 1987),<sup>209,210</sup> a manufacturer of laser printers; High Yield Technology (ca. 1988 – ca. 1996),<sup>211,212</sup> a manufacturer of silicon wafers and process monitoring technologies;<sup>213</sup>
- Alphablox Corp. (ca. 1999 – ca. 2002),<sup>214,215</sup> a “web-based analysis software company;”<sup>216</sup> and
- Cooligy Inc., Cooligy Precision Cooling, and Cooligy/Emerson Network Power (ca. 2005 – ca. 2011),<sup>217,218,219</sup> “a developer and manufacturer of active cooling technology for microprocessors and other heat-generating components.”<sup>220</sup>

The building was purchased by Google at an unknown date in the 2010s and the company has occupied the building since ca. 2014.<sup>221</sup>

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 800 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 800 Maude Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 800 Maude Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 800 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View’s history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

<sup>209</sup> Advertisement for BDS Corporation, *ComputerWorld*, December 10, 1984, p. 9.

<sup>210</sup> Federal Procurement Data Center, *Federal Procurement Data System: Contractor Identification File, Alphabetical Listing*, October 1987, p. 104.

<sup>211</sup> Joseph B. Anthony, ed., *Proceedings of the Third Symposium on Automated Integrated Circuits Manufacturing*, 1988, p. 99.

<sup>212</sup> Terence Allen, *Particle Size Measurement Vol. 2: Surface Area and Pore Size Determination, Fifth Edition*, (London, England: Chapman & Hall, 1997), p. 230.

<sup>213</sup> Advertisement for High Yield Technology, *San Francisco Chronicle*, July 30, 1995, p. 119, cols. 9-10.

<sup>214</sup> Gale Research Inc., *Ward’s Business Directory of U.S. Private and Public Companies*, Vols. 3-7, 1999, p. 274.

<sup>215</sup> Adams Media, *San Francisco Jobbank, 16th Edition*, October 2002, p. 152.

<sup>216</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, February 18, 1988, p. 40.

<sup>217</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit History for 800 Maude Avenue, [permits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx](https://permits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx). Accessed February 16, 2022.

<sup>218</sup> Tedsuya Osaka et al., *Electrochemical Nanotechnologies* (New York, NY: Springer Science+Business Media LLC, 2010), copyright page

<sup>219</sup> Google Street View, April 2011, September 2009.

<sup>220</sup> “Emerson Network Power Acquires Cooligy,” *Air Conditioning, Heating, Refrigeration News*, October 31, 2005, [www.achrnews.com/articles/99593-nov-1-2005-emerson-network-power-acquires-cooligy](http://www.achrnews.com/articles/99593-nov-1-2005-emerson-network-power-acquires-cooligy). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>221</sup> Google Street View, October 2021, June 2021, January 2020, June 2019, April 2019, October 2017, April 2017, April 2016, and April 2014.

**California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 800 Maude Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Confirmed occupants are listed under the occupancy history, above. While all of these companies appear to be related to the technology sector, none are associated with the early development or manufacture of semiconductors in Silicon Valley, the specific field for which the vicinity is most closely historically associated. Additionally, the short-term occupancy of these businesses would be outside of the 45-year age threshold. Furthermore, research does not indicate that 800 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 800 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

**California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1968. The subject property at 800 Maude Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 800 Maude Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect, and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 800 Maude Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 800 Maude Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## 830 Maude Avenue (APN 160-57-012)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 23**

830 Maude Avenue, Primary (East) and Secondary (South) Facades

### Architectural Description

Built in 1968, 830 Maude Avenue is one of three buildings located on APN 160-57-012. It is a commercial building with an L-shaped footprint measuring approximately 172 feet by 108 feet and oriented east-west. The one-story building appears to be of precast, reinforced concrete construction and is capped by a flat roof with roof-mounted mechanical equipment. The concrete structure is visible on the exterior as pilasters with chamfered edges and paneled friezes, and the structure is partially infilled with walls clad in combed stucco.

The primary (east) façade contains the building's primary entrance and faces a paved and landscaped courtyard shared with the adjacent building at 840-850 Maude Avenue. The courtyard features concrete planters with mature trees and planted areas along the north half of the façade. The façade is composed of eight structural bays. From the south, the third bay contains a recessed entrance composed of an aluminum-frame storefront assembly with a pair of glazed doors with a transom and sidelites. All of the other bays appear to be nearly identical, with blank walls clad in combed stucco flanked by fixed, two-part, aluminum-sash windows.

The secondary (south) façade faces Maude Avenue and is set back from the street behind groups of mature pine trees, a lawn, and a monument sign. It is composed of five structural bays, and the two westernmost bays are set back and partially obscured from the public right-of-way. The bays appear to be nearly identical, with blank walls clad in combed stucco flanked by fixed, two-part, aluminum-sash windows.

The side (west) façade faces the building located at 800 Maude Avenue, from which it is separated by a paved driveway and surface parking lot. It is composed of eight structural bays. From the north, the first, second, fifth, and seventh bays do not feature any fenestration. The third

and fourth bays feature glazed, aluminum-frame doors accessed by concrete steps with metal railings, and the sixth bay features a flush, metal, pedestrian door accessed by identical steps. The southernmost bay is set back from the rest of the façade and is partially obscured from the public right-of-way.

The rear (north) façade faces a paved driveway and surface parking lot and is composed of five structural bays. From the east, the first, fourth, and fifth bays do not feature any fenestration and are partially obscured by mechanical equipment and fencing. The second and third bays feature metal, roll-up doors, and the third bay also features a fixed, aluminum-sash window and a flush, metal, pedestrian door. These two bays are located behind a loading dock with a raised concrete platform and a horizontal metal awning supported by steel columns. The loading dock is accessed by two paved vehicular ramps.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

830 Maude Avenue occupies the center one-third of APN 160-57-012, which measures 4.9 acres and includes two other buildings: 800 and 840-850 Maude Avenue.

A 1968 aerial photograph shows the subject property as undeveloped, and assessor data indicates that it was developed that same year. Building permits available through the City of Mountain View website date from 2007 to 2014, and documented alterations include a variety of tenant improvements, installation of a polyurethane foam roof overlay in 2007, and installation of exterior equipment in 2012.<sup>222</sup> A review of historic aerial photography indicates that, besides changes to the roof-mounted equipment, a rear loading dock was constructed ca. 1987-91.

## Occupancy History

The property is not listed in the reverse telephone directories in 1964, 1966, and 1968. Previous tenants include:

- Microform Data Systems Inc. (ca. 1971 – ca. 1980),<sup>223,224</sup> whose “patented microfilm system...is capable of reproducing more than 10,000 standard 8 ½ by 11-inch pages of printed material and graphics on a single 4 by 6-inch film card,”<sup>225</sup> and its subsidiary Icot Corp. (ca. 1981 – ca. 1985),<sup>226,227</sup> “a producer of communications systems for the airline industry;”<sup>228</sup>
- Quick Eagle Networks (ca. 2010),<sup>229</sup> a manufacturer and installer of telecommunications equipment;<sup>230</sup> and

<sup>222</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit History for 830 Maude Avenue, [epermits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx](http://epermits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx). Accessed February 16, 2022.

<sup>223</sup> U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, *SEC News Digest*, November 11, 1971, p. 2.

<sup>224</sup> U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, *SEC News Digest*, January 8, 1980, p. 2.

<sup>225</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, September 6, 1968, p. 61.

<sup>226</sup> *Electronic Design*, Vol. 29, Nos. 21-26, 1981, no page.

<sup>227</sup> “Controllers,” *ComputerWorld*, January 14, 1985, p. 64.

<sup>228</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, October 18, 1974, p. 30.

<sup>229</sup> Adams Media, *The National Jobbank*, 2010, no page.

<sup>230</sup> “Quick Eagle Networks,” *Glassdoor*, [www.glassdoor.com/Overview/Working-at-Quick-Eagle-Networks-EI\\_IE2512.11,31.htm](http://www.glassdoor.com/Overview/Working-at-Quick-Eagle-Networks-EI_IE2512.11,31.htm). Accessed March 3, 2022.

- QualiTau (ca. 2014 – ca. 2020),<sup>231</sup> “the leading supplier of reliability test equipment and services...within the semiconductor industry.”<sup>232</sup>

The building was purchased by Google at an unknown date in the 2010s, and it appears to have been vacant since 2021.<sup>233</sup>

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 830 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 830 Maude Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 830 Maude Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 830 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View’s history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 830 Maude Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Confirmed occupants are listed under the occupancy history, above. While all of these companies appear to be related to the technology sector, none are associated with the early development or manufacture of semiconductors in Silicon Valley, the specific field for which the vicinity is most closely historically associated. Additionally, the short-term occupancy of these businesses would fall outside of the 45-year age threshold. Furthermore, research does not indicate that 830 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 830 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

#### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1968. The subject property at 830 Maude Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 830 Maude Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master

<sup>231</sup> Google Street View, April 2019, November 2017, April 2017, April 2016, and April 2014.

<sup>232</sup> “QualiTau Inc.,” *LinkedIn*, [www.linkedin.com/company/qualitau-inc/](http://www.linkedin.com/company/qualitau-inc/). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>233</sup> Google Street View, October 2021, June 2021.

architect, and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 830 Maude Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

#### **California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 830 Maude Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

### **840-850 Maude Avenue (APN 160-57-012)**



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 24**  
840-850 Maude Avenue, Primary (West) Facade

### **Architectural Description**

Built in 1968, 840-850 Maude Avenue is one of three buildings located on APN 160-57-012. It is a commercial building with an L-shaped footprint measuring approximately 175 feet by 280 feet and oriented east-west. The one-story building appears to be of precast, reinforced concrete construction and is capped by a flat roof with roof-mounted mechanical equipment. The concrete structure is visible on the exterior as pilasters with chamfered edges and paneled friezes, and the structure is partially infilled with walls clad in combed stucco.

The primary (west) façade contains the building's primary entrance and faces a paved and landscaped courtyard shared with the adjacent building at 830 Maude Avenue. The courtyard features concrete planters and a berm with mature trees and several concrete tables with benches. The façade is composed of 13 structural bays. From the north, the sixth through twelfth bays are

set back behind the courtyard, and the southernmost bay is set back farther behind a planted area. The seventh bay contains a recessed entrance composed of an aluminum-frame storefront assembly with a pair of glazed doors with a transom and sidelites. All of the other bays appear to be nearly identical, with blank walls clad in combed stucco flanked by fixed, two-part, aluminum-sash windows. The one exception is the southernmost bay, where the stucco cladding has been replaced with vertical wood siding.

The secondary (south) façade faces Maude Avenue and is set back from the street behind groups of mature trees, a lawn, and a monument sign. It is composed of eight structural bays. From the east, the fourth and fifth bays are set back and partially obscured from the public right-of-way, and the three westernmost bay are set back farther behind the entry courtyard. The bays appear to be nearly identical, with blank walls clad in combed stucco flanked by fixed, two-part, aluminum-sash windows. From the east, the second bay also features a recessed entry with a flush, metal, pedestrian door that is accessed by a concrete ramp. The stucco cladding on the three westernmost bays has been replaced with vertical wood siding.

The side (east) façade faces the building located at 880 Maude Avenue, from which it is separated by two paved driveways and surface parking lots. The façade is composed of 13 structural bays. With the exception of the northernmost bay, which does not feature any fenestration, each bay features either one or two fixed, aluminum-sash windows; an aluminum-frame storefront assembly (i.e., a unit with at least one door and one window); or a flush, metal, pedestrian door.

The rear (north) façade faces a paved driveway and surface parking lot and is composed of eight structural bays. From the east, the first bay features a flush, metal, pedestrian door accessed by a concrete ramp; the third bay features a loading dock with a metal, roll-up door; and the sixth bay features an aluminum-frame storefront assembly. The other five bays are either fully or partially obscured by privacy fences.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

840-850 Maude Avenue occupies the western one-third of APN 160-57-012, which measures 4.9 acres and includes two other buildings: 800 and 830 Maude Avenue.

A 1968 aerial photograph shows the subject property as undeveloped, and assessor data indicates that it was developed that same year. Building permits available through the City of Mountain View website date from 1997 to 2010, and documented alterations include a variety of tenant improvements, installation of a nitrogen storage tank in 2005, and various work to the electrical, mechanical, and fire suppression systems.<sup>234</sup> A review of historic aerial photography indicates that, besides changes to the roof-mounted equipment, no additions or substantial alterations have occurred. The pedestrian survey performed in January 2022 confirmed that multiple areas of stucco cladding on the west and south façades have been replaced with vertical wood siding.

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<sup>234</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit History for 840-850 Maude Avenue, <https://epermits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx>. Accessed February 16, 2022.

## Occupancy History

The property is not listed in the reverse telephone directories in 1964, 1966, and 1968. Previous tenants include:

- Nielsen Engineering & Research Inc. (ca. 1969 – ca. 1979),<sup>235,236</sup> which provides “analysis, research, design, and development services in the areas of fluid mechanics, aerodynamics, hydrodynamics, flow-related sensors, and aerodynamic hardware solutions”<sup>237</sup> (this company was headquartered at 510 Clyde Avenue from 1972 to 2002);
- Microform Data Systems Inc. (ca. 1974),<sup>238</sup> whose “patented microfilm system... is capable of reproducing more than 10,000 standard 8 ½ by 11-inch pages of printed material and graphics on a single 4 by 6-inch film card;”<sup>239</sup>
- Sequoia-Turner Corporation (ca. 1990), “a leading manufacturer of medical diagnostic instruments;”<sup>240</sup>
- Abbott Diagnostics (ca. 1992 – ca. 1993),<sup>241,242</sup> “a worldwide leader in the diagnostic products market;”<sup>243</sup>
- Microcide Pharmaceuticals (ca. 1994 – ca. 2001),<sup>244,245</sup> a “pharmaceutical [company] focused on the discovery [and] development of novel antimicrobial agents for the treatment [and] prevention of human infections;”<sup>246</sup>
- Iconix Pharmaceuticals (ca. 1999 – ca. 2013),<sup>247,248</sup> a “biopharmaceutical start-up whose innovative approach will advance discovery proc. [sic] for human drugs through systemic acquisition, integration [and] analysis of genetic [and] chem info [sic];”<sup>249</sup> and
- ChemoCentryx Inc. (ca. 2007 – ca. 2020),<sup>250</sup> “a biopharmaceutical company focused on discovering, developing and commercializing orally-administered therapeutics to treat

<sup>235</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, *Hydraulic Research in the United States, 1970* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1971), p. 95.

<sup>236</sup> NASA, *Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports*, Vol. 17, Nos. 13-16, 1979, pp. 1628, 2067.

<sup>237</sup> “Home Page,” *Nielsen Engineering & Research Inc., A Division of Analytical Mechanics Associates, Inc.*, <http://www.nearinc.com/>. Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>238</sup> Center for Advanced Studies in International Business, *California International Business Directory, 1974*, p. 305.

<sup>239</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, September 6, 1968, p. 61.

<sup>240</sup> “Job Opportunities,” *San Francisco Sunday Examiner & Chronicle*, March 25, 1990, p. 123, col. 10.

<sup>241</sup> “Job Opportunities,” *San Francisco Sunday Examiner & Chronicle*, May 9, 1993, p. 84, col. 1.

<sup>242</sup> “Job Opportunities,” *San Francisco Sunday Examiner & Chronicle*, June 7, 1992, p. 106, cols. 3-5.

<sup>243</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>244</sup> Diarmaid Hughs and Dan I. Andersson, eds., *Antibiotic Development and Resistance* (Taylor & Francis, 2003), p. x.

<sup>245</sup> “Job Opportunities,” *San Francisco Sunday Examiner & Chronicle*, May 22, 1994, p. 116, col. 6.

<sup>246</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>247</sup> Tohru Inoue and William T. Pennie, eds., *Toxicogenomics* (Springer Japan, 2013), pp. xvii, xix, xx.

<sup>248</sup> “Job Opportunities,” *San Francisco Sunday Examiner & Chronicle*, October 11, 1998, p. 75, col. 5.

<sup>249</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>250</sup> Google Street View, January 2020, October 2019, July 2019, April 2019, November 2017, April 2017, April 2016, April 2014, April 2011, September 2009, October 2007.

autoimmune diseases, inflammatory disorders and cancer, primarily focused on orphan and rare diseases.”<sup>251</sup>

The building was purchased by Google at an unknown date in the 2010s, and it appears to have been vacant since 2021.<sup>252</sup>

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 840-850 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 840-850 Maude Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 840-850 Maude Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 840-850 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View’s history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 840-850 Maude Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Confirmed occupants are listed under the occupancy history, above. The earliest tenant, Nielsen Engineering & Research Inc. (NEAR), was a company founded in 1966 to perform applied research in aerodynamics of flight vehicles. NEAR appears to have occupied 840-850 Maude Avenue for a few years before its headquarters were established at 510-516 Clyde Avenue in 1972. The company remained there for over 30 years and conducted research for private, international, and government agencies, such as the Department of the Defense and NASA at nearby Ames Research Center.<sup>253</sup> While NEAR did contribute to the scientific study of aerodynamics, and conduct work for NASA and the Department of Defense, archival research did not indicate any especially significant associations between NEAR and these agencies. While the remainder of these companies appear to be related to the technology sector, none are associated with the early development or manufacture of semiconductors in Silicon Valley, the specific field for which the vicinity is most closely historically associated. Additionally, the short-term occupancy of these businesses would fall outside of the 45-year age threshold. Furthermore, research does not indicate that 840-850 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

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<sup>251</sup> “Home Page,” *ChemoCentryx*, [www.chemocentryx.com/](http://www.chemocentryx.com/). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>252</sup> Google Street View, October 2021, June 2021.

<sup>253</sup> NEAR, 2014; NEAR, [ntrs.nasa.gov/api/citations/19750015411/downloads/19750015411.pdf](https://ntrs.nasa.gov/api/citations/19750015411/downloads/19750015411.pdf).

Research also did not indicate that 840-850 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1968. The subject property at 840-850 Maude Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 840-850 Maude Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect, and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 840-850 Maude Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 840-850 Maude Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## **440 Logue Avenue (APN 160-58-001)**



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 25**  
440 Logue Avenue, Primary (East) Facade

### **Architectural Description**

440 Logue Avenue (APN 160-58-001) is a one-story, rectangular plan, flat roof, concrete building with a slab-on-grade foundation constructed in 1964. The primary (east) façade fronts Logue Avenue and it is surrounded on two sides (north and west) by a paved parking lot. The

front of the building is separated from Logue Avenue by a rectangular expanse of grass. Shrubbery mark the north and south lot lines. Light rail tracks border the rear (west) property line.

The primary (east) facade is divided into three sections; the north and south sections vary in width but are clad in multi-colored stone veneer while the central section is clad in flat stucco. A flat roof, cantilevered awning extends across the central section, over the primary pedestrian entrance. Below the awning are two sets of eight-lite aluminum frame windows flanking a double-leaf, glazed aluminum frame pedestrian entrance. A two-lite sliding aluminum frame window is at the southern end of the central section. A vehicular roll-up door dominates the southern section while six-lite aluminum frame window and four light aluminum frame window are located in the northern section. A vertical expansion joint is visible in the middle of the central section. A horizontal expansion joint approximates a frieze near the top of the wall.

The north elevation is clad in smooth stucco and has a wood-frame shed roof that protects a slightly raised concrete loading platform. The western end of the roof is slightly higher than the eastern end. Plywood has been attached to the wood roof support posts, partially enclosing the loading platform. Beneath this roof is a vehicular roll-up door, one of two on this façade. Two four-lite metal frame clerestory windows are equally spaced between the two roll-up doors. The rear (west) façade is clad in smooth stucco with four vertical expansion joints. A single leaf metal pedestrian security door is located near the northwest corner. A four-lite metal frame clerestory window is centered above the door. Another four-light metal frame window is located near grade, at the centerline of the façade. The southwest corner contains a large vehicular roll-up door that has been modified to include a pedestrian security door. The south elevation in on the south property line and was not visible due to heavy vegetation and lack of access. It is presumed to be clad in smooth stucco.

A rectangular plan, front gable shed, clad with corrugated metal sits on the south property line, midway between the rear of the building and the railroad tracks.

440 Logue Avenue was constructed in 1964 and is a modest example of the Midcentury Modern style as applied to commercial architecture. As such, it includes many character-defining features common to the style, such as:

- Cantilevered overhangs
- Flat, shed or low-pitched gable roof forms
- Articulated primary facades
- Stucco, wood (often vertical), or corrugated siding
- Stacked Roman brick or stone often used as accent material
- Strong right angles and simple cubic forms
- Large steel- or wood-framed windows

## Site History and Construction Chronology

The May 1965 aerial image shows the subject property developed mostly as it appears today. The footprint, front awning, eastern portion of the shed on the north façade, walkway to Logue

Avenue, and rear gable roof shed are visible in their present locations. The parking lot has not been paved or striped. Traces of former roads or access paths are visible in spite of the site being graded. A curved road dead ends near the shed and the rear (west) quarter of the lot does not appear to have been graded or prepped for paving. Logue Avenue ends in front of the property. There are no buildings north of 433 Logue. South of the property is an agricultural field and an orchard. There is a building at 441 Logue Avenue. This building does not appear to be the current structure at 441 Logue Avenue. At this time, Clyde Avenue has not yet been graded or paved and the area retains multiple agricultural fields and orchards.

## Occupancy History

The original owner and occupant of the building could not be identified through research. The first known occupant was Amling's of California in 1966.<sup>254</sup> They are listed at the property through 1968.<sup>255</sup> From 1969<sup>256</sup> through at least 1973, Cintra, Inc. is listed at the property either as a headquarters or as a manufacturing and distribution facility.<sup>257</sup> The occupants between 1973 and 1979 could not be verified. In 1980, California Flower Shippers is listed at 440 Logue Avenue.<sup>258</sup> They remained at this address until 2014 when the subject property was purchased by Google in 2014 and is currently vacant.<sup>259</sup>

- Unknown original occupant (1965 - 1966)
- Amling's of California (1966 – 1968)
- Cintra, Inc. (1969 - 1973)
- Unknown occupants (1973 – 1979)
- California Flower Shippers (1980 – 2014)

## California Floral Industry

The following is summarized from Chapter 3A of the *770 Woolsey Street Project DEIR*, prepared by ESA in 2021.

The flower industry in the San Francisco Bay Area began in the early 1880s when Hiroshi Yoshiike, a Japanese immigrant, sold chrysanthemums that he cultivated in Oakland from imported cuttings. Early Japanese flower growers were joined by Italian and Chinese immigrants who established family-run nurseries in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The growers formed a coalition to control their interests in the wholesale cut flower market. By specializing in particular plants, the growers reduced competition among themselves and retained

<sup>254</sup> *Mountain View City Directory*, 1966.

<sup>255</sup> *Mountain View City Directory*, 1968.

<sup>256</sup> Advertisement, *Scientific Research*, Vol.4, 1969, p. 18, [www.google.com/books/edition/Scientific\\_Research/ReTyAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Scientific_Research/ReTyAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March, 3, 2022.

<sup>257</sup> *Worldwide Directory of Computer Companies*, Academic Media, 1973, p.68, [www.google.com/books/edition/Worldwide\\_Directory\\_of\\_Computer\\_Companie/eJMiAQAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=cintra%20logue](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Worldwide_Directory_of_Computer_Companie/eJMiAQAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=cintra%20logue). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>258</sup> *Who's Who in Floriculture*, Society of American Florists, 1980, p.150, [hwww.google.com/books/edition/Who\\_s\\_who\\_in\\_Floriculture/rU5MAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=440+logue+avenue+mountain+view+ca&dq=440+logue+avenue+mountain+view+ca&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Who_s_who_in_Floriculture/rU5MAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=440+logue+avenue+mountain+view+ca&dq=440+logue+avenue+mountain+view+ca&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>259</sup> "Google Spends \$98.1M On 9 Buildings, Expanding Its Mountain View Empire," *Silicon Valley Business Journal*, July 30, 2014, [www.bizjournals.com/sanjose/news/2014/07/30/google-buys-nine-buildings-expanding-its-mountain.html](http://www.bizjournals.com/sanjose/news/2014/07/30/google-buys-nine-buildings-expanding-its-mountain.html). Accessed March 9, 2022.

a larger share of the profit by removing the middleman. Three corporations were formed: the California Flower Market (Japanese growers), the San Francisco Flower Growers Association (Italian growers), and the Peninsula Flower Growers Association (Chinese growers).

Beginning in 1909, following a ban on street sales within San Francisco, flower sales were exclusively conducted indoors. In 1924, the wholesale flower market relocated to 5th and Howard streets in San Francisco's South of Market neighborhood, then relocated again in 1956 to a new building at 640 Brannan Street. In 2021, the wholesale flower market in San Francisco relocated to 901 16th Street in the Potrero Hill neighborhood.

Flower sales in California decreased beginning in the 1970s, due in large part to the rise in imported flowers. As this trend continued, many San Francisco nurseries closed their operations or relocated to San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Monterey counties, and were replaced by suburban development.

### ***Long-Term Occupants***

#### **Amling's of California**

The Amling family and its many branches have been involved in the floral industry in the United States since at least 1889. Albert F. Amling formed a floral business with one of his brothers in 1889. They built greenhouses in the Maywood suburb of Chicago. Albert's eldest son, Ernst then joined with younger brother, Paul to establish a greenhouse flower business in Des Plaines, Illinois. Ernst moved to California in 1920 to try his hand at growing in the Los Angeles area.<sup>260</sup> He built five greenhouses in Santa Ana and was soon joined by another brother, Albert. All three brothers operated their businesses, in California and in Illinois, under the Amling Brothers name.<sup>261</sup>

Ernst and Albert became founding members of the Los Angeles Flower Market in 1921. They were the first to be granted a patent for a rose, leading to a local and regional reputation for innovative horticulture and superior flowers.<sup>262</sup> They operated only as wholesalers, but the name "Amling Roses" was used to market their flowers in many local flower shops.

Amling's of California was incorporated c.1943 and was "engaged as a wholesaler in the shipment of California flowers and floral items largely to dealers outside of California, but to some dealers within the state."<sup>263</sup> Representatives of the company regularly traveled between California and Florida where they had "establishments."<sup>264</sup> The exact business connections between Amling Brothers in the Chicago area, Amling Brothers in the Los Angeles area, Amling's of California, and several other floral businesses utilizing the Amling name could not be established through research at this time. However, Amling's of California operated a floral

<sup>260</sup> "100 Years of Color - Celebrating the Original Los Angeles Flower Market's Centennial," *Bloomin' News*, February 9, 2021, [issuu.com/bloominnews/docs/bloominnews100yearsofcolor](https://www.bloominnews.com/docs/bloominnews100yearsofcolor). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>261</sup> Peggi Ridgeway, *Sending Flowers to America: Stories of the Los Angeles Flower Market*, p.213-218.

<sup>262</sup> "Flower Market History," *The Original Los Angeles Flower Market*, [originalflowermarket.com/flower-market-history/](https://originalflowermarket.com/flower-market-history/). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>263</sup> The National Archives of the United States, *Federal Register*, Vol 10., No. 37., February 21, 1945, [www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1945-02-21/pdf/FR-1945-02-21.pdf](https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1945-02-21/pdf/FR-1945-02-21.pdf). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>264</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, November 24, 1945.

packing and shipping center, owned by Mrs. Marion Amling Zucco, at 211 Fourth Street in San Francisco from at least 1949<sup>265</sup> through 1953.<sup>266</sup>

Amling's of California occupied 440 Logue Avenue from 1966 to at least 1968 before moving to 420 Clyde Street presumably from 1971 through at least 1980. While the company appears to have been in business up to at least 2010,<sup>267</sup> their current status could not be confirmed.<sup>268</sup>

### **Cintra, Inc. / Tektronix, Inc.**

Cintra, Inc. was founded in 1967 by former Hewlett-Packard employee, Irwin Wunderman.<sup>269</sup> The company developed and designed calculators, a state-of-the-art technical device at that time. Cintra focused on the development of “instruments measuring light” and a “compatible computer-calculator.”<sup>270</sup> In 1968, the company hired David Takagishi, an influential engineer, from Fairchild Semiconductor.<sup>271</sup> Cintra's first major release was the Cintra 909 calculator in 1969.<sup>272</sup> This calculator “was among those to first employ algebraic notation...It also featured a data bus permitting real-time integration between measuring instruments, computers, and network systems.”<sup>273</sup> Its major differentiator was the ability to compute nested parenthetical expressions up to 100 deep.<sup>274</sup>

Cintra, Inc. was acquired by Tektronix, Inc. in 1971.<sup>275</sup> Tektronix rebranded the Cintra calculators as their own and continued development of similar products through 1975. At that time, they licensed the technology to Texas Instruments and other competitors,<sup>276</sup> closed their calculator division,<sup>277</sup> and focused on applying the technology to their growing desktop computer division.<sup>278</sup>

Tektronix, Inc. was founded by Jack Murdock and Howard Vollum in 1946 in Portland, Oregon.<sup>279</sup> The company made oscilloscopes, which were becoming essential to computing

<sup>265</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, February 10, 1949, p. 29.

<sup>266</sup> "Florists Shop Swept by Fire," *Oakland Tribune*, December 28, 1953, p.39.

<sup>267</sup> American Floral Endowment Celebrating 50 Years, September 2010, p.18, studylib.net/doc/8392612/50th-anniversary-commemorative-program. Accessed March 8, 2022

<sup>268</sup> Internet research did not result in any recent data regarding the current business status of Amling's of California.

<sup>269</sup> "Irwin Wunderman, Obituary" *San Jose Mercury News*, www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/mercurynews/name/irwin-wunderman-obituary?id=26483473. Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>270</sup> Ibid.

<sup>271</sup> Rick Bensene, "A Timeline of Calculator History," *The Old Calculator Web Museum*, www.oldcalculatormuseum.com/timeline.html. Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>272</sup> Bensene.

<sup>273</sup> "Irwin Wunderman, Obituary."

<sup>274</sup> "Irwin Wunderman, Obituary"; Advertisement, "Cintra 909," *Scientist*, August 1969, www.oldcalculatormuseum.com/a-cintra909-2.html. Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>275</sup> "Electronics Review," *Electronics*, May 24, 1971, worldradiohistory.com/hd2/IDX-Site-Technical/Engineering-General/Archive-Electronics-IDX/IDX/70s/71/Electronics-1971-05-24-OCR-Page-0030.pdf. Accessed, March 9, 2022.

<sup>276</sup> "Irwin Wunderman, Obituary."

<sup>277</sup> Bensene.

<sup>278</sup> "It's Our 75<sup>th</sup> Birthday," *Vintage TEK Museum*, 2021 secureservercdn.net/45.40.145.201/7vm.c31.myftpupload.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/75-Historic-Pages-Commemorating-Tek-75th.pdf. Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>279</sup> Bensene.

industries of the time. “In 1950, there were more than forty companies producing oscilloscopes in the United States.”<sup>280</sup> This included RCA, Sylvania, and General Electric. Responding to supply problems, Tektronix developed its own cathode ray tube (CRT) technology. This eventually became a major business sector for the company, and allowed them to move into the television market. In 1964, Tektronix joined the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol “TEK.”<sup>281</sup> Also in 1964, the company formed a 50/50 partnership with Sony, becoming the first American company to do so in Japan. This partnership lasted until 2002, when Tektronix fully acquired the Tektronix Japan company.<sup>282</sup> Tektronix Japan was relocated to Beaverton Oregon in 2008.<sup>283</sup> Today the company continues to produce electronic and technical equipment for a variety of markets.<sup>284</sup>

The acquisition of Cintra, Inc. in 1971 expanded the company’s product line to include programmable calculators.<sup>285</sup> However, this does not appear to have been a major market or line of innovation for the company. The acquisition is given a passing nod in the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary literature (1971) and very little is noted about it in the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary (2021) literature.<sup>286</sup> Instead it seems like the acquisition was a way for the company to move into the desktop computer market, which they launched in 1975. 1975 is also the year that the calculator line was discontinued.<sup>287</sup>

Product literature, advertisements, and scientific papers from this period locates the company at 440 Logue Avenue.<sup>288</sup> However, by 1970, company headquarters is given as 1089 Morse Avenue in Sunnyvale.<sup>289</sup> The address of 440 Logue Avenue, Mountain View continues to be used through at least 1973.<sup>290</sup> It is unclear if the subject property served as offices, a manufacturing facility, or as a warehouse and distribution center.

### California Flower Shippers

California Flower Shippers was founded in 1972.<sup>291</sup> According to the company’s website, they are “the longest established wholesale flower shipper in Northern California (San Francisco Bay Area)” and are a family-owned business.<sup>292</sup> The company is first associated with 440 Logue

<sup>280</sup> “It’s Our 75<sup>th</sup> Birthday.”

<sup>281</sup> Ibid.

<sup>282</sup> Ibid.

<sup>283</sup> Ibid.

<sup>284</sup> “About Us,” *Tektronix*, 2022, [www.tek.com/en/about-us](http://www.tek.com/en/about-us). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>285</sup> “It’s Our 75<sup>th</sup> Birthday”

<sup>286</sup> Ibid.

<sup>287</sup> Bensene.

<sup>288</sup> “Cintra Scientist 909 Ad,” *The Old Calculator Web Museum*, [www.oldcalculatormuseum.com/a-cintra909-2.html](http://www.oldcalculatormuseum.com/a-cintra909-2.html). Accessed March 9, 2022. This is one of many advertisements from the era using the 440 Logue Avenue address.

<sup>289</sup> “Calculators Thinks Math,” *Electronics Magazine*, August 1970, [www.oldcalculatormuseum.com/a-cintra911.html](http://www.oldcalculatormuseum.com/a-cintra911.html). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>290</sup> *Worldwide Directory of Computer Companies*, Academic Media, 1973, p.68, [www.google.com/books/edition/Worldwide\\_Directory\\_of\\_Computer\\_Companie/eJMiaQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=cintra%20logue](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Worldwide_Directory_of_Computer_Companie/eJMiaQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=cintra%20logue). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>291</sup> “When Current CalFlowers Members Were Founded,” *CalFlowers*, [www.cafgs.org/members-year-founded](http://www.cafgs.org/members-year-founded). Accessed March 7, 2022.

<sup>292</sup> “California Flower Shippers, Inc.,” *California Flower Shippers*, [californiaflowershippersinc.com/](http://californiaflowershippersinc.com/). Accessed March 3, 2022.

Avenue in 1980.<sup>293</sup> They remained at the site until at least 2002.<sup>294</sup> They are currently located at 538 West Trimble Road, San Jose.

## Evaluation

### *California Register*

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

While the building is associated with several themes, archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 440 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in history.

The building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 440 Logue Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events and is not recommended eligible under Criterion one for this association.

440 Logue Avenue is also associated with the floral industry in Northern California, that association begins c.1968, long after the height of the industry in the San Francisco Bay Area and it does not appear to be significant within this context. For these reasons, 440 Logue Avenue does not appear eligible for this association under California Register Criterion 1.

440 Logue Avenue is also briefly associated with early Silicon Valley through its occupation by Cintra, Inc. from 1968 through at least 1973. For a portion of this time, presumably from 1968-1970, the building may have been the sole location of Cintra, Inc. At that time, it developed and launched its first programmable calculator, the Cintra 909. Cintra, Inc. appears to have been an influential contributor to the early calculating and modern computer era. However, while influential, the company does not appear to be historically significant in the larger computer or computing field. Many companies were engaged in developing technology of this type and many went on to enjoy commercial and professional success. Additionally, the company's association with 440 Logue Avenue was short-lived and it does not appear to have served as its headquarters for more than two years. 440 Logue Avenue does not appear eligible for this association under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 440 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

<sup>293</sup> *Who's Who in Floriculture*, Society of American Florists, 1980, p.150, [www.google.com/books/edition/Who\\_s\\_who\\_in\\_Floriculture/rU5MAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=440+logue+avenue+mountain+view+ca&dq=440+logue+avenue+mountain+view+ca&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Who_s_who_in_Floriculture/rU5MAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=440+logue+avenue+mountain+view+ca&dq=440+logue+avenue+mountain+view+ca&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>294</sup> *Directory of Nurserymen and Others Licensed to Sell Nursery Stock in California*, Nursery Service Division of Plant Industry, 2002, [www.google.com/books/edition/Directory\\_of\\_Nurserymen\\_and\\_Others\\_Licen/REpAGD8T6SMC?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=440+Logue+mountain+view&dq=440+Logue+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Directory_of_Nurserymen_and_Others_Licen/REpAGD8T6SMC?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=440+Logue+mountain+view&dq=440+Logue+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 3, 2022.

**California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 440 Logue Avenue and significant persons or businesses. The building had several long-term or notable tenants – Amling’s of California, Cintra, Inc. and California Flower Shippers. Amling’s of California and California Flower Shippers were associated with the wholesale flower distribution industry. Cintra, Inc. was associated with early Silicon Valley. As noted above, none of these companies appear historically significant within their relative contexts and as a result, the building does not appear to share historically significant associations to either industry. The Bay Area floral industry was in a period of decline in the late 1960s when Amling’s occupied the building and was no longer a dominant part of the local economy or agricultural industry by the 1980s when California Flower Shippers occupied the building. The association with Cinta, Inc. was during a pivotal period in the company’s history, but that history does not appear to be historically significant within the larger context of early Silicon Valley. Further research did not uncover historically significant individuals associated with the property. As a consequence, 440 Logue Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 440 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

**California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

440 Logue Avenue was constructed in 1964 and as elements of the Midcentury Modern architectural style, as applied to an industrial building. The subject property at 440 Logue Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Midcentury Modern architectural style. Additionally, 440 Logue Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 440 Logue Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 440 Logue Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## 885 – 889 Maude Avenue (APN 160-59-005)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 26**  
885-889 Maude Avenue, Primary (Northeast)  
Facade

### Architectural Description

885-889 Maude Avenue (APN 160-59-005) is on a 0.98-acre lot and the building sits in the center of the lot. The building is a rectangular plan, single-story, stucco clad, corporate building on a slab-on-grade foundation and a flat roof. The building is divided into two separate addresses with 885 Maude Avenue occupying the western portion of the building and 889 Maude Avenue occupying the eastern portion of the building. The primary (northeast) façade faces towards Maude Avenue and is defined by a group of aluminum-framed windows flanked by four double-leaf, aluminum-framed door sets. Both entrances have a flat awning that lies perpendicular to the wall and are supported by two anchored poles.

The northwest façade has three windows with contemporary aluminum framing, a pedestrian single-leaf entrance, and the façade faces an at-grade parking lot. The southwest façade has four rollup doors, three pedestrian single-leaf entrances, two windows with contemporary aluminum framing, and the southwest façade is flanked by gates prohibiting access. The southeast façade has three contemporary aluminum-framed windows and faces an at-grade parking lot.

The parcel is partially landscaped including approximately 10-foot-tall bushes that run along the southwest lot line; trees along the southeast lot line; and a combination of lawn and trees between the building and Maude Avenue, leaving only narrow walkways to and from the entrances.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

According to the assessor's parcel database the building was developed in 1963.<sup>295</sup> Aerial photographs from 1965 support this construction date.

## Occupancy History

Based on archival review, the first known occupant was Monolith, which dealt with ceramic component systems used for the space industry in 1964.<sup>296</sup> A few years later, in 1974, the occupant was Veller Inc., a non-government supplier to the military for support. Archival review was unable to determine what type of supplies the company produced.<sup>297</sup> Since then, 885-889 Maude Avenue has had additional occupants revolving around software systems such as Martex Circuits in 1992 and META Technologies in 2006, archival review was unable to determine duration of occupancy for many of the businesses.<sup>298,299</sup> The building was purchased by Goggle in 2014 and is currently vacant.<sup>300</sup>

- Monolith (1964 – 1973)
- Veller, Inc. (1974 – unknown)
- Martex Circuits (1992)
- META Technologies (2006)

## Evaluation

### *California Register*

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 885-889 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 885-889 Maude Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 885-889 Maude Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 885-889 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

<sup>295</sup> *ParcelQuest*, [www.parcelquest.com](http://www.parcelquest.com). Accessed March 2, 2022.

<sup>296</sup> *Western Machinery and Steel World*.

<sup>297</sup> Nongovernment Organization Codes.

<sup>298</sup> National Directory of Minority-owned Business Firms. United States, Business Research Services, 1992.

<sup>299</sup> California Manufacturers Register. United States, Times Mirror Press, 2006.

<sup>300</sup> "Google Rounds Up Entire Block in Mountain View, Expands Its Large Presence in the Neighborhood," TheRegistry (website), [news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/](https://news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/). Accessed March 8, 2022.

### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 885-889 Maude Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research only definitively revealed businesses back to 1964 with years periodically vacant. At that time the building was occupied by Monolith. This company does not appear to be historically significant and its choice of location at 885-889 Maude Avenue is likely one of convenience since it was close to Moffett Field and the military research occurring there. While Veller Inc. provided goods and/or services to the government for military support, archival research did not reveal any particular information that would suggest any significant associations. All other identified businesses would be outside of the 45-year age threshold. Research also does not indicate that 885-889 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it, therefore, does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 885-889 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1963. The subject property at 885-889 Maude Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 885-889 Maude Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 885-889 Maude Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 885-889 Maude Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## **Potential Historic District**

National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, defines a district as “a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.”<sup>301</sup> While many of the buildings were constructed in the same timeframe and share a historical association to early Silicon Valley, as a group they do not appear to represent a historic district. As collections of buildings, they represent typical suburban office park development from the late 1960s and 1970s, and do not possess characteristics that would make them unique or significant

<sup>301</sup> National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 1997:5, [www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15\\_web508.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf). Accessed March 2, 2022.

for the period. While the architects and builders / developers of the buildings have not been identified, the list of early occupants demonstrates that the office park was occupied by a wide variety of tenants. Many were loosely associated with the early period of growth of Silicon Valley, but not shared direct or historically significant associations with important companies, people, or industrial trends that are recognized as important to the historical narrative. Together these 19 buildings did not comprise a grouping or campus of a single industry or occupation. Additionally, while several buildings were occupied by the same companies, and sometimes occupied simultaneously by the same company, no subset of the subject properties appears to represent a historic district.

## Integrity Analysis

Integrity is the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity as shown by the survival of characteristics that existed during the period of significance. For a resource to be eligible for the California Register, it must also retain enough integrity to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey the reasons for its significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A resource that does not retain sufficient integrity to meet the California Register criteria may still be eligible for listing in the local register.

There are seven aspects to consider when evaluating the integrity of a property: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As discussed above, none of the 19 age-eligible properties in the survey area appear eligible for listing in the California Register or local register; therefore, a further assessment of integrity is not presented.

## Conclusions

After conducting an intensive-level pedestrian survey and completing archival research, ESA does not recommend any of the subject properties as historic resources for the purposes of CEQA. The demolition of one or more of these buildings would not result in a significant impact to historic resources.

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## Carolyn Neer

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**From:** Alex Bethke <abethke@paleowest.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 12, 2022 2:45 PM  
**To:** Carolyn Neer  
**Cc:** Kristy Weis; Saarah Munir  
**Subject:** RE: Google MPMP - Peer Review Status Update/Budget Check

**Follow Up Flag:** Follow up  
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Hi Carolyn,  
I feel that ESA made sufficient changes to address my comments. I have no further comments that affect the integrity or sufficiency of the document.

Thanks again!  
Alex



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# EAST WHISMAN 19-PROPERTY SURVEY

## Historic Resources Survey Report

Prepared for  
Google, Inc.

March 2022





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## Historic Resources Survey Report

Prepared for  
Google, Inc.

March 2022

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# **EAST WHISMAN 19-PROPERTY SURVEY**

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## **Historic Resource Survey Report**

### **Introduction**

ESA has been hired by Google, LLC (Google) to prepare a Historic Resource Survey Report (report) to evaluate 19 age-eligible properties located in the East Whisman plan area in the City of Mountain View, California. These buildings were constructed between 1963 and 1972, thus meeting the 45-year age threshold recommended for review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). They are all one- to two-story light industrial or commercial buildings. All front Logue, Clyde, or Maude Avenues. All are currently owned by Google, LLC.

In 2020, the City of Mountain View developed the East Whisman Precise Plan (EWPP) to establish an updated vision for the area that includes improved mass transit with a transit-oriented center around the Middlefield Station. The EWPP also put forth guidance for increased density of development and a greater diversity of land uses. The EWPP encompasses 412 acres and approximately 100 parcels on the eastern border of the City of Mountain View. It is traversed by a Santa Clara Valley Transit Authority (VTA) Light Rail Transit (LRT) line and by an underground portion of the San Francisco Public Utility Commission's (SFPUC) Hetch Hetchy water conveyance system. It is approximately bordered on the north by Highway 101, on the east by State Route 237, on the south by Middlefield Road, and on the west by Ellis Street. The area is currently characterized by light industrial and commercial office buildings set within landscaped parking lots.

Google wishes to redevelop the area as a part of its corporate campus. It is understood that all 19 buildings in the survey area would be demolished to enable redevelopment of the area. This report serves to evaluate these 19 age-eligible buildings for eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and the City of Mountain View Register of Historic Resources (local register). This will establish a recommended status for each of these 19 buildings for consideration as historic resources for the purposes of CEQA.

The survey area is roughly pentangular in shape and is approximately bounded by the north property lines of the parcels between 510 Logue Avenue and 495 Clyde Avenue, on the east by the Sunnyvale Municipal Golf Course, on the south by State Route 237 and East Middlefield Road, and on the west by the VTA LRT line (**Figure 1**).



are made.<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of CEQA, buildings that meet this age threshold should be evaluated as potential historic resources.

ESA staff completed an intensive-level pedestrian survey on February 16, 2022. Archival research conducted for this report included:

- Review of building permits available online through the City of Mountain View ePermits website ([permits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx](http://permits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx));
- Review of historic aerial photographs available online from the David Rumsey Historical Map Collection and UC Santa Barbara;
- Review of Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. maps (Sanborn maps) available online from ProQuest;
- Review of historic photographs available online from Mountain View Historical Association, Calisphere, and Online Archive of California;
- Historical newspapers and periodicals available online; and
- Other online research (e.g., Internet Archive, various web sites).

In addition to the general categories and sources of information provided here, a full list of resources referenced and cited is provided at the end of this report.

No information regarding original architects or engineers was found during the course of this study. No original drawings or permits were available through the sources noted above, the City of Mountain View online permit website, or at other sources as noted in the individual evaluations presented below. Archival research focused primarily on original and early occupants and their uses of the buildings prior to 1977, or within 45-years of the date of this study (2022). A list of occupants through the present date is provided to the greatest extent possible. However, due to limitations of readily available archival resources and the time for completion of the study, a full occupancy list is not provided for every building.

ESA senior architectural historian Becky Urbano, M.S., is the primary author of this report and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for architectural history. Individual evaluations were contributed by Vanessa Armenta, Kathy Cleveland, M.A., Amber Grady, M.A., and Johanna Kahn, M.Ar.H. Ms. Cleveland, Ms. Grady, and Ms. Kahn all meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for architectural history, architecture, and/or historic architecture.

## Summary of Findings

ESA does not recommend any of the 19 subject properties as eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Likewise, ESA does not recommend any of the 19 subject properties as eligible for listing in the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources. While many of the building were constructed in the same timeframe and share a historical association to

<sup>1</sup> California Office of Historic Preservation, Instructions for Recording Historical Resources, March 1995.

early Silicon Valley, as a group they do not appear to represent a historic district and no subset of the subject properties appears to represent a historic district.

## Regulatory Framework

### California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as codified in PRC Sections 21000 et seq., is the principal statute governing the environmental review of projects in the state. CEQA requires lead agencies to determine if a proposed project would have a significant effect on historical resources, including archaeological resources. The CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5(a)) define a historical resource as: (1) a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), (2) a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); or (3) any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be historically significant, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. In addition, Section 15064.5 (a)(4) states that "the fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1(k)), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in PRC Section 5024.1(g)) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1."

### California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register is "an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). Certain resources are determined by law to be automatically included in the California Register, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.

To be eligible for the California Register, a historical resource must be significant at the federal, state, or local level under one or more of the following criteria (PRC Section 5024.1(c)):

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

*Integrity* is the authenticity of a historic resource’s physical identity as shown by the survival of characteristics that existed during the period of significance. For a resource to be eligible for the California Register, it must also retain enough integrity to be recognizable as a historic resource and to convey the reasons for its significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

## City of Mountain View

Mountain View City Code Chapter 36 (Zoning Ordinance), Article XVI, Division 15, Designation and Preservation of Historic Resources includes a process for recognizing, preserving, and protecting historical resources. Furthermore, Section 36.54.55 establishes the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources as the City’s official list of historically significant buildings, structures, and sites. The criteria for listing are similar as those for the California Register and are presented in Division 15, Section 36.54.65

A building, structure, site or other improvement may be designated as a historic resource and placed on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources if the city council finds that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- a. Is strongly identified with a person who, or an organization which, significantly contributed to the culture, history or development of the City of Mountain View;
- b. Is the site of a significant historic event in the city's past;
- c. Embodies distinctive characteristics significant to the city in terms of a type, period, region or method of construction or representative of the work of a master or possession of high artistic value; or
- d. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the city's prehistory or history.

## Historic Context

### Late Mexican Period (1821–1848)

The period of Spanish governance in the area ended in 1821 when Spain ceded their North American colonial outposts to the newly independent Republic of Mexico and Upper California became a province of the Republic of Mexico. Following independence, the new Mexican government secularized the missions and divided the former mission lands into large ranchos, or tracts, which were then granted to prominent, wealthy, or otherwise well-connected individuals as a reward for their services to the government. Between 1833 and 1845, 38 of these grants were

made within what is now Santa Clara County.<sup>2</sup> The City of Mountain View, including most of the East Whisman neighborhood, was part of the 8,800-acre *Rancho Pastoria de las Borregas*. This rancho was granted to Francisco Estrada and his wife, Inez Castro in 1842.<sup>3</sup> In 1844, 3,042 acres was granted to Lupe Yñigo, a local Native American. His *Rancho Posolmi* later became Moffett Field.<sup>4</sup> Yñigo was a Ohlone man who worked in as an alcalde at Mission Santa Clara until it was secularized.<sup>5</sup>

## Early Development

### Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century

After California became part of the United States in 1848, San José was initially (and temporarily) named the state's capital. Soon after, the discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada produced a population increase in northern California as immigrants poured into the territory seeking gold or associated opportunities. Increased trade resulted in increased travel on the bay and over land between San Francisco and San Jose. In 1850, the Butterfield Stage Line began coach service on El Camino Real. A stop was established on present-day Grant Road, around which grew a small business district.<sup>6</sup> This was followed in 1864 by the first train route through the region.

### Early Mountain View

Improvements in transportation, expansion of agriculture throughout the area, and a steady influx of settlers lead to incorporation of the City of Mountain View on November 7, 1902. The initial population of the city was 610 people with city limits defined on the north by Washington Street, on the south by El Camino Real, on the west by Pettis Avenue, and on the east roughly by Calderon Avenue.<sup>7</sup> A small increase on population followed the 1906 earthquake as people fled urban areas like San Francisco and San Jose, but generally the town retained its agricultural and semi-rural atmosphere.

The most major influence from this period was the establishment of the Sunnyvale Naval Air Station in the 1933 on a portion of the former Rancho Posolmi. Construction of the base, including the massive hangars needed to house the dirigibles USS Macon and USS Akron brought jobs and people to Mountain View and the surrounding communities. The street leading to the new base (Moffett Boulevard) became lined with restaurants, bars, and entertainment venues.<sup>8</sup> Military development extended beyond the base to include new support and technology

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<sup>2</sup> Archives & Architecture, p.27.

<sup>3</sup> "Mountain View History Timeline." His name appears in the archival records as both "Lope" and "Lupe." Lupe is used in this documents for consistency.

<sup>4</sup> Holman & Associates, "Appendix E Cultural Resources Report," *East Whisman Precise Plan EIR*, 2017, p4.

<sup>5</sup> William J. Shew, *Portrait of Lupe Yñigo*, Santa Clara University Archives and Special Collections, content.scu.edu/cdm/ref/collection/college/id/99, 1903. Accessed February 20, 2022.

<sup>6</sup> Mountain View History Timeline.

<sup>7</sup> Mountain View History Timeline.

<sup>8</sup> Jessica Kusz, National Register Nomination: Mountain View Adobe, 2002, p. 8-2.

businesses such as machinists, electronics development, plastics and fabrication shops, and engineering firms of all sorts.

## Silicon Valley (1957–Present)

The birth of Silicon Valley has been historically linked to Fairchild Semiconductor, a pioneer in semiconductor product development.<sup>9</sup> Fairchild Semiconductor was founded in Palo Alto (844 East Charleston Road, extant)<sup>10</sup> in 1957 by eight former Shockley Semiconductor Laboratory employees.<sup>11</sup> The company met with early and swift financial success, moving to a larger facility at 464 Ellis Street in Mountain View in the late 1960s<sup>12</sup> (demolished in 1993)<sup>13</sup> and spurring a wave of spinoff and similar technology companies. In the 1960s alone, more than 30 startups emerged in the area. Many started in Mountain View, including Amelco (founded 1961<sup>14</sup>, 1300 Terra Bella Avenue)<sup>15</sup> and Intel (founded 1968<sup>16</sup>, 365 East Middlefield Road).<sup>17</sup> Amelco later became a division of Teledyne Semiconductor. Competitors also set up shop in the area, including Advanced Technology Laboratories/American Standard (1961, 369 North Whisman Road, demolished).<sup>18</sup>

Other Fairchild spinoffs established locations in the communities around Fairchild Semiconductor. They included:<sup>19</sup>

- GMe (Santa Clara, 1963)
- Applied Materials Technology (Santa Clara, 1967)
- Advanced Micro Devices (AMD),(Sunnyvale, 1969)
- National Semiconductor (Santa Clara, 1967)
- KLA Tencor (San Jose, 1975)
- Apple Computer (Los Altos, 1976)

<sup>9</sup> “Spinoff: Fairchild and the Family Tree of Silicon Valley,” *Computer History Museum*, [computerhistory.org/stories/spinoff-fairchild/](http://computerhistory.org/stories/spinoff-fairchild/). Accessed March 1, 2022.

<sup>10</sup> Seven Leibson, “For Lease: Birthplace of the IC,” *Electronic Engineering Journal*, [www.eejournal.com/2018/09/09/for-lease-birthplace-of-the-ic/](http://www.eejournal.com/2018/09/09/for-lease-birthplace-of-the-ic/). Accessed March 2, 2022.

<sup>11</sup> Spinoff.

<sup>12</sup> “The ‘Rusty Bucket,’ 464 Ellis Street,” *California Revealed*, [californiarevealed.org/islandora/object/cavpp%3A29926](http://californiarevealed.org/islandora/object/cavpp%3A29926). Accessed March 2, 2022

<sup>13</sup> Leibson.

<sup>14</sup> “Fairchildren,” *Computer History Museum*, [computerhistory.org/fairchildren/#1960s](http://computerhistory.org/fairchildren/#1960s). Accessed March 1, 2022.

<sup>15</sup> G.W.A Drummer and J. Mackinzie Robertson, *American Microelectronics Data Annual 1964–65. Netherlands, Elsevier Science, 2014*, p.11. [www.google.com/books/edition/American\\_Microelectronics\\_Data\\_Annual\\_19/tdCjBQAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=amelco+mountain+view&pg=PA11&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/American_Microelectronics_Data_Annual_19/tdCjBQAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=amelco+mountain+view&pg=PA11&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 2, 2022

<sup>16</sup> Fairchildren.

<sup>17</sup> Jan Mazurek, *Making Microchips: Policy, Globalization, and Economic Restructuring in the Semiconductor Industry*, MIT Press, 1998, pp. 54-55, [https://books.google.com/books?id=Tdssnlxu8g8C&pg=PA54&lpg=PA54&dq=intel+365+east+middlefield&source=bl&ots=8X\\_VXSURMU&sig=ACfU3U1\\_6M99YNWBtqqDRJrYiMaxKYzUTA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjF7\\_DNlaj2AhVjJ0QIHeMgDT0Q6AF6BAGCEAM#v=onepage&q=intel%20365%20east%20middlefield&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=Tdssnlxu8g8C&pg=PA54&lpg=PA54&dq=intel+365+east+middlefield&source=bl&ots=8X_VXSURMU&sig=ACfU3U1_6M99YNWBtqqDRJrYiMaxKYzUTA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjF7_DNlaj2AhVjJ0QIHeMgDT0Q6AF6BAGCEAM#v=onepage&q=intel%20365%20east%20middlefield&f=false). Accessed March 2, 2022.

<sup>18</sup> “Advanced Technology Laboratories,” *Melgar Commercial Photographers*, 1961, [archive.org/details/cmvm\\_001011](http://archive.org/details/cmvm_001011). Accessed March 2, 2022.

<sup>19</sup> Fairchildren,

- Oracle (Santa Clara, 1977)
- U-B Networks (Santa Clara, 1979)
- VLSI (Los Gatos, 1979)

The almost immediate financial gain associated with technological advancements from these early technology companies attracted investors and spurred further innovation. The modern venture capital hotbed surrounding Silicon Valley has its roots in the early success of Fairchild and its spinoffs.<sup>20</sup> Several individuals associated with the early technological success moved from the laboratory to the board room, forming Sequoia Capital, Kleiner Perkins Caufeld & Byers, and other venture capital firms.<sup>21</sup>

By the early 1970s, Silicon Valley had a work force of 58,000. Over half of this number were employed by firms manufacturing electronic components.<sup>22</sup> These components were critical to a wide array of advanced industrial and military systems, bringing outsized influence of the industry on American economic politics.<sup>23</sup> In the larger area, many of the street names reflect this early industrial history – Fairchild Drive, National Avenue, Circuit Way, Optic Loop. More broadly, a 2014 research study traced more than 92 public Bay Area tech companies to the founders and employees of Fairchild. At that time, the market value of all of these companies was more than \$2 trillion.<sup>24</sup>

## Architecture

### Styles

#### ***Corporate Modern (c. 1955 – 1975)***

“Large-scale corporate offices were the last of the center city land uses to emerge in the suburbs, in the 1940s, after housing, manufacturing, and retail commerce.”<sup>25</sup> It is noted that three major forces were responsible for this shift: the structure of corporate management, the decentralization of cities, and the dominance of the pastoral aesthetic.<sup>26</sup> These took shape in two forms: the corporate campus or estate and the office or research park.

The so called “suburbanization of corporate headquarters” began in the mid-twentieth century when large corporations such as IBM moved their out of the city center closer to the senior executives.<sup>27</sup> Typical elements included low-rise buildings surrounded by parking lots and

<sup>20</sup> Spinoff.

<sup>21</sup> Spinoff.

<sup>22</sup> Christophe Lecuyer, “Making Silicon Valley: Engineering Culture, Innovation, and Industrial Growth, 1930-1970,” *Enterprise & Society*, December 2001, Vol. 2 No. 4, pp. 666-672, [www.jstor.org/stable/23699624](http://www.jstor.org/stable/23699624). Accessed March 1, 2022.

<sup>23</sup> Lecuyer.

<sup>24</sup> Spinoff.

<sup>25</sup> Louise Mazingo, *Pastoral Capitalism: A History of Suburban Corporate Landscapes*, 2012, [frameworks.ced.berkeley.edu/tag/pastoral-capitalism-a-history-of-suburban-corporate-landscapes/](http://frameworks.ced.berkeley.edu/tag/pastoral-capitalism-a-history-of-suburban-corporate-landscapes/). Accessed February 16, 2022.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> The Cultural Landscape Foundation, *Corporate Office Park*, no date, [www.tclf.org/category/selected-landscape-types/corporate-office-park](http://www.tclf.org/category/selected-landscape-types/corporate-office-park). Accessed February 16, 2022.

landscaping, with larger complexes often having a parklike setting with large-scale public art or, in the case of John Deere, large-scale products on display.<sup>28</sup> “The site planning, automobile approaches, visitor entrances, employee parking lots, and service docks all exemplified the functionalism of mid-twentieth century Modernism.”<sup>29</sup> The corporate campus or estate model were generally large complexes of buildings within a landscaped, park-like setting. Some even included lakes. The office park, while including many of the same elements as the corporate campus or estate, was more modest in scale notably with regards to their setting. Office parks still provided the necessary building facilities with ample parking and some amount of landscaping, but not to the scale of a park-like setting. While some of these complexes were built for specific companies, many were developed on speculation and sold or leased out after they were completed. “Created by speculative real estate developers in the 1950s, the office park provided a lower cost, flexible alternative to the corporate campus and estate.”<sup>30</sup>

Popular in the Bay Area from c.1955-1975, the style applies “Miesian architectural principles to large-scale corporate or civic projects” and the “primary design principle of these buildings is the expression of structures applied as a module in either steel or concrete.”<sup>31</sup> The two variants include the “glass box” and the “concrete box” with virtually no ornamentation other than signage or advertising for the occupant of the building.<sup>32</sup>

Character-defining features of the Corporate Modern style include:<sup>33</sup>

- Large rectangular massing
- Flat or low-pitched roofs
- Steel or concrete structure as primary expression of the building
- Horizontal bands of windows set within the structural module
- Alternate design of large concrete volume with little or no fenestration
- Building tower set back from the street in a landscaped plaza
- Tower frequently set atop a multi-story base framed by plain concrete or steel columns
- Overall absence of applied ornamentation, with the exception of corporate advertisement signs mounted directly to building

### ***Midcentury Modern (c.1945 – 1965)***

The Midcentury Modern style was influenced by the International Style and Second Bay Tradition but was more casual and expressive. It was often applied to a wide variety of building types. It is a common style found throughout the Bay Area as it is associated with the period of

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<sup>28</sup> *Corporate Office Park.*

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>30</sup> *Mozingo.*

<sup>31</sup> *Past Consultants, LLC. San Jose Modernism: Historic Context Statement, June 2009, p. 79.*

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid. p.80.*

rapid development that occurred following the end of World War II. As noted in the *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design Historic Context Statement*:<sup>34</sup>

The style incorporates an array of design elements including cantilevered overhangs, projecting eaves, canted windows, projecting boxes that en-frame the upper stories, stucco siding, the use of bright or contrasting colors, spandrel glass, large expanses of windows, flat or shed roof forms, stacked brick veneer, asymmetrical facades, and occasionally vertical wood siding. Designers of church buildings experimented with the new shapes, materials, cladding and colors associated with Midcentury Modern. Historic references or revival influences are notably absent from the Midcentury Modern style. The term Midcentury Modern was generated by the public rather than scholars.

Character-defining features of the Midcentury Modern style include:

- Projecting eaves and exposed rafters
- Cantilevered overhangs
- Flat, shed or low-pitched gable roof forms
- Vaulted roofs and overhangs
- Articulated primary facades
- Stucco, wood (often vertical), or corrugated siding
- Stacked Roman brick or stone often used as accent material
- Exposed post and beam construction
- Strong right angles and simple cubic forms
- Projecting vertical elements
- Large steel- or wood-framed windows
- Canted windows
- Painted finish is often stained, earth tone, or brightly colored
- Projecting boxes that en-frame the upper stories
- Atrium or courtyard entryways
- Overhanging trellises, sunshades, and pergolas

### ***New Formalism (1960 – 1975)***<sup>35</sup>

“New Formalism emerged in reaction to the complete break from historical precedent that was associated with many iterations of postwar Modernism; it melded together the Modern vernacular with an array of classically inspired elements. New Formalist style buildings assume a sense of grandeur, order, and monumentality while continuing to espouse the fundamental principles belying the Modern movement.” It gained widespread acceptance in the 1960s and was primarily applied to mid- and large-scale commercial, civic, and institutional buildings. In northern

<sup>34</sup> Mary Brown, *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design Historic Context Statement*, San Francisco Planning Department, 2011, p. 189-190, [commissions.sfplanning.org/hpcpackets/2011.0059U.pdf](https://commissions.sfplanning.org/hpcpackets/2011.0059U.pdf). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>35</sup> Summarized and quoted from *SurveyLA Citywide Historic Context Statement: Architecture and Engineering / L.A. Modernism, 1919-1980*, Los Angeles Planning Department, 20ss, p. 190-201, [planning.lacity.org/odocument/4f67bd39-631a-4f26-9a52-cd5809a66655/LA\\_Modernism\\_1919-1980.pdf](https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/4f67bd39-631a-4f26-9a52-cd5809a66655/LA_Modernism_1919-1980.pdf). Accessed March 9, 2022.

California, the style is primarily associated with 1960s bank design.<sup>36</sup> The period of significance represents when the first known examples were completed in Southern California through 1975 when the style had largely fallen out of popular favor.

Character-defining features of the New Formalism style include:

- Strict symmetry and formality
- Monumental in size and appearance, often three or more stories in height
- Flat roof, often with heavy, projecting overhang
- Smooth wall surfaces
- Colonnade of stylized full-height columnar supports
- Slender arches
- Repeating arches or rounded openings
- Large screens of perforated cast stone, or metal or concrete grilles over expanses of glass
- Integral parking lot, either subterranean or above grade
- Landscaped plazas, fountains or integral plantings at ground floor

## Project Area Context

### Ownership History

The project area was part of the 8,877-acre *Pastoria de Las Borregas* rancho that was granted to Francisco Estrada and Inez Castro in 1842. It bordered the 3,042-acre *Rancho Posolmi* granted to Lupe Yñigo in 1844. Neither owner constructed any buildings or improvements in the project area.<sup>37</sup> By 1850, 3,207.25 acres of the Castro rancho was sold to Martin Murphy Jr.<sup>38</sup>, a prominent local landowner.<sup>39</sup> At some point between 1893 and 1905, George Swall, one of the early businessmen of Mountain View, purchased a portion of the project area.<sup>40</sup> Advertisements from 1896 discuss 350 acres of Murphy’s land as available for sale as “Homestead Tract Subdivision No 6.”<sup>41</sup> It is possible that Swall purchased the land at that time. Regardless of the exact date of purchase, in 1905, Swall sold 101.56 acres to James Logue and his wife.<sup>42</sup> He did not sell the entirety of his holdings, however. When SFPUC purchased a 1+-acre right-of-way through the project area in 1953, Swall’s two daughters were still in possession of acreage east of Logue Avenue.<sup>43</sup> The pipeline right-of-way corresponds to lot line boundaries in the project area (**Figure 2**).

<sup>36</sup> Brown, p. 134.

<sup>37</sup> Holman, p.3.

<sup>38</sup> “Map of Land Bought by Martin Murphy Jr. Esq.,” *Online Archive of California*, 1850, [www.oac.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/hb958008q9/?order=1](http://www.oac.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/hb958008q9/?order=1). Accessed February 15, 2022.

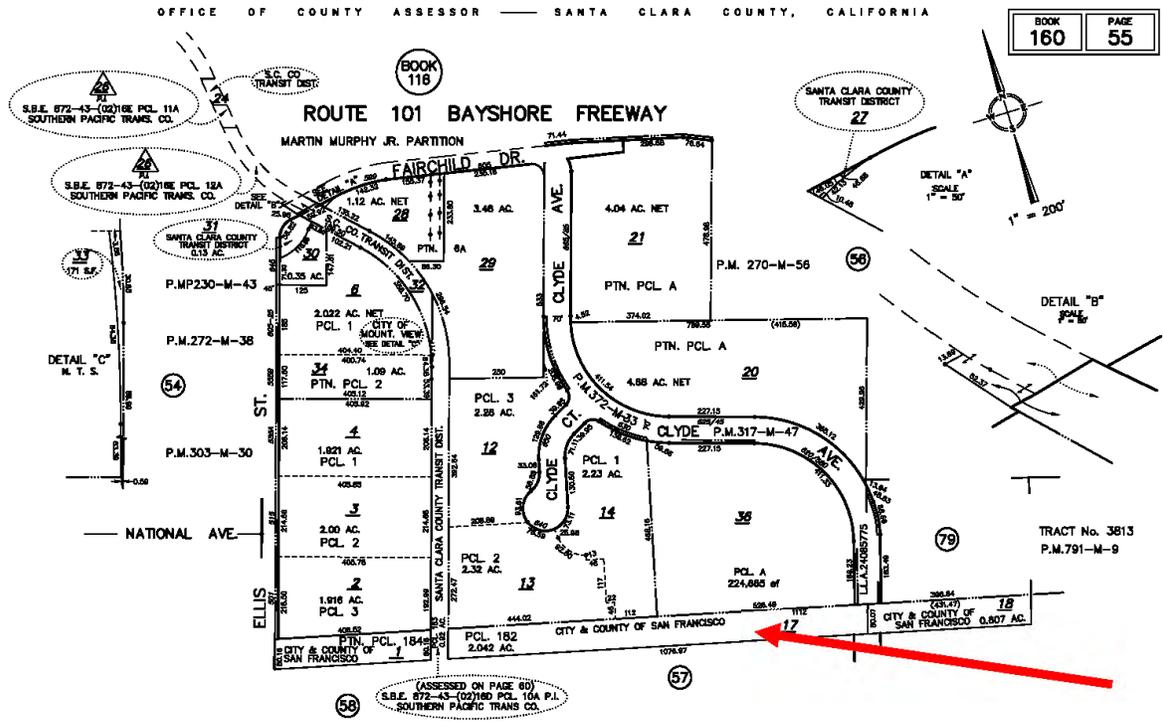
<sup>39</sup> The Murphy family was quite influential in the development of Santa Clara County as well as other areas of California. Martin Murphy Jr. is generally regarded as one of the founders of Sunnyvale. He appears to have purchased the land in the project area c.1850 but the assessor map was not filed until April 29, 1893.

<sup>40</sup> “Land Purchase-Bay Division Pipe Line No.2,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, May 9, 1953, p.21.

<sup>41</sup> “At Auction, Grand Excursion to the Martin Murphy Homestead Tract,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, August 10, 1896, p.6.

<sup>42</sup> Exhibit A, Legal Description of Property (690 Middlefield Road, APN 160-59-007).

<sup>43</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, May 9, 1953.



SOURCE: Santa Clara County Assessor

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 2**  
SFPUC Pipeline Right of Way, Shown by Arrow

At this time the area was still in agricultural use with no buildings or structures within the project area (Figures 3-7).

## Development History

The project area is part of the larger East Whisman Precise Plan (EWPP) area that is approximately bounded on the north by Highway 101, on the east by the Mountain View City Boundary, on the south by East Evelyn Avenue/Central Expressway and those parcels immediately south of East Middlefield Road, and on the west by North Whisman Road. The early development of this larger area is described in Appendix E of the EWPP EIR as follows:<sup>44</sup>

“...By 1899, buildings stood near Maude at the eastern Project Area border. A few other buildings were extant near the northwest boundary and also another group was in the west central portion. By 1940, most of the [EWPP] Area remained agricultural with two exceptions. Many buildings were constructed on either side of Alviso-Mountain View Road, then also known as State Route 9 (now SR237). A group of buildings clustered along Bernardo Avenue. By 1961, the Project Area was a mixture of orchards and agricultural residences, with new development in the northwest.”

<sup>44</sup> Holman.

Comparison of aerial photographs between 1939 and 1980 show that development of the project area as corporate campuses and industrial parks began in the mid-1960s (Figures 3-7). This followed the slightly earlier development in the late 1950s and early 1960s along North Whisman Road and Ellis Street that was associated with the early semiconductor industry. By 1975, all the orchards and fields between Whisman Road and Route 237 were developed with one- and two-story industrial buildings and modern office complexes<sup>45</sup> and by 1980, the project area is fully built out and included all of the subject buildings for this survey.



SOURCE: UC Santa Barbara Aerial Archives, January 1, 1956

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 3**  
Project Area, 1956.

<sup>45</sup> "Unidentified Industrial Parks, Middlefield Rd.-Ellis," *Internet Archive*, 1985, [archive.org/details/cmV\\_000942](https://archive.org/details/cmV_000942). Accessed February 28, 2022.



SOURCE: UC Santa Barbara Aerial Archives, January 1, 1963

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 4**  
Project Area, 1963



SOURCE: UC Santa Barbara Aerial Archives, May 1, 1965

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 5**  
Project Area, 1965



SOURCE: UC Santa Barbara Aerial Archives, May 2, 1968

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 6**  
Project Area, 1968



SOURCE: UC Santa Barbara Aerial Archives, October 28, 1980

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 7**  
Project Area, 1980

## Historic Resource Analysis

*Historic architectural resources* include buildings, structures, objects, and historic districts. Residences, cabins, barns, military-related features, industrial buildings, and bridges are examples of historic resources. The CEQA Guidelines define a historical resource as:

- (1) A resource in the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register);
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); or
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California—provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

The California Office of Historic Preservation identifies an age threshold of 45 years for potential eligibility in order to recognize that there is commonly a five-year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are made.<sup>46</sup>

For the purposes of this survey, the subject buildings were selected because they meet age threshold of 45-years or older (constructed before 1977). Nineteen such properties are in the survey area (**Table 1**). Each is described and evaluated below.

**TABLE 1  
AGE-ELIGIBLE BUILDINGS IN THE SURVEY AREA**

APN	Address	Year Constructed <sup>a</sup>
160-57-004	433 Clyde Avenue	1967
160-57-006	485 Clyde Avenue	1970
160-57-007	495 Clyde Avenue	1968
160-57-008	500 Logue Avenue	1972
160-57-008	510 Logue Avenue	1972
160-57-008	520 Logue Avenue	1972
160-57-008	530 Logue Avenue	1972
160-57-008	500 – 506 Clyde Avenue	1972
160-57-008	510 – 516 Clyde Avenue	1972
160-57-008	520 – 526 Clyde Avenue	1972
160-57-009	440 Clyde Avenue	1965
160-57-009	450 Clyde Avenue	1965
160-57-010	420 Clyde Avenue	1968

<sup>46</sup> California Office of Historic Preservation, Instructions for Recording Historical Resources, March 1995.

APN	Address	Year Constructed <sup>a</sup>
160-57-011	880 Maude Avenue	1968
160-57-012	800 Maude Avenue	1968
160-57-012	830 Maude Avenue	1968
160-57-012	840 – 850 Maude Avenue	1968
160-58-001	440 Logue Avenue	1964
160-59-005	885 Maude Avenue	1963

## NOTES:

<sup>a</sup> Dates are from data provided by Google, LLC. and confirmed with Santa Clara County Assessor records and/or archival research.

SOURCE: ESA

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely align with that of the California Register, but takes the perspective of local significance. For brevity of presentation, both are considered simultaneously in the evaluations that follow.

### 433 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-004)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 8**  
433 Clyde Avenue, Primary (West) Facade

### Architectural Description

433 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-004) is an 18,000 square foot, one-story, irregular plan, flat roof, steel frame and concrete building with a slab-on-grade foundation on a 1.07-acre lot. The primary (west) façade fronts Clyde Avenue and it is surrounded on two sides (north and east) by a paved parking lot. The front of the building is separated from Clyde Avenue by a landscaped median and additional parking. The rear (east) of the property abuts the Sunnyvale Municipal Golf Course.

The primary (east) facade is divided into six bays by square engaged pilasters between panels clad with pebbles embedded into the face of the building. A shorter, one-story, rectangular mass projects from the northern half of the facade. This section has a flat roof and is clad with brick veneer in a regular grid pattern. The primary entrance is centrally located on the west facade of this mass. The entrance is composed of seven aluminum frame bays, each with a solid transom panel and another solid panel at grade with a larger glazed area between. One of these bays contains a single-leaf, aluminum frame glazed door instead of a window and lower panel. Two other pedestrian entrances, each with a glazed single leaf, metal frame door and equally sized sidelight, are located in the southern two bays of the primary facade. They appear to be later additions.

The north facade is clad in smooth stucco and has a row of four, multi-lite, metal frame clerestory windows. A large vehicular roll-up door, metal security pedestrian door, and tri-partite, sliding metal sash window are also located in the western half of this facade. An additional security door is located near the middle of the facade and an original partially glazed pedestrian door and sliding metal-frame window are at the northwest corner. Two more clerestory windows and a second large vehicular roll-up door are on the rear (east) facade. The south facade is clad in smooth stucco and is devoid of fenestration.

433 Clyde Avenue was constructed in 1967 and is a modest example of the Midcentury Modern style as applied to commercial architecture. As such, it includes many character-defining features common to the style, such as:

- Cantilevered overhangs
- Flat, shed or low-pitched gable roof forms
- Stucco, wood (often vertical), or corrugated siding
- Stacked Roman brick or stone often used as accent material
- Strong right angles and simple cubic forms
- Projecting vertical elements
- Large steel- or wood-framed windows

## Site History and Construction Chronology

433 Clyde Avenue was constructed in 1967 for P.S. Hurlbut, a local cabinet maker. The building was intended to be approximately 19,000 square feet and cost \$120,000.<sup>47</sup> This date corresponds to dates provided in parcel assessment data. The May 1968 aerial image shows the subject property developed as it appears today. The footprint, front (west) one-story mass, parking lot, and landscaped areas are all visible in their present locations and to their present extents. At that time, the immediate area was partially developed; the lots immediately north and south of the subject property are developed, or are under construction. The lot across Clyde is undeveloped but additional buildings are visible on Clyde Avenue to the north (450 Clyde Avenue) and to the

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<sup>47</sup> *Western Machinery and Steel World*, Vol. 58, Issues 7-12, 1967, p.10, [www.google.com/books/edition/Western\\_Machinery\\_and\\_Steel\\_World/i5kiAQAAAMAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&dq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Western_Machinery_and_Steel_World/i5kiAQAAAMAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&dq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover). Accessed February 28, 2022.

south (420 Clyde and 880 Maude avenues). The Sunnyvale Municipal Golf Course opened in 1968. It is visible on the May 1968 aerial.

## Occupancy History

The original owner and occupant of the building was P.S. Hurlbut, a local cabinet maker (1967). It is unclear how long P.S. Hurlbut remained at this location, but it is presumed to be at least through 1972 based on archival research (see below).<sup>48</sup> The next known occupant was Minimatics, a high precision machining company. Along with their sister company, Rimnetics, a plastic and foam molding business, they occupied 433 Clyde Avenue from at least 1987<sup>49</sup> through 2012.<sup>50</sup>

- P.S. Hurlbut (1967 – at least 1972)
- Minimatics / Rimnetics (1987 – at least 2012)
- Google (present)

## Long-Term Occupants

### P.S. Hurlbut / Peter Stanton Hurlbut (1915 - 2004)

Peter Stanton Hurlbut was born in 1915 in Saskatchewan, Canada.<sup>51</sup> He moved to San Mateo as a boy with his parents and eventually was drafted into the military during World War II.<sup>52</sup> After returning from the war, he went into the plastics business.<sup>53</sup> By 1953, he started a plastics business with a relative and by 1954 this business was established at 3983 Pacific Boulevard in San Mateo.<sup>54</sup> It appears that Hurlbut engaged in a number of related fabrication businesses, including cabinetmaking, formica countertop production, plastic lamination, and plastics wholesale sales at this location.<sup>55</sup>

In 1968, Hurlbut constructed 433 Clyde Avenue to expand beyond the 3983 Pacific Boulevard location.<sup>56</sup> In 1972, P.S. Hurlbut was hired by the fledgling Atari company to construct arcade cabinets for the first 50 units of *Pong*. These prototype units became immediately popular, and launched Atari as a company.<sup>57</sup> According to at least one account, this also launched P.S. Hurlbut

<sup>48</sup> Alexander Smith, *They Create Worlds*, (ebook), [www.google.com/books/edition/They\\_Create\\_Worlds/Cxy\\_DwAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=ps+hurlbut&pg=PT161&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/They_Create_Worlds/Cxy_DwAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=ps+hurlbut&pg=PT161&printsec=frontcover). Accessed February 24, 2022.

<sup>49</sup> *Million Dollar Directory*, Vol. 4, part 2, 1987, p.8114, [www.google.com/books/edition/Million\\_Dollar\\_Directory/bbsnAQAAAMAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=minimatics+clyde&dq=minimatics+clyde&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Million_Dollar_Directory/bbsnAQAAAMAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=minimatics+clyde&dq=minimatics+clyde&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>50</sup> *Szycher's Handbook of Polyurethanes*, 2nd ed., Taylor & Francis, 2012, p.1011, [www.google.com/books/edition/Szycher\\_s\\_Handbook\\_of\\_Polyurethanes\\_Seco/eecDSA58rYC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&pg=PA1011&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Szycher_s_Handbook_of_Polyurethanes_Seco/eecDSA58rYC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&pg=PA1011&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 2, 2022.

<sup>51</sup> "Peter S. Hurlbut," *SFGate.com*, [www.sfgate.com/news/article/HURLBUT-Peter-S-2716780.php](http://www.sfgate.com/news/article/HURLBUT-Peter-S-2716780.php). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>52</sup> "Peter Hurlbut Now U.S. Flying Cadet," *San Mateo Times*, February 3, 1942, p. 3.

<sup>53</sup> *San Mateo City Directory*, 1948, p.227.

<sup>54</sup> *San Mateo City Directory*, 1953, p.199

<sup>55</sup> *San Mateo City Directory*, 1954, 1956, 1960, 1965, 1966.

<sup>56</sup> *Western Machinery and Steel World*, 10.

<sup>57</sup> Smith.

as a major arcade game cabinet maker. However, this claim could not be verified. Archival and internet research did not reveal any further reference to businesses associated with Peter Hurlbut or P.S. Hurlbut. Peter S. Hurlbut died in 2004 at his home in Woodside.<sup>58</sup>

### **Minimatics, Inc. / Rimnetics, Inc.**

Minimatics, Inc. was founded in 1961.<sup>59</sup> The company, along with William Plamondon, is listed at 3355 Miller Avenue, a residential area of Mountain View from 1962 until at least 1966.<sup>60</sup> By 1968, Minimatics, Inc had relocated to 2625 Miller Avenue (1968).<sup>61</sup> No information on the company's location could be found for the years 1969 through 1980, however, by 1981 they are located at 2470 Charleston Road.<sup>62</sup> They moved again to 2456 Charleston Road by 1985,<sup>63</sup> and finally landed at the 433 Clyde Avenue by 1987.<sup>64</sup>

Minimatics, Inc. is a precision machining company that manufactures parts and equipment for the high tech community. According to the company's website, "by the early 1980's Minimatics had grown from a modest small precision machine shop to a leading small part manufacturer of hard disk drive components, shipping over a million hard drive parts each week."<sup>65</sup> In 1985, a second company, Rimnetics, Inc. is listed at 433 Clyde Avenue.<sup>66</sup> This company is a "rim molder for structural parts and enclosures, cosmetic housings, encapsulation, and overmolding."<sup>67</sup> It serves the "medical device, lab equipment, electronics, IT, construction, marine, and defense industries."<sup>68</sup> The two companies identify themselves as "sister companies."

They remained at 433 Clyde Avenue for at least 25 years.<sup>69</sup> Today, Minimatics, Inc. is located at 15500 Concord Circle in Morgan Hill and Rimnetics, Inc. is in a separate space at 3141 Swetzer Road in Loomis.

<sup>58</sup> "Peter S. Hurlbut," *SFGate.com*.

<sup>59</sup> "About Us," *Minimatics.com*, [minimatics.com/about-us/index.html](http://minimatics.com/about-us/index.html). Accessed March 7, 2022.

<sup>60</sup> *Mountain View City Directory*, 1962, 1964 and 1966, p.253. No directory for 1967 could be located.

<sup>61</sup> *Mountain View City Directory*, 1968., p. 326.

<sup>62</sup> *California Manufacturers Register*, Vol. 24, 1981, p.63, [www.google.com/books/edition/\\_/IAIeAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=%22minimatics%22](http://www.google.com/books/edition/_/IAIeAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=%22minimatics%22). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>63</sup> "Machinist," *San Francisco Chronicle*, May 10, 1985, p. 47.

<sup>64</sup> *Million Dollar Directory*, Vol. 4, part 2, 1987, p.8114, [www.google.com/books/edition/Million\\_Dollar\\_Directory/bbsnAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=minimatics+clyde&dq=minimatics+clyde&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Million_Dollar_Directory/bbsnAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=minimatics+clyde&dq=minimatics+clyde&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>65</sup> "About Us," *Minimatics.com*.

<sup>66</sup> "Production," *San Francisco Chronicle*, July 15, 1985, p. 42.

<sup>67</sup> "About Us," *Rimnetics.com*, [rimnetics.com/](http://rimnetics.com/). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>69</sup> *Szycher's Handbook of Polyurethanes*, 2nd ed., Taylor & Francis, 2012, p.1011, [www.google.com/books/edition/Szycher\\_s\\_Handbook\\_of\\_Polyurethanes\\_Seco/eecDSA58rYC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&pg=PA1011&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Szycher_s_Handbook_of_Polyurethanes_Seco/eecDSA58rYC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&pg=PA1011&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 2, 2022.

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 433 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 433 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events.

433 Clyde Avenue is also associated with modern era of arcade games through its association with the first *Pong* arcade units in 1972. While *Pong* and its developer, *Atari* created the modern video game industry, 433 Clyde Avenue's association with P.S. Hurlbut during this period does not appear to be historically significant. No evidence could be found to substantiate the claim that P.S. Hurlbut went on to be a major player in arcade cabinet manufacturing.<sup>70</sup> Even if this claim could be substantiated, archival research does not suggest that video game cabinet manufacturing is historically significant nor does 433 Clyde Avenue represent particular architectural qualities that suggest it established a type for such manufacturing facilities.

For these reasons, 433 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 433 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 433 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. The building was constructed by P.S. Hurlbut for use as a woodworking and fabrication facility. As noted above, P.S. Hurlbut gains marginal fame as the fabricator of the first *Pong* arcade cabinets. However, no further connections could be verified between this company and other arcade games. As such, the associations with P.S. Hurlbut do not appear to be historically significant.

The building's other long-term tenants – Minimatics, Inc. and Rimnetics, Inc. – were related companies that shared ownership, management, and 433 Clyde Avenue for over 25 years. Archival research of area directories from the 1960s through the present day show that numerous machining and plastics manufacturing facilities were established in Mountain View and in the broader Santa Clara County area in this time. They supported the also numerous technology, biomedical, electronic, and related industries that flourished in Silicon Valley. Nothing in the archival record suggests that Minimatics, Inc or Rimnetics, Inc., while successful, were historically significant within their respective industries.

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<sup>70</sup> Smith.

As a consequence, 433 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research did not indicate that 433 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

**California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

433 Clyde Avenue was constructed in 1967 and as elements of the Midcentury Modern architectural style, as applied to an industrial building. The subject property at 433 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Midcentury Modern architectural style. Additionally, 433 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 433 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 433 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

**485 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-006)**



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 9**  
485 Clyde Avenue, Primary (Northwest) Facade

## Architectural Description

485 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-006) is on a 2.19-acre lot and is connected to the adjacent building 495 Clyde Avenue with a two-story corridor. However, they are two separate buildings so the following only describes 485 Clyde Avenue. The building fronts Clyde Avenue and is situated in the far eastern portion of the rectangular lot.

485 Clyde is an irregular plan, two-story, clad in stucco and wood siding, corporate building on a slab-on-grade foundation with a flat roof. Mechanical screens block the view of the roof-top mechanical machinery. The primary (northwest) façade faces a large parking lot and is defined by a portico and contemporary aluminum frame plate glass windows that run nearly the full width of the facade. Above the portico, on the second story, are contemporary aluminum frame plate glass windows with framing that connects to the portico. Offset under the portico is a double-leaf pedestrian entrance with aluminum framing. Along the primary façade are a total of sixteen plate glass aluminum framed windows (eight on each floor) offset south of the entrance.

The southwest façade has an above-grade loading platform with metal railings, a set of concrete stairs with a metal handrailing that leads to two double-leaf pedestrian entrances, and seven framed plate glass windows (three on the first floor and four on the second floor). The southwest façade faces a seating area with a wood pergola, trees, and a row of bushes that stand approximately 14-ft tall and are used as a privacy wall. The northeast façade contains a portion of the portico that wraps around the corner of the building and has aluminum framed plate glass windows on both first and second floors. The northeastern façade is adjacent to 495 Clyde Avenue and is now attached to its southeastern façade. The corridor that has been constructed to connect the two buildings is two-story and clad in vertical wood siding and framed plate glass windows. The northeast façade was not accessible during the survey but aerial images show that the façade faces the Sunnyvale Municipal Golf and there are narrow walkways atop of manicured lawns between the building and golf course fence.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

According to the assessor's parcel database 485 Clyde Avenue was built in 1970.<sup>71</sup> Aerial photographs from 1968 and 1980 support this construction date.

## Occupancy History

The first known occupant was Acurex Corp. in 1975.<sup>72</sup> Acurex Corp. was a federal energy-related environmental safety firm that conducted solar heating and cooling research. Archival research was not able to pinpoint exactly when the occupant vacated the building, but Acurex Corp. occupied the building well into the mid-1990s. At times, when searching for Acurex Corp. it is

<sup>71</sup> Parcel Quest. Accessed March 2022, [www.parcelquest.com](http://www.parcelquest.com).

<sup>72</sup> Air Pollution Abstracts. United States, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, 1975.

also referenced as Acurex Corp./Aerotherm but archival review cannot pinpoint if there was a merger or if this was solely one company. After the mid-1990s, the building was vacant for some time until its last occupant which was DigiCert in 2019.<sup>73</sup> Archival review indicates that the modification of constructing a corridor between 485 Clyde Avenue and 495 Clyde Avenue took place in the early 2000s.<sup>74</sup> Google purchased the building in 2013.<sup>75</sup>

- Unknown original occupants (1970 – 1975)
- Acurex Corp. (1975 – mid-1990s)
- DigiCert (2019)

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 485 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 485 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 485 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 485 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 485 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research only definitively revealed businesses back to 1970 with years periodically vacant. While Acurex Corp./Aerotherm provided environmental services and/or research, they were a part of a growing business model that would soon be common and archival research did not reveal any particular information that would suggest any significant associations. All other identified businesses would be outside of the 45-year age threshold. Research also does not indicate that 485 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it, therefore, does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2.

Research did not indicate that 485 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

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<sup>73</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #s 2019-0013.

<sup>74</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #s 2007-1584.

<sup>75</sup> "Google Rounds Up Entire Block in Mountain View, Expands Its Large Presence in the Neighborhood," *TheRegistry* (website), [news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/](https://news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/). Accessed March 8, 2022.

### California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture

The property was developed in 1970. The subject property at 485 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 485 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 485 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information

Lastly, 485 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## 495 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-007)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 10**  
495 Clyde Avenue, Primary (Northwest) Facade

### Architectural Description

495 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-007) is on a 1.53-acre lot adjacent, and connected, to 485 Clyde Avenue. The two buildings are connected by a two-story corridor. However, they are two separate buildings so the following only describes 495 Clyde Avenue. The building fronts Clyde Avenue and is situated in the far eastern portion of the rectangular lot. 495 Clyde Avenue is an L-shaped plan, two-story, clad in stucco and wood siding, corporate building on a slab-on-grade foundation with a flat roof. Mechanical screens block the view of the roof-top mechanical

machinery. The primary (northwest) façade faces a large parking lot, manicured lawns, and is defined by a two-story height portico, double-leaf pedestrian entrance with aluminum framing, an additional pedestrian single-leaf entrance with aluminum framing, and aluminum framed plate glass windows. The second story of the primary façade has aluminum framed, plate glass windows and the added enclosed corridor connecting 495 Clyde Avenue and 485 Clyde Avenue can be seen southeast of the primary façade.

The portion of the building that protrudes from the northwest façade does not have any windows or doors on its southwest and northwest facades. On the northeast façade, there are several framed plate glass windows that run the height of the building and a single-leaf pedestrian entrance. This façade faces an at-grade parking lot and half a basketball court. The northeast façade faces the Sunnyvale Municipal Golf Course and does not have windows and has narrow walkways among manicured lawns. The southeast façade was difficult to access during the survey but what is visible is the corridor that has been constructed to connect the two buildings and is two-story clad in vertical wood siding and framed plate glass windows.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

According to the assessor's parcel database system, it was developed in 1968.<sup>76</sup> Aerial photographs from 1968 support this construction date. Archival review indicates that the construction of the corridor between 485 Clyde Avenue and 495 Clyde Avenue took place in the early 2000s.<sup>77</sup>

## Occupancy History

Archival review rendered minimal results regarding its occupants and services. In 1980, the first known occupant's name is not known but they dealt with fiberoptic communication and flux mapping systems.<sup>78</sup> In the late 1990s, the company changed its field of services to the biomedical industry. In 1999, BioMedical Inc. occupied the building developing medical devices.<sup>79</sup> Following BioMedical, Inc., 495 Clyde Avenue appears to have had periods of vacancy. Finally, in 2012, USA Micrus Corp. moved in as the last biomedical tenant.<sup>80</sup>

- Unknown occupants (1968 – 1999)
- BioMedical, Inc. (1999 – unknown)
- Micrus Corp. (2012)

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<sup>76</sup> *Parcel Quest*, [www.parcelquest.com](http://www.parcelquest.com). Accessed March 1, 2022.

<sup>77</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #s 2007-1584.

<sup>78</sup> *Laser Focus with Fiberoptic Communications*, Vol.16, Part 1,1980, p. 74, [books.google.com/books?id=wjVWAAAAMAAJ&focus=searchwithinvolume&q=495+clyde](http://books.google.com/books?id=wjVWAAAAMAAJ&focus=searchwithinvolume&q=495+clyde). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>79</sup> *D&B Healthcare Reference Book*, (United States, Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, 1999).

<sup>80</sup> Alejandro Berenstein et al. *Surgical Neuroangiography: Vol.2: Clinical and Endovascular Treatment Aspects in Adults*, (Germany, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2012).

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 495 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 495 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 495 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 495 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 495 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research only definitively revealed businesses back to 1980 with years periodically vacant. While 495 Clyde Avenue housed tenants related to communications and as well as the biomedical field, these are common business models and archival research did not reveal any particular information that would suggest any significant associations. All other identified businesses would be outside of the 45-year age threshold. Research also does not indicate that 495 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it, therefore, does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 495 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

#### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1970. The subject property at 495 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 495 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 495 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

#### **California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 495 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## 500 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 11**  
500 Logue Avenue, Primary (East) Facade

### Architectural Description

500 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008) is a one-story office building located at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue in Mountain View, CA. It is stylistically similar to 510, 520, and 530 Logue. Surface parking lots are present to the south and west, Logue Avenue and a landscaped area to the east, and the building addressed as 510 Logue Avenue to the north. 500 Logue Avenue is constructed of concrete and is largely devoid of architectural distinction. The largely blank facades are clad in raked stucco and punctuated by aluminum-framed windows in recessed bays. Above each bay is a blank, recessed panel. There are two entries at the northeast corner that are recessed under the roof. The glass curtainwall corner is flanked by these two entries. The entries each include a glazed, aluminum-framed door set in a glass curtain wall. The primary (east) façade fronts the traffic circle at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue. The north façade includes a glass curtain wall at the east end near the entry while the west end alternates between blank, concrete walls and large, aluminum-framed, fixed windows. The north façade faces 510 Logue Avenue with the intervening space primarily occupied by hardscape with a few trees/bushes planted in cutouts in the walkway. The southern end of the east façade alternates between blank, concrete walls and aluminum-framed windows. The south façade includes nine bays with a single entry door and six, large, fixed, aluminum-framed windows in the middle bay. This façade fronts a portion of the parking lot. The west façade fronts a portion of the parking lot and is clad in vertical wood siding.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

500 Logue Avenue occupies the southwest corner of APN 160-57-008, which is 8.86 acres and also includes six additional buildings; 510, 520, 530 Logue Avenue as well as 500, 510, and 516-518 Clyde Avenue. 500 Logue Avenue is a one-story office building that is part of the Mountain View Technology Park. The Mountain View Technology Park is an office park at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue that consists of four stand-alone buildings surrounded by surface parking lots and landscaping. The other three buildings in the Mountain View Technology Park are addressed as 510, 520, and 530 Logue Avenue.

Assessor's parcel data indicates that it was developed in 1972. The 1968 aerial image shows the subject property as undeveloped. The study of aerial imagery appears to indicate that the current building is likely the original 1972 building.

## Occupancy History

The current occupant, Quotient, has occupied the building since at least April 2016.<sup>81</sup> Previous occupants have included Coupons.Com (2014);<sup>82, 83</sup> Clearwell Systems, Inc. (2011);<sup>84</sup> Narus, Inc. (2008-2011);<sup>85, 86, 87</sup> Cobalt Biofuels (2009);<sup>88</sup> Resilience (2002-2004);<sup>89, 90</sup> Soft Net (1999);<sup>91</sup> ISP Channel (1998);<sup>92</sup> and Optimal Networks (1996).<sup>93</sup> In 1973, Cred-X Corp was identified at 506 Logue Avenue. It is unclear if that would have been associated with the subject property or 510 Logue Avenue. The property is not listed in the reverse telephone directories in 1964, 1966, and 1968. The building was purchased by Google in 2014.<sup>94</sup>

- Cred-X Corp. (1973 – unknown)
- Optimal Networks (1996)
- ISP Channel (1998)
- Soft Net (1999)
- Resilience (2002 – 2004)
- Cobalt Biofuels (2009)

<sup>81</sup> Google Streetview October 2021, June 2021, January 2020, June 2019, April 2019, October 2017, April 2017, and April 2016.

<sup>82</sup> Google Streetview April 2014

<sup>83</sup> City of Mountain View, Building Permit Project #2014-3060

<sup>84</sup> Google Streetview April 2011.

<sup>85</sup> R. Buyya et al. (eds.), *Content Delivery Networks*, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2008.

<sup>86</sup> G. Cormode and M. Thottan (eds.), *Algorithms for Next Generation Networks*, Computer Communications and Networks, DOI 10.1007/978-1-84882-765-3\_8, Springer-Verlag London Limited 2010.

<sup>87</sup> Boogar Lists, *Directory of Communications Technology*, 2011.

<sup>88</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #2009-0904

<sup>89</sup> California Manufacturers Register, (United States, Times Mirror Press, 2004).

<sup>90</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #2002-1388

<sup>91</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #s 1999-1079, -0755, -0322, -0321, and -0320

<sup>92</sup> *CED*. (United States, International Thomson Communications, 1998).

<sup>93</sup> Karen Petska-Juliusen and Juliusen, Egil. *Computer Industry Almanac*. (United States, Computer Industry Almanac, 1996).

<sup>94</sup> "Google Rounds Up Entire Block in Mountain View, Expands Its Large Presence in the Neighborhood," *TheRegistry* (website), [news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/](https://news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/). Accessed March 8, 2022.

- Narus, Inc. (2008 – 2011)
- Clearwell Systems, Inc. (2011)
- Coupons.com (2014)
- Quotient (2016 - present)

## **Evaluation**

### ***California Register***

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 500 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 500 Logue Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 500 Logue Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 500 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 500 Logue Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research only definitively revealed business back to 1996. Cred-X Corp may have been associated with the subject property, but the archival record did not reveal any information on this business. All other identified businesses would be outside of the 45-year age threshold. Research also does not indicate that 500 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research did not indicate that 500 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

#### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1972. The subject property at 500 Logue Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 500 Logue Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 500 Logue Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information

Lastly, 500 Logue Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

### 510 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 12**  
510 Logue Avenue, Primary (East) Facade

### Architectural Description

510 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008) is a one-story office building located at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue in Mountain View, CA. Although, 510 Logue is a larger than 500 Logue it is largely a mirror image of 500 Logue Avenue stylistically. Surface parking lots are present to the north, west, and east; Logue Avenue and a landscaped area to the southeast, and the building addressed as 500 Logue Avenue to the south. 510 Logue Avenue is constructed of concrete and is largely devoid of architectural distinction. The largely blank facades are clad in raked stucco and punctuated by aluminum-framed windows in recessed bays. Above each bay is a blank, recessed panel. There are two entries at the southeast corner that are recessed under the roof. The glass curtainwall corner is flanked by these two entries. The entries each include a glazed, aluminum-framed door set in a glass curtain wall. The primary (east) façade fronts 520

Logue Avenue and the driveway that runs between 500 and 510 Logue Avenue on one side and 520 and 530 Logue Avenue on the other. The south façade includes a glass curtain wall at the east end near the entry while the west end alternates between blank, concrete walls and large, aluminum-framed, fixed windows. The south façade faces 500 Logue Avenue with the intervening space primarily occupied by hardscape with a few trees/bushes planted in cutouts in the walkway. The northern end of the east façade alternates between blank, concrete walls and aluminum-framed windows. The north façade includes 10 bays with three entry doors. This façade fronts a portion of the parking lot. The west façade fronts a portion of the parking lot and includes six bays, one of which is enclosed by walls.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

510 Logue Avenue occupies the northwest corner of APN 160-57-008, which is 8.86 acres and also includes six additional buildings; 500, 520, 530 Logue Avenue as well as 500, 510, and 516-518 Clyde Avenue. 510 Logue Avenue is a one-story office building that is part of the Mountain View Technology Park. The Mountain View Technology Park is an office park at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue that consists of four stand-alone buildings surrounded by surface parking lots and landscaping. The other three buildings in the Mountain View Technology Park are addressed as 500, 520, and 530 Logue Avenue.

Assessor's parcel data indicates that it was developed in 1972. The 1968 aerial image shows the subject property as undeveloped. The study of aerial imagery appears to indicate that the current building is likely the original 1972 building.

## Occupancy History

The property is not listed in the reverse telephone directories in 1964, 1966, and 1968. In 1973, Cred-X Corp was identified at 506 Logue Avenue. It is unclear if that would have been associated with the subject property or 500 Logue Avenue; however, given that International Imaging Systems was associated with 510 Logue and no business could be definitively associated with 500 Logue that Cred-X Corp was like located at 500 Logue.

- International Imaging Systems (1972-1976).<sup>95, 96, 97, 98</sup>
- Michael P. Battaglia (1975),<sup>99</sup> and
- George G. Hoberg (1976),<sup>100</sup>
- Photo Management Technologies, Inc. (1990),<sup>101</sup>

<sup>95</sup> *Optical Engineering: The Journal of the Society of Photo-optical Instrumentation Engineers*, (United States, Society of Photo-optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1972).

<sup>96</sup> *Worldwide Directory of Computer Companies, 1973-1974*, (United States, Academic Media, 1973).

<sup>97</sup> *Proceedings of the International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment*, (United States, Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, 1975).

<sup>98</sup> *Landsat Data Users Handbook*, (United States, NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, 1976).

<sup>99</sup> *Proceedings of the International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment*, (United States, Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, 1975).

<sup>100</sup> *The Optical Industry & Systems Directory*, (United States, Optical Publishing Company, 1976).

<sup>101</sup> *Inform*, (United States, Association for Information and Image Management, 1990).

- Paramed Technology, Inc. (1993),<sup>102</sup>
- Integrated Workstations Inc. (1994),<sup>103</sup>
- AlphaBlox (1997),<sup>104</sup>
- CommVision (1994-1998),<sup>105, 106, 107</sup>
- Strategic Internet Consulting (2003),<sup>108</sup>
- HealthConnect (2005),<sup>109</sup>
- CommerceNet (2003-2005),<sup>110, 111</sup>
- SolFocus (2008-2011),<sup>112, 113, 114</sup>
- Coupons.Com (2014-2015),<sup>115, 116</sup>
- Quotient (April 2016-current).<sup>117</sup>

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 510 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 510 Logue Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 510 Logue Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 210 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

<sup>102</sup> *San Francisco Bay Technology Resource Guide: The Guide to Technology Manufacturers and Developers in the San Francisco Bay Area*, (United States, Corporate Technology Information Services, 1993).

<sup>103</sup> *Annual Computer Industry Almanac*, (United States, Computer Industry Almanac Incorporated, 1994).

<sup>104</sup> *The Internet & Online Industry Sourcebook*, (United States, Gateway Pub., 1997).

<sup>105</sup> Vicki B. Jacobson, *Network Edition: New & Improved: News of announced network products and upgrades*, PC Magazine, Oct. 25, 1994.

<sup>106</sup> *Ward's Business Directory*, (United States, Gale Group, 1995).

<sup>107</sup> *Directory of California Technology Companies*, (United States, Database Publishing Company, 1998).

<sup>108</sup> *Rich's High-tech Business Guide to Silicon Valley and Northern California*, (United States, Rich's Business Directories, Incorporated, 2003).

<sup>109</sup> *Ending the Document Game: Connecting and Transforming Your Healthcare Through Information Technology*, (United States, U.S. Government Printing Office, 2005).

<sup>110</sup> Mark A. Miller, *Internet Technologies Handbook: Optimizing the IP Network*, (Germany, Wiley, 2005).

<sup>111</sup> City of Mountain View Permit Project #2004-0104 and 2003-2178.

<sup>112</sup> Google Streetview September 2009 and April 2011.

<sup>113</sup> Edward L. Wolf, *Nanophysics of Solar and Renewable Energy*, (Germany, Wiley, 2012).

<sup>114</sup> *Plunkett's Companion to the Almanac of American Employers 2009: Mid-Size Firms*, (United States, Plunkett Research Limited, 2009).

<sup>115</sup> Google Streetview April 2014

<sup>116</sup> City of Mountain View Permit Project #2015-2830, 2015-2245, and 2015-1634.

<sup>117</sup> Google Streetview October 2021, June 2021, January 2020, June 2019, April 2019, October 2017, April 2017, and April 2016.

### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 510 Logue Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research identified International Imaging Systems as the original occupant of the building. International Imaging Systems is associated with the development of hardware for remote sensing applications; however, there is no indication that the work they did was especially innovative or important in the development of this technology. The company was founded several years after this technology was first developed. Also, all other identified businesses would be outside of the 45-year age threshold. Research also does not indicate that 510 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 510 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1972. The subject property at 510 Logue Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 510 Logue Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 510 Logue Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 510 Logue Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## 520 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 13**  
520 Logue Avenue, Primary (South) Facade

### Architectural Description

520 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008) is a one-story office building located at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue in Mountain View, CA. It has an irregular footprint and is stylistically similar to 500 and 510 Logue. Surface parking lots are present to the north, west, and east; Logue Avenue and a landscaped area to the southwest, and the building addressed as 530 Logue Avenue to the south. A driveway runs between 500 and 510 Logue Avenue on one side and 520 and 530 Logue Avenue on the other. The south façade faces 530 Logue Avenue with the intervening space primarily occupied by hardscape with a few trees/bushes planted in cutouts in the walkway. 520 Logue Avenue is constructed of concrete and is largely devoid of architectural distinction. The largely blank west and south facades are clad in raked stucco and punctuated by aluminum-framed windows in recessed bays. The largely black north and east facades are clad in vertical wood siding punctuated by aluminum-framed windows and doors in recessed bays. Above each bay is a blank, recessed panel. The primary (southern) façade includes the main entry, a glass and aluminum framed door set into a glass curtain wall, that is centrally located on the façade. The glass curtain wall of the main entry is flanked by four bays, each are dominated by “blank,” stucco clad walls and aluminum framed windows. The west façade fronts 510 Logue Avenue and

a portion of the parking lot and includes six bays, each have two aluminum framed windows. The north façade fronts a portion of the parking lot and includes 10 bays, two of which include doors. Each of the 10 bays on the north façade include aluminum framed windows. The east façade fronts a portion of the parking lot and includes seven bays; two include windows and door(s), three have only window(s), and the remaining two have no openings.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

520 Logue Avenue occupies a central portion of APN 160-57-008, which is 8.86 acres and also includes six additional buildings; 500, 510, 530 Logue Avenue as well as 500, 510, and 516-518 Clyde Avenue. 520 Logue Avenue is a one-story office building that is part of the Mountain View Technology Park. The Mountain View Technology Park is an office park at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue that consists of four stand-alone buildings surrounded by surface parking lots and landscaping. The other three buildings in the Mountain View Technology Park are addressed as 500, 510, and 530 Logue Avenue.

Assessor's parcel data indicates that it was developed in 1972. The 1968 aerial image shows the subject property as undeveloped. The study of aerial imagery appears to indicate that the current building is likely the original 1972 building.

## Occupancy History

The property is not listed in the reverse telephone directories in 1964, 1966, and 1968. The first known occupant of 520 Logue Avenue was Quantor Corp. in 1973. Quantor Corp. produced computer systems that recorded, developed, and delivered cut, dry microfiche.<sup>118</sup> The company had offices in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, and Washington D.C.<sup>119</sup>

- Quantor Corp. (1973-1977)<sup>120</sup>
- NCR Micrographic Systems Division (1979-1985)<sup>121, 122, 123</sup>
- Alpha Blox (2000)<sup>124</sup>
- Kaleidescape (2004-2005)<sup>125</sup>
- Coupons.Com (2011-2014)<sup>126, 127</sup>

<sup>118</sup> Advertisement, *ComputerWorld*, December 20, 1976, page 7, [books.google.com/books?id=Zab9x-fFopsC&lpg=PA7&ots=9ttFAt5lg-&dq=quantor%20corp%20mountain%20view%20ca&pg=PA7#v=onepage&q=quantor%20corp%20mountain%20view%20ca&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=Zab9x-fFopsC&lpg=PA7&ots=9ttFAt5lg-&dq=quantor%20corp%20mountain%20view%20ca&pg=PA7#v=onepage&q=quantor%20corp%20mountain%20view%20ca&f=false). Accessed March 2, 2022.

<sup>119</sup> Ibid.

<sup>120</sup> "Fiche Option Bows," *ComputerWorld Magazine*, May 2, 1977, page 49.

<sup>121</sup> Advertisement, *ComputerWorld*, July 8, 1985, page 54.

<sup>122</sup> *Commercial News USA*. (United States, U. S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration., 1981).

<sup>123</sup> *Journal of Applied Photographic Engineering*, (United States, Society of Photographic Scientists and Engineers, 1979).

<sup>124</sup> City of Mountain View Permit Project #2000-1448 and 2000-1548.

<sup>125</sup> City of Mountain View Permit Project #2004-2388.

<sup>126</sup> Google Streetview April 2014 and April 2011.

<sup>127</sup> City of Mountain View Permit Project #2013-2621, 2013-1909, and 2013-1899.

- Micrographics Systems Division (2014)<sup>128</sup>
- Quotient (April 2016-current)<sup>129</sup>

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 520 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 520 Logue Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 520 Logue Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 520 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 520 Logue Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research identified the earliest occupant, from at least 1973 to 1977, was Quantor Corp. Quantor Corp. was a national firm that was involved in the production of microfiche machines; however, there is no indication that the work they did was especially innovative or important in the development of this technology, which was first commercially used in the 1920s. All other identified businesses would be outside of the 45-year age threshold. Research also does not indicate that 520 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 520 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

#### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1972. The subject property at 520 Logue Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 520 Logue Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 520 Logue Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

<sup>128</sup> Major Companies of the USA 1988/89. Netherlands, Springer Netherlands, 2014.

<sup>129</sup> Google Streetview October 2021, June 2021, January 2020, June 2019, April 2019, October 2017, April 2017, and April 2016.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 520 Logue Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

**530 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008)**



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 14**  
530 Logue Avenue, Primary (West) Facade

**Architectural Description**

530 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008) is a one-story office building located at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue in Mountain View, CA. It has an irregular footprint and is stylistically similar to 500, 510, and 520 Logue. Surface parking lots are present to the south and east; Logue Avenue and a landscaped area to the west, and the building addressed as 520 Logue Avenue to the north. A driveway runs between 500 and 510 Logue Avenue on one side and 520 and 530 Logue Avenue on the other. The north façade faces 520 Logue Avenue with the intervening space

primary occupied by hardscape with a few trees/bushes planted in cutouts in the walkway. 530 Logue Avenue is constructed of concrete and is largely devoid of architectural distinction. It is largely a mirror of 500 Logue Avenue. The largely blank north, south, and west facades are clad in raked stucco punctuated by aluminum-framed windows in recessed bays. Above each bay is a blank, recessed panel. There are two entries at the northwest corner that are recessed under the roof. The glass curtainwall corner is flanked by these two entries. The entries each include a glazed, aluminum-framed door set in a glass curtain wall. The west (primary) façade includes a glass curtain wall at the north end near the entry while the south end alternates between blank, concrete walls and large, aluminum-framed, fixed windows. The north façade includes a glass curtain wall at the west end near the entry while the east end alternates between blank, concrete walls and large, aluminum-framed, fixed windows. A single, aluminum framed glass door is located at the east end of the north façade. The south façade has nine bays, three of which include solid doors. The east façade has five bays; one bay has a large roll up door and a solid door, one bay has a solid door, and a “bump-out” covered approximately one-and-a-half bays. The “bump-out” is not the full height of the façade.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

530 Logue Avenue occupies a central portion of APN 160-57-008, which is 8.86 acres and also includes six additional buildings; 500, 510, 520 Logue Avenue as well as 500, 510, and 516-518 Clyde Avenue. 530 Logue Avenue is a one-story office building that is part of the Mountain View Technology Park. The Mountain View Technology Park is an office park at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue that consists of four stand-alone buildings surrounded by surface parking lots and landscaping. The other three buildings in the Mountain View Technology Park are addressed as 500, 510, and 520 Logue Avenue.

Assessor’s parcel data indicates that it was developed in 1972. The 1968 aerial image shows the subject property as undeveloped. The study of aerial imagery appears to indicate that the current building is likely the original 1972 building.

## Occupancy History

The property is not listed in the reverse telephone directories in 1964, 1966, and 1968. The first known occupant of 530 Logue Avenue was Develco, an electronics company associated with earthquake monitoring. The Seismic Telemetry Earthquake Monitoring Program started in 1968 with the goal of evaluating the applicability of satellite relay telemetry to collect seismic data. In the late 1960s, Develco received a contract to develop a low-power radio data link for use in transmitting data via satellite to relay seismic data to assist with earthquake predictions. Develco also developed superconducting magnetometers; “a sensing coil in liquid helium in a magnetic shield picks up the magnetic flux due to the introduction of the sample.” Superconducting magnetometers are known to be used in cryogenic technologies.

- Develco (1972-1980),<sup>130,131, 132, 133, 134</sup>
- First Medical Inc. (2001-2002)<sup>135, 136</sup>
- PneumRx (2009-2011)<sup>137, 138</sup>

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 530 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 530 Logue Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 530 Logue Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 530 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 530 Logue Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research identified the earliest occupant, from at least 1972 to 1980, was Develco, Inc. which was involved in the development a low-power radio data link for use in transmitting data via satellite as well as superconducting magnetometers. While Develco likely benefited from its location in Silicon Valley and the nearby development of computer technologies, there is no indication that the work they did was especially innovative or important in the development of the technologies they are known for. All other identified businesses would outside of the 45-year age threshold. Research also does not indicate that 530 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

<sup>130</sup> *Survival and Growth (II): the Small R & D Firm: Proceedings [of] a West Coast Conference, Los Angeles, California, September 1972, Dealing with the Problems of the Small Firms in the Research and Development Industry*, (United States, Small Business Administration, Office of Procurement Assistance, 1973).

<sup>131</sup> *Microwaves Product Data Directory*, (United States, Hayden Publishing Company, 1974).

<sup>132</sup> *Guide to Scientific Instruments*, (United States, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1975).

<sup>133</sup> *Electronic Design*, (United States, Hayden Publishing Company, 1976).

<sup>134</sup> Donald R.J. White, *A Handbook Series on Electromagnetic Interference and Compatibility*, (United States, Don White Consultants, 1980).

<sup>135</sup> *California Manufacturers Register*, (United States, Times Mirror Press, 2002).

<sup>136</sup> *Santa Clara County Commerce and Industry Directory: 2002*.

<sup>137</sup> *Confirmation Hearings on Federal Appointments: Hearings Before the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, One Hundred Twelfth Congress, First Session*, (United States, U.S. Government Printing Office, 2011).

<sup>138</sup> Google Streetview April 2016, April 2014, April 2011, and September 2009.

Research also did not indicate that 530 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1972. The subject property at 530 Logue Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 530 Logue Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 530 Logue Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 530 Logue Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## **500-506 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-008)**



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 15**  
500-506 Clyde Avenue, Primary (North) Facade

### **Architectural Description**

500-506 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-008) is a one-story office building located in Mountain View, CA, with a rectangular footprint oriented east/west measuring approximately 150 by 100 feet. Surface parking lots are present to the south, Clyde Avenue and a landscaped area to the

east, the building addressed as 520-526 Clyde Avenue to the north, and the building addressed as 510-516 Clyde Avenue to the west. All three buildings are of the same design style. 500-506 Clyde Avenue is constructed of concrete and is largely devoid of architectural distinction. The concrete structure is visible on the exterior as pilasters with chamfered edges and paneled friezes, and the structure is partially infilled with walls clad in combed stucco. The largely blank facades are punctuated by aluminum-framed windows in recessed bays. Above each bay is a blank, recessed panel. The primary entrance on the north façade is recessed under the roof, with glass curtain walls flanking the entry. The entry includes a glazed, aluminum-framed door set in a glass curtain wall. The primary (north) façade fronts the traffic circle drop off zone that serves as the center of the building complex. The north façade includes a glass curtain wall at the east end near the entry, while the west end alternates between blank, concrete walls and large, aluminum-framed, fixed windows. The north façade faces 516-520 Clyde Avenue with the intervening space primarily occupied by landscaping and a circular drop off zone. The east, west, and south façades alternate between blank, concrete walls and aluminum-framed windows and entry doors.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

500-506 Clyde Avenue occupies the southwest corner of the Mountain View Technology Park (APN 160-57-008), which is 8.86 acres and also includes six additional buildings; 500, 510, 520, 530 Logue Avenue as well as 510-516 and 520-526 Clyde Avenue. The Mountain View Technology Park is an office park at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue that consists of seven stand-alone buildings surrounded by surface parking lots and landscaping.

Assessor's parcel data indicates that it was developed in 1972. The 1968 aerial image shows the subject property as undeveloped. The study of aerial imagery appears to indicate that the current building is likely the original 1972 building.

## Occupancy History

The building is currently occupied by Google, who purchased the parcel in 2013 and began occupation of 500 Clyde Avenue in 2021. Previous occupants have included:

- Trendar Automation Corporation/Fluke Trendar (1972-1981),<sup>139</sup> electrical equipment
- Becton Dickinson Electronic Systems (1979-1988),<sup>140</sup> medical technology
- Dickinson Monoclonal Antibody Center (1982-1984),<sup>141</sup> medical technology

<sup>139</sup> Western Electronic Manufacturers Association, *WEMA Directory*, 1972, [www.google.com/books/edition/WEMA\\_Directory/MXkfAQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/WEMA_Directory/MXkfAQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; Electronic News, *Financial Fact Book & Directory*, 1981. [www.google.com/books/edition/Electronic\\_News\\_Financial\\_Fact\\_Book\\_Dire/dqYnAQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Electronic_News_Financial_Fact_Book_Dire/dqYnAQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>140</sup> American Electronics Association, *Directory*, 1979, [www.google.com/books/edition/Directory/pQJTAAMAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Directory/pQJTAAMAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; Rich's Business Directories, *Rich's High-tech Business Guide to Silicon Valley and Northern California*, 1988, [www.google.com/books/edition/Rich\\_s\\_High\\_tech\\_Business\\_Guide\\_to\\_Silic/zq4TAQAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Rich_s_High_tech_Business_Guide_to_Silic/zq4TAQAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>141</sup> Marshall Sittig and Robert Noyes, *Directory of Genetic Engineering & Biotechnology Firms U.S.A.*, 1982, [www.google.com/books/edition/Directory\\_of\\_Genetic\\_Engineering\\_Biotech/V8gfAQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Directory_of_Genetic_Engineering_Biotech/V8gfAQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; Market Intelligence Research Company, *Biotechnology Directory*, 1984, [www.google.com/books/edition/Biotechnology\\_Directory/x-M6AQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Biotechnology_Directory/x-M6AQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

- Systems Plus, Inc (1986-2002),<sup>142</sup> software
- Medical Manager Corporation (1997-2004),<sup>143</sup> medical technology
- Sysorex (2007-2009),<sup>144</sup> cyber security
- Cobalt Biofuels/ Cobalt Technologies (2007-2017),<sup>145</sup> fuel technology

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 500-506 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 500-506 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 500-506 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 500-506 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 500-506 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. While the companies associated with 500-506 Clyde Avenue appear to be related to the technology sector, none are associated with the early development or manufacture of semiconductors in Silicon Valley, the specific field for which the vicinity is most closely historically associated. Research does not indicate that 500-506 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 500-506 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

<sup>142</sup> *PC Magazine*, 1986, books.google.com/books?id=ksjshmkLdIEC&pg=PA316&dq. Accessed March 2022; *Publishers Directory*, 2002, www.google.com/books/edition/Publishers\_Directory/OjEWFgAdjzG?hl=en&gbpv=0. Accessed March 2022.

<sup>143</sup> *Medical Group Management Journal*, 1997, www.google.com/books/edition/Medical\_Group\_Management\_Journal/UGJLAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0. Accessed March 2022; *American Wholesalers and Distributors Directory*, 2004, www.google.com/books/edition/American\_Wholesalers\_and\_Distributors\_Di/SOQdAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0. Accessed March 2022.

<sup>144</sup> Google Street view, 2007; Google Street view, 2009

<sup>145</sup> Google Street view, 2007, Google Street view, 2017

**California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1972. The subject property at 500-506 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 500-506 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 500-506 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 500-506 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

**510-516 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-008)**



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 16**  
510-516 Clyde Avenue, Primary (East) Facade

**Architectural Description**

510-516 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-008) is a one-story office building located in Mountain View, CA, with a rectangular footprint, oriented north/south measuring approximately 200 by

125 feet. Surface parking lots are present to the north, south, and west, with the buildings addressed as 500-506 and 516-520 Clyde Avenue to the east. All three buildings are of the same design style. 510-516 Clyde Avenue is constructed of concrete and is largely devoid of architectural distinction. The concrete structure is visible on the exterior as pilasters with chamfered edges and paneled friezes, and the structure is partially infilled with walls clad in combed stucco. The primary entrance on the east façade is recessed under the roof, with glass curtain walls flanking the entry. The entry includes a glazed, aluminum-framed door set in a glass curtain wall. The primary (east) façade fronts the traffic circle drop off zone that serves as the center of the three-building complex of 500-506, 510-516, and 520-526 Clyde Avenue. The west façade includes a small glass curtain wall in the center flanked by blank, concrete walls and large, aluminum-framed, fixed windows. The north and south façades alternate between blank, concrete walls and aluminum-framed windows and entry doors.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

510-516 Clyde Avenue occupies the southwest corner of the Mountain View Technology Park (APN 160-57-008), which is 8.86 acres and also includes six additional buildings; 500, 510, 520, 530 Logue Avenue as well as 510 and 516-518 Clyde Avenue. The Mountain View Technology Park is an office park at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue that consists of seven stand-alone buildings surrounded by surface parking lots and landscaping.

Assessor's parcel data indicates that it was developed in 1972. The 1968 aerial image shows the subject property as undeveloped. A study of aerial imagery appears to indicate that the current building is likely the original 1972 building.

## Occupancy History

Google purchased 510-516 Clyde Avenue in 2014 and is the present occupant. Previous occupants have included

- Nielsen Engineering and Research (1972-2002)<sup>146</sup>
- Resilience Corporation (2005-2007)<sup>147</sup>
- SquareOne (2009-2013)<sup>148</sup>
- Blue Jeans Network (2014-2019)<sup>149</sup>

<sup>146</sup> *Hydraulic Research in the United States and Canada*, 1972, [www.google.com/books/edition/Hydraulic\\_Research\\_in\\_the\\_United\\_States/UUMXZZL2klkC?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Hydraulic_Research_in_the_United_States/UUMXZZL2klkC?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; *Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers*, 2002, [www.google.com/books/edition/Directory\\_of\\_Special\\_Libraries\\_and\\_Infor/xC8jAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Directory_of_Special_Libraries_and_Infor/xC8jAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>147</sup> Google Street view, 2005; Google Street view, 2007

<sup>148</sup> Google Street view, 2009; Google Street view, 2013

<sup>149</sup> Google Street view, 2014; Google Street view, 2019

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 510-516 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 510-516 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 510-516 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 510-516 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 510-516 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Confirmed occupants are listed under the occupancy history, above. The earliest and longest tenant, Nielsen Engineering & Research (NEAR), was a company founded in 1966 to perform applied research in aerodynamics of flight vehicles. NEAR's Clyde Avenue facilities conducted research for private, international, and government agencies, such as the Department of the Defense and NASA at nearby Ames Research Center, beginning as early as the mid-1970s through 2000s. While NEAR did contribute to the scientific study of aerodynamics, and conduct work for NASA and the Department of Defense, archival research did not indicate any especially significant associations between NEAR and these agencies. Also, while the remainder of these companies appear to be related to the technology sector, none are associated with the early development or manufacture of semiconductors in Silicon Valley, the specific field for which the vicinity is most closely historically associated. Research also does not indicate that 510-516 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 510-516 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

#### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1972. The subject property at 510-516 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 510-516 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 510-516 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 510-516 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## **520-526 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-008)**



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 17**  
520-526 Clyde Avenue, Primary (South) Facade

### **Architectural Description**

520-526 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-008) is a one-story office building located in Mountain View, CA, with a rectangular footprint oriented east/west measuring approximately 150 by 100 feet. Surface parking lots are present to the north and northwest, Clyde Avenue and a landscaped area to the east, the building addressed as 500-506 Clyde Avenue to the south, and the building addressed as 510-516 Clyde Avenue to the southwest. All three buildings are of the same design style. 520-526 Clyde Avenue is constructed of concrete and is largely devoid of architectural distinction. The concrete structure is visible on the exterior as pilasters with chamfered edges and paneled friezes, and the structure is partially infilled with walls clad in combed stucco. The primary entrance on the south façade is recessed under the roof, with glass curtain walls flanking the entry. The entry includes two glazed, aluminum-framed doors set in a glass curtain wall. The primary (south) façade fronts the traffic circle drop off zone that serves as the center of the three building complex of 500-506, 510-516, and 520-526 Clyde Avenue. The north façade includes a

small, centralized glass curtain wall with entry, and it, along with the east and west facades, alternate between blank, concrete walls and large, aluminum-framed, fixed windows.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

520-526 Clyde Avenue occupies the northwest corner of the Mountain View Technology Park (APN 160-57-008), which is 8.86 acres and also includes six additional buildings; 500, 510, 520, 530 Logue Avenue as well as 500-506 and 510-516 Clyde Avenue. The Mountain View Technology Park is an office park at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue that consists of seven stand-alone buildings surrounded by surface parking lots and landscaping.

Assessor's parcel data indicates that it was developed in 1972. The 1968 aerial image shows the subject property as undeveloped. The study of aerial imagery appears to indicate that the current building is likely the original 1972 building.

## Occupancy History

The building is currently occupied by Google, who purchased the parcel in 2013. Previous occupants have included:

- Scientific Micro Systems (1973-1980), microcontrollers<sup>150</sup>
- Acurex Corporation (1975-1990), solar heating and cooling research<sup>151</sup>
- Insignia Solutions (1986-1995), software<sup>152</sup>
- Nielsen Engineering and Research (1987-2004), aerodynamics<sup>153</sup>
- Bio-Rad Laboratories (1993-2000), semiconductor division<sup>154</sup>
- Syntegra Inc (2006), data modeling<sup>155</sup>
- Confirmit (2013-2014), data modeling<sup>156</sup>

<sup>150</sup> "Toward Mass Storage," *Datamation*, 1973, [www.bitsavers.org/magazines/Datamation/197310.pdf](http://www.bitsavers.org/magazines/Datamation/197310.pdf). Accessed March 2022; *U.S. Industrial Directory*, 1980, [www.google.com/books/edition/U\\_S\\_Industrial\\_Directory/decdAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/U_S_Industrial_Directory/decdAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March, 2022.

<sup>151</sup> *Subject Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers*, 1975, [www.google.com/books/edition/Subject\\_Directory\\_of\\_Special\\_Libraries\\_a/QW3xAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Subject_Directory_of_Special_Libraries_a/QW3xAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; *International Encyclopedia of Composites*, 1990, [www.google.com/books/edition/International\\_Encyclopedia\\_of\\_Composites/YpJUAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/International_Encyclopedia_of_Composites/YpJUAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>152</sup> *PC Magazine*, 1986, [www.google.com/books/edition/PC\\_Magazine/F14qQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/PC_Magazine/F14qQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; *Text and Graphics in the Electronic Age Desktop Publishing for Scientists*, 1995, [www.google.com/books/edition/Text\\_and\\_Graphics\\_in\\_the\\_Electronic\\_Age/e27xAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Text_and_Graphics_in_the_Electronic_Age/e27xAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022

<sup>153</sup> *Million Dollar Directory*, 1987, [www.google.com/books/edition/Million\\_Dollar\\_Directory/bbsnAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Million_Dollar_Directory/bbsnAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; *Ward's Business Directory of U.S. Private and Public Companies*, 2004, [www.google.com/books/edition/Ward\\_s\\_Business\\_Directory\\_of\\_U\\_S\\_Private/2U8cAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Ward_s_Business_Directory_of_U_S_Private/2U8cAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>154</sup> *San Francisco Bay Technology Resource Guide*, 1993, [www.google.com/books/edition/San\\_Francisco\\_Bay\\_Technology\\_Resource\\_Gu/V8ciAQAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/San_Francisco_Bay_Technology_Resource_Gu/V8ciAQAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022. *Semiconductor International*, 2000, [www.google.com/books/edition/Semiconductor\\_International/WSStKAQAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Semiconductor_International/WSStKAQAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>155</sup> *Directory of California Technology Companies*, 2006, [www.google.com/books/edition/Directory\\_of\\_California\\_Technology\\_Compa/BeMdaQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Directory_of_California_Technology_Compa/BeMdaQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>156</sup> Google street view, 2013; Google street view, 2014

- White Sky Inc (2013-2022), software<sup>157</sup>

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 520-526 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 520-526 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 520-526 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 520-526 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 520-526 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Confirmed occupants are listed under the occupancy history, above. Archival research does not support a finding of historical significance for association with the first three tenants: Scientific Micro Systems, Acurex Corporation, or Insignia Solutions. The longest tenant, Nielsen Engineering & Research (NEAR), was a company founded in 1966 to perform applied research in aerodynamics of flight vehicles. NEAR's Clyde Avenue facilities conducted research for private, international, and government agencies, such as the Department of the Defense and NASA at nearby Ames Research Center, beginning as early as the mid-1970s through 2000s.<sup>158</sup> While NEAR did contribute to the scientific study of aerodynamics, and conduct work for NASA and the Department of Defense, archival research did not indicate any especially significant associations between NEAR and these agencies. Bio-Rad Laboratories, while associated with the semi-conductor industry, was a late-comer to the field and does not appear to be significantly associated with that event. Additionally, Bio-Rad Laboratories was associated with the subject property from 1993-2000, which is less than 30 years ago. While the remainder of these companies appear to be related to the technology sector, none are associated with the early development or manufacture of semiconductors in Silicon Valley, the specific field for which the vicinity is most closely historically associated. Research also does not indicate that 520-526 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

<sup>157</sup> Google street view, 2013; "White Sky Inc Company Profile," *Bloomberg*, 2022., [www.bloomberg.com/profile/company/0547002D:US](http://www.bloomberg.com/profile/company/0547002D:US). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>158</sup> Nielson Engineering & Research (NEAR), *Consulting, Analysis, Research, Design, and Development*, 2014, [www.nearinc.com/pubs/NEAR\\_Brochure.pdf](http://www.nearinc.com/pubs/NEAR_Brochure.pdf). Accessed March 2022; NEAR, [ntrs.nasa.gov/api/citations/19750015411/downloads/19750015411.pdf](https://ntrs.nasa.gov/api/citations/19750015411/downloads/19750015411.pdf).

Research also did not indicate that 520-526 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

**California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1972. The subject property at 520-526 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 520-526 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 520-526 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 520-526 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

**440 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-009)**



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 18**  
440 Clyde Avenue, Primary (Northeast) Facade

## Architectural Description

440 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-009) is on a 3.09-acre lot that is shared with 450 Clyde Avenue which was built later. Both buildings front Clyde Avenue and are sited on the eastern portion of the L-shaped lot. The buildings have since been connected by a single-story lobby, but the following only describes 440 Clyde Avenue.

440 Clyde Avenue is an irregular plan, two-story, stucco-clad, corporate modern building on a slab-on-grade foundation with a flat roof and was constructed in 1965. Mechanical screens block the view of the roof-top mechanical machinery. The primary (northeast) façade faces a small parking lot and is defined by a standing seam metal shed roof over a partially enclosed portico. The exterior wall under the portico is nearly entirely spanned by a contemporary aluminum frame, plate glass windows.

The primary entrance is between 440 and 450 Clyde Avenue within a small, recessed building that connects the two structures. This entrance is through a set of double-leaf, aluminum frame doors set beneath a metal-framed awning structure. A secondary pedestrian entrance is located on the south façade, adjacent to a secured outdoor seating area. The seating area is surrounded by a wood and glass privacy wall. Ribbon windows span the full width of each floor on the remaining three facades. The building is surrounded on three sides by at-grade parking lots. The parcel is surrounded by manicured lawns and trees. Aerial photographs provide evidence of 440 Clyde Avenue and 450 Clyde Avenue once being completely independent buildings with significant alterations occurring in the early 2000s, including the lobby structure constructed to join the two buildings at the main entrance for both buildings.<sup>159</sup>

## Site History and Construction Chronology

Assessor records indicate the property was in 1965. However, the parcel currently encompasses both 440 and 450 Clyde Avenue and the dates provided in the assessor database do not indicate which building is associated with the 1965 date. Aerial photographs from 1965 show 450 Clyde Avenue surrounded by a mix of farmland, developed parcels, and parcels being graded for development. By 1968, the agricultural uses are gone and additional buildings are visible within the survey area. Even as late as 1980, 450 Clyde Avenue remains alone on the subject parcel. This is supported by archival review shows that the building at 440 Clyde Avenue was not constructed until later. Aerial photographs provide evidence of 440 Clyde Avenue and 450 Clyde Avenue once being completely independent buildings with significant alterations occurring in the early 2000s, including the lobby structure constructed between the two buildings at the main entrance for both buildings.<sup>160, 161</sup>

<sup>159</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #s 2008-1922 and 2008-2255.

<sup>160</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #s 2008-1922 and 2008-2255.

<sup>161</sup> Aerial Map, "ARM701580V80178," (United States Geological Survey, April 29, 1970.)

## Occupancy History

Archival research for 440 and 450 Clyde Avenue is complicated by the apparent interchangeability of the two addresses. While the aerial photographs clearly show that 440 Clyde Avenue was not constructed until after 1980, the address “440 Clyde Avenue” appears in directories and reports prior to that date. Occupants with an asterisk reflect tenants that may be associated with 450 Clyde Avenue even though they are listed in the record as being located at 440 Clyde Avenue.

The first known occupant was MBL Supply Co., which was a civilian supplier to the government for military support, but the archival review was unable to determine what type of supplies were rendered.<sup>162</sup> 440 Clyde Avenue has had multiple occupants such as Claris Corp., a subsidiary of Apple in the late 1980s as well as other occupants revolving around software systems and development.<sup>163</sup> Google purchased the building in 2014 and it is currently vacant.<sup>164</sup>

- \*MBL Supply Co. (1974 – unknown)
- Claris Corp. (1989 – unknown)

## Evaluation

### *California Register*

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 440 Clyde Avenue and development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 440 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 440 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 440 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View’s history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 440 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research only definitively revealed businesses back to 1974 with years periodically vacant. While MBL Supply, Co. provided goods and/or services to the government for military support, the proximity of Moffett Field made this a common business model and archival research did not reveal any particular information that would suggest any significant associations. All other identified businesses would be outside of the

<sup>162</sup> *Nongovernment organization codes for military standard contract administration procedures (MILSCAP) United States and Canada, Handbook H8-2*, (Defense Supply Agency, Defense Logistics Services Center, Oct. 1974).

<sup>163</sup> *Inforworld*, Vol. 11, no. 12, March 20, 1989, p.10, [books.google.com/books?id=aZM\\_AQAAIAAJ&focus=searchwithinvolume&q=440+clyde](https://books.google.com/books?id=aZM_AQAAIAAJ&focus=searchwithinvolume&q=440+clyde). Accessed March 1, 2022.

<sup>164</sup> "Google Rounds Up Entire Block in Mountain View, Expands Its Large Presence in the Neighborhood," *TheRegistry* (website), [news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/](https://news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/). Accessed March 8, 2022.

45-year age threshold. Research also does not indicate that 440 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it, therefore, does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 440 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

**California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1965. The subject property at 440 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 440 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 440 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 440 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## 450 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-009)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 19**  
450 Clyde Avenue, Primary (East) Facade

### Architectural Description

450 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-009) is on a 3.09-acre lot that is shared with 440 Clyde Avenue. Both buildings front Clyde Avenue and are sited on the eastern portion of the L-shaped lot. The buildings have since been connected by a single-story lobby, but the following only describes 450 Clyde Avenue. 450 Clyde Avenue is located on the northeastern corner of the parcel. 450 Clyde Avenue is a rectangular plan, single-story, exterior clad in stucco, corporate modern building on a slab-on-grade foundation with a flat roof. Mechanical screens block the view of the roof-top mechanical machinery. Where the south facade abuts the north facade of 440 Clyde Avenue is the location of the primary entrance that leads into the lobby. On the east (primary) facade, the windows are recessed from the exterior wall creating the appearance of a breezeway with stucco panels spanning the openings. The north facade has a pedestrian single-leaf entrance and blocks of windows flush with the wall. The west facade has two sets of blocked windows along with a shallowly recessed double-leaf pedestrian entrance and a single-leaf pedestrian entrance. The west facade faces an at-grade parking lot that includes a seating area with partial privacy walls and a partially enclosed garbage and recycling area that is clad includes concrete blocks, corrugated metal doors, and a corrugated metal roof. The building is surrounded on three sides by at-grade parking lots. The parcel is surrounded by manicured lawns and trees.

### Site History and Construction Chronology

Assessor records indicate the property was in 1965. However, the parcel currently encompasses both 440 and 450 Clyde Avenue and the dates provided in the assessor database do not indicate which building is associated with the 1965 date. Aerial photographs from 1965 show 450 Clyde

Avenue surrounded by a mix of farmland, developed parcels, and parcels being graded for development. By 1968, the agricultural uses are gone and additional buildings are visible within the survey area. Even as late as 1980, 450 Clyde Avenue remains alone on the subject parcel. This is supported by archival review shows that the building at 440 Clyde Avenue was not constructed until later. Aerial photographs provide evidence of 440 Clyde Avenue and 450 Clyde Avenue once being completely independent buildings with significant alterations occurring in the early 2000s, including the lobby structure constructed between the two buildings at the main entrance for both buildings.<sup>165, 166</sup>

## Occupancy History

Archival research for 440 and 450 Clyde Avenue is complicated by the apparent interchangeability of the two addresses. While the aerial photographs clearly show that 440 Clyde Avenue was not constructed until after 1980, the address “440 Clyde Avenue” appears in directories and reports prior to that date. Occupants may be associated with 450 Clyde Avenue even though they are listed in the record as being located at 440 Clyde Avenue. This is further complicated by the fact that the building was occasionally referenced by the address “440 Clyde Avenue, Building B.” Archival research to establish the date the address “450 Clyde Avenue” was first applied to the building was inconclusive. The earliest confirmed occupant was BASIC Timesharing, a company that developed software for program management in 1971.<sup>167</sup> Its occupant history has been inconsistent, and the building was subject to periods of vacancy. Google purchased the property in 2014.<sup>168</sup>

- Unknown original occupants (1965 – 1971)
- BASIC Timesharing (1971)
- Google (2014)

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 450 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 450 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 450 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 450 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View’s history. Therefore, it is not

<sup>165</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #s 2008-1922 and 2008-2255.

<sup>166</sup> Aerial Map, “ARM701580V80178,” (United States Geological Survey, April 29, 1970.)

<sup>167</sup> B.C. Paulson, *Man-computer Concepts for Project Management*, (United States: Stanford University, Department of Civil Engineering, 1971).

<sup>168</sup> "Google Rounds Up Entire Block in Mountain View, Expands Its Large Presence in the Neighborhood," *TheRegistry* (website), [news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/](https://news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/). Accessed March 8, 2022.

recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 450 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research only definitively revealed businesses back to 1971 with years periodically vacant. While BASIC Timesharing created software programs for upcoming and established businesses to purchase, this was a common business model and archival research did not reveal any particular information that would suggest any significant associations or products. Also, none of those businesses associated with 440 Clyde Avenue were determined to be significant. Research does not indicate that 450 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it, therefore, does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 450 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The parcel was developed in 1965 but building at 450 Clyde Avenue was constructed sometime after. The subject property at 450 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 450 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 450 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 450 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## 420 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-010)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 20**  
420 Clyde Avenue, Primary (East) Facade

### Architectural Description

420 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-010) is a two story, rectangular plan, flat roof, concrete building with a slab-on-grade foundation. The primary (east) façade fronts Clyde Avenue and it is surrounded on two sides (north and west) by a paved parking lot. The front of the building is separated from Clyde Avenue by a rectangular expanse of grass with three mature trees. Shrubbery mark the north and west lot lines. The primary (east) facade is divided in to four bays by thin vertical smooth stucco strips between panels clad with pebbles embedded into the face of the building. A stucco frieze panel with a single row of low-profile rectangles wraps spans the entire width of the facade. The southernmost bay is a large vehicular rollup door at the southern corner of the façade. The remaining three bays each have two tripartite, metal frame windows at the second floor. Beneath this row of windows, the primary pedestrian entrance is located in the south-center bay. It is recessed slightly from the exterior wall and is composed of a single-leaf glazed metal frame door with wide metal frame sidelights. All other facades are clad in flat stucco with thin vertical scoring lines dividing the walls into bays. A one-story, flat roof loading dock extends is set back from the primary façade on the north side of the building. A second, one-story, shed roof, L-shaped addition wraps around the northwest corner of the building. A second vehicular door is located on the north façade, to the rear (west) of the loading dock. The south façade abuts 880 Maude Avenue. No other openings were observed.

420 Clyde Avenue is a small-scale expression of the Corporate Modern architectural style. As such, it includes many character-defining features common to the style, such as:

- Large rectangular massing

- Flat or low-pitched roofs
- Steel or concrete structure as primary expression of the building
- Horizontal bands of windows set within the structural module
- Alternate design of large concrete volume with little or no fenestration
- Building tower set back from the street in a landscaped plaza
- Overall absence of applied ornamentation

## Site History and Construction Chronology

The May 1968 aerial image shows the subject property developed as it appears today. The footprint, parking lot, landscaped areas, and loading dock are all visible in their present locations and to their present extents. Two one-story additions are visible on the north and west facades. They correspond to the current L-shaped addition, which may have been formed by connecting the two original one-story structures. The photographic evidence confirms parcel data dating construction of the building to 1968. At that time, the immediate area was partially developed; the block on the south side of Maude Avenue is fully built out, while the immediately adjacent lot north on Clyde Avenue and those lots behind (west) of the subject parcel along Maude were undeveloped. 420 Clyde Avenue appears to have been constructed in the same timeframe as 880 Maude Avenue. The L-shaped addition is in place by 1980.

## Occupancy History

The original owner and occupant of the building could not be identified through research. The first known occupant was an unidentified floral business in 1971.<sup>169</sup> This may have been Amling's of California, who are listed at the property by 1980.<sup>170</sup> Four-In-One, Inc, a salad dressing and sauce food manufacturer is listed at 420 Clyde Avenue from 1986<sup>171</sup> through at least 2014.<sup>172</sup> The subject property was purchased by Google in 2016 and it is currently vacant.<sup>173</sup>

- Unknown original occupant, (1968 – 1971)
- Unknown floral business occupant, presumably Amling's of California (1971 – 1980)
- Amling's of California (1980 – 1986)
- Four-In-One, Inc (1986 – 2014)

<sup>169</sup> Southern Florist and Nurseryman, Vol. 83, No. 39-52, 1971, p. 29, [www.google.com/books/edition/Southern\\_Florist\\_and\\_Nurseryman/TgZOAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=420+Clyde+mountain+view&dq=420+Clyde+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Southern_Florist_and_Nurseryman/TgZOAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=420+Clyde+mountain+view&dq=420+Clyde+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>170</sup> "Who's Who in Floriculture," Society of American Florists, 1980, [www.google.com/books/edition/Who\\_s\\_who\\_in\\_Floriculture/rU5MAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Who_s_who_in_Floriculture/rU5MAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>171</sup> Food Engineering's Directory of U.S. Food & Beverage Plants, Chilton's Food Engineering, 1986, p.82, [www.google.com/books/edition/Food\\_Engineering\\_s\\_Directory\\_of\\_U\\_S\\_Food/vZrvAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Food_Engineering_s_Directory_of_U_S_Food/vZrvAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>172</sup> "Public Notices," Mountain View Voice, August 22, 2014, p. 26.

<sup>173</sup> "Google Rounds Up Entire Block in Mountain View, Expands Its Large Presence in the Neighborhood," TheRegistry (website), [news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/](https://news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/). Accessed March 8, 2022.

## **California Floral Industry**

The following is summarized from Chapter 3A of the *770 Woolsey Street Project DEIR*, prepared by ESA in 2021.

The flower industry in the San Francisco Bay Area began in the early 1880s when Hiroshi Yoshiike, a Japanese immigrant, sold chrysanthemums that he cultivated in Oakland from imported cuttings. Early Japanese flower growers were joined by Italian and Chinese immigrants who established family-run nurseries in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The growers formed a coalition to control their interests in the wholesale cut flower market. By specializing in particular plants, the growers reduced competition among themselves and retained a larger share of the profit by removing the middleman. Three corporations were formed: the California Flower Market (Japanese growers), the San Francisco Flower Growers Association (Italian growers), and the Peninsula Flower Growers Association (Chinese growers).

Beginning in 1909, following a ban on street sales within San Francisco, flower sales were exclusively conducted indoors. In 1924, the wholesale flower market relocated to 5th and Howard streets in San Francisco's South of Market neighborhood, then relocated again in 1956 to a new building at 640 Brannan Street. In 2021, the wholesale flower market in San Francisco relocated to 901 16th Street in the Potrero Hill neighborhood.

Flower sales in California decreased beginning in the 1970s, due in large part to the rise in imported flowers. As this trend continued, many San Francisco nurseries closed their operations or relocated to San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Monterey counties, and were replaced by suburban development.

## **Long-Term Occupants**

### **Amling's of California**

The Amling family and its many branches have been involved in the floral industry in the United States since at least 1889. Albert F. Amling formed a floral business with one of his brothers in 1889. They built greenhouses in the Maywood suburb of Chicago. Albert's eldest son, Ernst then joined with younger brother, Paul to establish a greenhouse flower business in Des Plaines, Illinois. Ernst moved to California in 1920 to try his hand at growing in the Los Angeles area.<sup>174</sup> He built five greenhouses in Santa Ana and was soon joined by another brother, Albert. All three brothers operated their businesses, in California and in Illinois, under the Amling Brothers name.<sup>175</sup>

Ernst and Albert became founding members of the Los Angeles Flower Market in 1921. They were the first to be granted a patent for a rose, leading to a local and regional reputation for

<sup>174</sup> "100 Years of Color - Celebrating the Original Los Angeles Flower Market's Centennial," *Bloomin' News*, February 9, 2021, [issuu.com/bloominnews/docs/bloominnews100yearsofcolor](https://www.bloominnews.com/docs/bloominnews100yearsofcolor). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>175</sup> Peggi Ridgeway, *Sending Flowers to America: Stories of the Los Angeles Flower Market*, p.213-218.

innovative horticulture and superior flowers.<sup>176</sup> They operated only as wholesalers, but the name “Amling Roses” was used to market their flowers in many local flower shops.

Amling’s of California was incorporated c.1943 and was “engaged as a wholesaler in the shipment of California flowers and floral items largely to dealers outside of California, but to some dealers within the state.”<sup>177</sup> Representatives of the company regularly traveled between California and Florida where they had “establishments.”<sup>178</sup> The exact business connections between Amling Brothers in the Chicago area, Amling Brothers in the Los Angeles area, Amling’s of California, and several other floral businesses utilizing the Amling name could not be established through research at this time. However, Amling’s of California operated a floral packing and shipping center, owned by Mrs. Marion Amling Zucco, at 211 Fourth Street in San Francisco from at least 1949<sup>179</sup> through 1953.<sup>180</sup>

Amling’s of California occupied 420 Clyde Street presumably from 1971 through at least 1980. While the company appears to have been in business up to at least 2010,<sup>181</sup> their current status could not be confirmed.<sup>182</sup>

#### **Four-In-One, Inc.**

Four-In-One, Inc. manufactures salad dressing, sauces, and condiments, primary for the Asian foods market and is headquartered in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.<sup>183</sup> The company appears to be affiliated with Lee Brothers Foodservices, Inc. of San Jose. According to the Lee Brothers website ([www.leebros.com](http://www.leebros.com)), the company was founded in 1974. Four-In-One, Inc. appears as early as 1986 and is first listed at 420 Clyde Avenue at that time.<sup>184</sup> The company continued to be listed at 420 Clyde Avenue through at least 2014.<sup>185</sup> It is unknown when they relocated their manufacturing facility to its present location at 1011 Timothy Drive in San Jose.

## **Evaluation**

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 420 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s

<sup>176</sup> "Flower Market History," *The Original Los Angeles Flower Market*, [originallaflowermarket.com/flower-market-history/](http://originallaflowermarket.com/flower-market-history/). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>177</sup> The National Archives of the United States, *Federal Register*, Vol 10., No. 37., February 21, 1945, [www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1945-02-21/pdf/FR-1945-02-21.pdf](http://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1945-02-21/pdf/FR-1945-02-21.pdf). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>178</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, November 24, 1945.

<sup>179</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, February 10, 1949, p. 29.

<sup>180</sup> "Florists Shop Swept by Fire," *Oakland Tribune*, December 28, 1953, p.39.

<sup>181</sup> American Floral Endowment Celebrating 50 Years, September 2010, p.18, [studylib.net/doc/8392612/50th-anniversary-commemorative-program](http://studylib.net/doc/8392612/50th-anniversary-commemorative-program). Accessed March 8, 2022

<sup>182</sup> Internet research did not result in any recent data regarding the current business status of Amling’s of California.

<sup>183</sup> Four-In-One, Inc., [fourinone.com](http://fourinone.com). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>184</sup> Food Engineering's Directory of U.S. Food & Beverage Plants, Chilton's Food Engineering, 1986, p.82, [www.google.com/books/edition/Food\\_Engineering\\_s\\_Directory\\_of\\_U\\_S\\_Food/vZrvAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Food_Engineering_s_Directory_of_U_S_Food/vZrvAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>185</sup> "Public Notices," *Mountain View Voice*, August 22, 2014, p. 26.

and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 420 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. Likewise, while 420 Clyde Avenue is also associated with the floral industry in Northern California, that association begins c.1971, long after the height of the industry in the San Francisco Bay Area and it does not appear to be significant within this context. For these reasons, 420 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 420 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 420 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. The building had several long-term tenants – Amling's of California and Four-In-One, Inc. Amling's was associated with the wholesale flower distribution industry and Four-In-One, Inc. was a food sauce manufacturer and distributor. The building does not appear to share historically significant associations to either industry. Neither company was influential in their fields while occupying 420 Clyde Avenue. The Bay Area floral industry was in a period of decline in the 1970s when Amling's occupied the building. Four-In-One, Inc. was founded c.1986, within the last 45 years, and archival research does not suggest that the company is yet considered a historically significant company. Further research did not uncover historically significant individuals associated with the property. As a consequence, 420 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 420 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

420 Clyde Avenue was constructed in 1968. It has elements of the Corporate Modern style. The subject property at 420 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. It does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 420 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 420 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely align with that of the California Register, but takes the perspective of local significance.

## 880 Maude Avenue (APN 160-57-011)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 21**  
880 Maude Avenue, Primary (South) Facade

### Architectural Description

880 Maude Avenue (APN 160-57-011) is located at the north corner of the intersection of Maude and Clyde avenues in Mountain View. It occupies an approximately 1.4 acre, trapezoidal-shaped lot (APN 160-57-012) with the subject building sited in the center of the lot, facing Maude Avenue. 880 Maude Avenue is a one-story, rectangular plan, concrete building, with a flat roof and slab-on-grade foundation. Two porticos extend from the primary (south) and secondary (east) elevations. The building is centrally sited at the rear property line with 420 Clyde Avenue is surrounded on two sides (east and west) by paved parking. A concrete sidewalk extends from Maude Avenue to the primary (south) pedestrian entrance. The entire lot is sparsely landscaped with a narrow border of trees and shrubs along Clyde Avenue, mature trees as the corner of Maude and Clyde avenues, and an original triangular landscaped area west of the entry sidewalk and the east parking lot entrance.

The building is divided into bays on three sides. The bays are marked with incised vertical lines, approximately 30-feet wide. An upper frieze is clad with flat plaster, broken only by the vertical lines. Below the frieze, each bay contains an incised flat arch, within which the stucco is rough in texture. Bays in the front (south) half of the building contain a single arched, metal and plate glass window, an arched metal and plate glass pedestrian door, or a pair of narrow arched metal and plate glass windows. Each opening is trimmed by a flat texture stucco surround that follows

the arched shaped of the openings. The south portico fronts Maude Avenue and is seven bays wide, is centered on the primary pedestrian entrance, and is composed of flat arched openings supported by square columns. The east portico faces Clyde Avenue. Each of its two bays are twice the width of south portico bays. A loading dock has been added at the northernmost bay on the east side. The rear (north) façade abuts the building at 420 Clyde Avenue. The buildings do not appear to be physically connected.

880 Maude Avenue was constructed in 1968 and is a modest example of the New Formalism style as applied to commercial architecture. As such, it includes many character-defining features common to the style, such as:

- Strict symmetry and formality
- Flat roof, often with heavy, projecting overhang
- Smooth wall surfaces
- Colonnade of stylized full-height columnar supports
- Repeating arches or rounded openings
- Integral parking lot, either subterranean or above grade
- Landscaped plazas, fountains or integral plantings at ground floor

## Site History and Construction Chronology

The May 1968 aerial image shows the subject property developed as it appears today. The footprint, parking lot, landscaped areas, and porticos are all visible in their present locations and to their present extents. This confirms parcel data dating construction of the building to 1968. At that time, the immediate area was partially developed; the block on the south side of Maude Avenue is fully built out, while most of the immediately adjacent lots along Maude and Clyde Avenues were undeveloped. 420 Clyde Avenue appears to have been constructed in the same timeframe as 880 Maude Avenue.

## Occupancy History

The original owner and occupant of the building could not be identified through research. The first known occupant was Bomar Precision Machining Company who moved to a new location in 1970.<sup>186</sup> Following them, Commercial Electronics, Inc. occupied the building from at least 1972<sup>187</sup> until 1999.<sup>188</sup> At some point the building appears to have been subdivided into the current set of suites present today. Notable occupants include Optibase, Inc, a secure video company (1994-2010)<sup>189</sup>; OPTi, Inc (2002-c.2006), an independent supplier of

<sup>186</sup> “Business News: Santa Clara,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, August 2, 1970, p.79.

<sup>187</sup> Wanted Ads, *Hayward Daily Review*, October 13, 1972, p. 64

<sup>188</sup> Jon Fauer, *ARRIFLEX 35 Book*, Focal Press (California, 2010), p.306.

<sup>189</sup> *Companies and their Brands*, Vol.1-2, No. 2, 1994, p.2639, [www.google.com/books/edition/Companies\\_and\\_Their\\_Brands/TQBbAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=880+Maude+mountain+view&dq=880+Maude+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Companies_and_Their_Brands/TQBbAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=880+Maude+mountain+view&dq=880+Maude+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 3, 2022; and “Optibase,” Product Literature, [manualzz.com/doc/29938936/mgw-5100-mgw-1100](http://manualzz.com/doc/29938936/mgw-5100-mgw-1100). Accessed March 7, 2022.

semiconductors;<sup>190</sup> In2change, Inc. (2002), an office furniture dealer;<sup>191</sup> Ferret Networks and Hotspur Technologies.<sup>192</sup> The building was purchased by Google in 2016.<sup>193</sup>

- Bomar Precision Machining Company (unknown – 1970)
- Commercial Electronics, Inc. (at least 1972 – 1999)
- Optibase, Inc (1994 – 2000)
- OPTi, Inc. (2002 – 2006)
- In2Change, Inc. (2002)
- Hotspur Technologies, Inc. (2016)
- Ferret Networks (dates unknown)<sup>194</sup>

### **Long-Term Occupants**

#### **Commercial Electronics, Inc.**

Commercial Electronics, Inc. was an optics and electronics company known for its innovative cameras. The company held multiple patents and was a supplier for television and movie cameras. Noteworthy innovations in the 1970s included development of video equipment for microscopic surgery<sup>195</sup> as well as optics equipment supporting astronomical observations on the Hale Telescope at the Palomar Observatory.<sup>196</sup> Both were associated with the company's Quantex division which was spun off into its own company in 1973. Through the 1980s, the company appears to have concentrated on commercial video cameras. They operated at 880 Maude Avenue from at least 1972<sup>197</sup> through 1999.<sup>198</sup>

#### **Optibase, Inc.**

Optibase, Inc was a global video streaming company, founded in 1990. They maintained a United States headquarters from 880 Maude from 1990 until at least 2010.<sup>199</sup> At that time the company's

<sup>190</sup> "OPTi Announces Postponement of Liquidation Plan: Company Plans," *Bloomberg* (website), January 3, 2002, [www.bloomberg.com/press-releases/2002-01-04/opti-announces-postponement-of-liquidation-plan-company-plans](http://www.bloomberg.com/press-releases/2002-01-04/opti-announces-postponement-of-liquidation-plan-company-plans). Accessed March 3, 2022; and *California Manufacturers Register*, Vol. 59, 2006, p. 1146, [www.google.com/books/edition/California\\_Manufacturers\\_Register/n\\_AdAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/California_Manufacturers_Register/n_AdAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 7, 2022.

<sup>191</sup> United States House of Representatives Committee on Small Business, *The Unintended Consequences of Increased Steel Tariffs on American Manufacturers*, (U.S Government Printing Office: Washington, DC, 2002), p. 523, [www.google.com/books/edition/The\\_Unintended\\_Consequences\\_of\\_Increased/cj3zYU8CqkgC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=880+Maude+mountain+view&pg=PA523&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Unintended_Consequences_of_Increased/cj3zYU8CqkgC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=880+Maude+mountain+view&pg=PA523&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 2, 2022

<sup>192</sup> "Hotspur Technologies Inc.," SEC Filing Detail, [www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/96943/0001193125-16-586400-index.html](http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/96943/0001193125-16-586400-index.html). Accessed March 7, 2022

<sup>193</sup> "Google Rounds Up Entire Block in Mountain View, Expands Its Large Presence in the Neighborhood," TheRegistry (website), [news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/](http://news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>194</sup> "Ferret Networks, Mountain View, California," *Company-Datas.Com*, [company-datas.com/companies/ferret-networks-880-maude-ave-mountain-view-california-united-states](http://company-datas.com/companies/ferret-networks-880-maude-ave-mountain-view-california-united-states). Accessed March 7, 2022.

<sup>195</sup> James Hazelwood, "TV Microscope Can Aid Surgeon," *Oakland Tribune*, April 17, 1974, p. F5

<sup>196</sup> Dave Swaim, "TV Gives Astronomers 'Easy Chair' Job," *Pasadena Star News*, November 12, 1972, pp. 1 & 3.

<sup>197</sup> *Hayward Daily Review*, October 13, 1972.

<sup>198</sup> Fauer.

<sup>199</sup> "Optibase," Corporate profile, [www.export.gov.il/files/hls/hls-catalog/html/PDF/HLS\\_189.pdf](http://www.export.gov.il/files/hls/hls-catalog/html/PDF/HLS_189.pdf). Accessed March 7, 2022.

video and streaming business was split off from the parent company and sold to Optibase Technologies Ltd, a subsidiary of VITEC Multimedia.<sup>200</sup>

### **OPTi, Inc .**

OPTi, Inc. was a semiconductor and microchip processing company. As noted in the 1997 edition of *Company Profiles*:<sup>201</sup>

OPTi Inc. was spun out from Chips and Technologies in 1989 to focus on developing and supplying core logic chipsets to the personal computer industry. The company's products are divided into three core areas within the PC industry: notebook products, desktop products, and multimedia products. In addition to its core logic chipsets, OPTi supplies peripheral and multimedia chipsets as well as custom ICs for audio/telephone, power management, graphics/video, and storage control applications. The company's chipsets provide in one or a few semiconductor devices the core logic functions of a PC as well as the multimedia-related functions.

They occupied a portion of 880 Maude Avenue from 2002 through at least 2016.

## **Evaluation**

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 880 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 880 Maude Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. Likewise, while 880 Maude Avenue is also associated with the electronics and semiconductor industries that were established in Santa Clara County in the 1960s and 1970s, it does not appear to be significant within this context. For these reasons, 880 Maude Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 880 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 880 Maude Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Several long-term tenants were noted innovators in their fields. Commercial Electronics, Inc., later known as CEI, developed and sold

<sup>200</sup> "Optibase Ltd. Requests the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange to Delist Its Shares," CISION PR Newswire, [www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/optibase-ltd-requests-the-tel-aviv-stock-exchange-to-delist-its-shares-301458194.html](http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/optibase-ltd-requests-the-tel-aviv-stock-exchange-to-delist-its-shares-301458194.html). Accessed March 7, 2022.

<sup>201</sup> Integrated Circuit Engineering Corporation, "Integrated Circuit Engineering Corporation's Company Profiles, 1997" *Smithsonian Chips Collection*, p.257, [smithsonianchips.si.edu/ice/cd/PROF97/NORTHAM.pdf](http://smithsonianchips.si.edu/ice/cd/PROF97/NORTHAM.pdf). Accessed March 7, 2022.

high-quality cameras and camera equipment. Their projects included several patents on the technology developed. However, the company spun off its research and development activities, the Quantex Division, around 1974, shortly after moving into 880 Maude Avenue. Archival research does not definitively link any major innovations in video and broadcast camera technology to 880 Maude Avenue. Instead, the building appears to have served as a retail outlet for camera sales.

Additionally, association with other long-term tenants such as Optibase and OPTi, Inc, do not appear to be historically significant. Archival research did not reveal any important associations between these companies and their respective industries (video streaming and microprocessors.) Indeed, it appears that OPTi, Inc. only relocated to 880 Maude Avenue after it has declared bankruptcy. All other identified businesses would be outside of the 45-year age threshold. Research also does not indicate that 880 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 800 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

880 Maude Avenue was constructed in 1968. It has elements of the New Formalism style. However, the subject property at 880 Maude Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a very modest example of the New Formalism architectural style. 880 Maude Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 880 Maude Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 880 Maude Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## 800 Maude Avenue (APN 160-57-012)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 22**  
800 Maude Avenue, Primary (South) Facade

### Architectural Description

Built in 1968, 800 Maude Avenue is one of three buildings located on APN 160-57-012. It is a commercial building with a rectangular footprint measuring approximately 163 feet by 110 feet and oriented north/south. The one-story building appears to be of precast, reinforced concrete construction and is capped by a flat roof with roof-mounted mechanical equipment. The concrete structure is visible on the exterior as shaped pilasters and paneled friezes, and the structure is partially infilled with walls clad in combed stucco.

The primary (south) façade, which contains the building's primary entrance, faces Maude Avenue and is set back from the street behind a large, landscaped area with groups of mature pine trees, a flagpole, and a monument sign. The façade is composed of 13 structural bays.<sup>202</sup> From the west, the first, third, fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth, eleventh, and thirteenth bays do not feature any fenestration. The second, fifth, ninth, and twelfth bays each feature a recessed area surrounded by fixed, multi-lite, aluminum-sash windows. The center bay features a recessed entrance below a horizontal awning with a decorative fascia that is accessed by concrete steps and a concrete ramp with metal railings. The entrance is composed of an aluminum-frame storefront assembly with one glazed door with a transom flanked by windows.

<sup>202</sup> The structural bays on the primary façade are significantly narrower than the bays on the other three façades.

The secondary (west) façade faces Logue Avenue and is composed of five structural bays. The two southernmost bays each feature a full-height, fixed window, and the three northernmost bays do not feature any fenestration. A strip of landscaping with dense shrubs and a few mature trees borders the façade.

The rear (north) façade faces a paved driveway and surface parking lot and is composed of nine structural bays. One bay features a flush, metal, pedestrian door; one bay features a metal, roll-up door; three bays feature fixed, aluminum-sash windows; one bay features an aluminum-frame storefront assembly (i.e., a unit with at least one door and one window) and three bays do not feature any fenestration.

The side (east) façade faces the building located at 830 Maude Avenue, from which it is separated by a paved driveway and surface parking lot. It is composed of five structural bays, two of which feature aluminum-frame storefront assemblies. The other three bays do not feature any fenestration. A narrow strip of landscaping with several mature trees borders the façade.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

800 Maude Avenue occupies the western one-third of APN 160-57-012, which measures 4.9 acres and includes two other buildings: 830 and 840-850 Maude Avenue.

A 1968 aerial photograph shows the subject property as undeveloped, and assessor data indicates that it was developed that same year. It is visible in aerial photographs from 1980. Building permits available through the City of Mountain View website date from 2005 to 2021, and documented alterations include a variety of tenant improvements in the 2000s and 2010s, seismic upgrades in 2016 and 2019, and unspecified accessibility upgrades in 2021.<sup>203</sup> A review of historic aerial photography indicates that, besides changes to the roof-mounted equipment, no additions or substantial alterations have occurred.

## Occupancy History

The property is not listed in the reverse telephone directories in 1964, 1966, and 1968. Previous tenants include

- Tri-Data Corp. (ca. 1969 – ca. 1977),<sup>204,205</sup> which manufactured “cartridge-loaded computer magnetic tape systems used with mini-computers;”<sup>206</sup>

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<sup>203</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit History for 800 Maude Avenue, <https://epermits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx>. Accessed February 16, 2022.

<sup>204</sup> Computer Consultants Ltd., *Who Is Related to Whom in the Computer Industry* (Pergamon Press, 1969), p. 205.

<sup>205</sup> “Floppy Has Choice of Interface,” *ComputerWorld*, June 20, 1977, p. 56.

<sup>206</sup> Bob Barron, “Ad News, Notes,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, December 28, 1970, p. 48.

- BDS Corp. (ca. 1984 – ca. 1987),<sup>207,208</sup> a manufacturer of laser printers; High Yield Technology (ca. 1988 – ca. 1996),<sup>209,210</sup> a manufacturer of silicon wafers and process monitoring technologies;<sup>211</sup>
- Alphablox Corp. (ca. 1999 – ca. 2002),<sup>212,213</sup> a “web-based analysis software company;”<sup>214</sup> and
- Cooligy Inc., Cooligy Precision Cooling, and Cooligy/Emerson Network Power (ca. 2005 – ca. 2011),<sup>215,216,217</sup> “a developer and manufacturer of active cooling technology for microprocessors and other heat-generating components.”<sup>218</sup>

The building was purchased by Google at an unknown date in the 2010s and the company has occupied the building since ca. 2014.<sup>219</sup>

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 800 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 800 Maude Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 800 Maude Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 800 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View’s history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

<sup>207</sup> Advertisement for BDS Corporation, *ComputerWorld*, December 10, 1984, p. 9.

<sup>208</sup> Federal Procurement Data Center, *Federal Procurement Data System: Contractor Identification File, Alphabetical Listing*, October 1987, p. 104.

<sup>209</sup> Joseph B. Anthony, ed., *Proceedings of the Third Symposium on Automated Integrated Circuits Manufacturing*, 1988, p. 99.

<sup>210</sup> Terence Allen, *Particle Size Measurement Vol. 2: Surface Area and Pore Size Determination, Fifth Edition*, (London, England: Chapman & Hall, 1997), p. 230.

<sup>211</sup> Advertisement for High Yield Technology, *San Francisco Chronicle*, July 30, 1995, p. 119, cols. 9-10.

<sup>212</sup> Gale Research Inc., *Ward’s Business Directory of U.S. Private and Public Companies*, Vols. 3-7, 1999, p. 274.

<sup>213</sup> Adams Media, *San Francisco Jobbank, 16th Edition*, October 2002, p. 152.

<sup>214</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, February 18, 1988, p. 40.

<sup>215</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit History for 800 Maude Avenue, [epermits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx](http://epermits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx). Accessed February 16, 2022.

<sup>216</sup> Tedsuya Osaka et al., *Electrochemical Nanotechnologies* (New York, NY: Springer Science+Business Media LLC, 2010), copyright page

<sup>217</sup> Google Street View, April 2011, September 2009.

<sup>218</sup> “Emerson Network Power Acquires Cooligy,” *Air Conditioning, Heating, Refrigeration News*, October 31, 2005, [www.achrnews.com/articles/99593-nov-1-2005-emerson-network-power-acquires-cooligy](http://www.achrnews.com/articles/99593-nov-1-2005-emerson-network-power-acquires-cooligy). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>219</sup> Google Street View, October 2021, June 2021, January 2020, June 2019, April 2019, October 2017, April 2017, April 2016, and April 2014.

### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 800 Maude Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Confirmed occupants are listed under the occupancy history, above. While all of these companies appear to be related to the technology sector, none are associated with the early development or manufacture of semiconductors in Silicon Valley, the specific field for which the vicinity is most closely historically associated. Additionally, the short-term occupancy of these businesses would be outside of the 45-year age threshold. Furthermore, research does not indicate that 800 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 800 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1968. The subject property at 800 Maude Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 800 Maude Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect, and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 800 Maude Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 800 Maude Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## 830 Maude Avenue (APN 160-57-012)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 23**

830 Maude Avenue, Primary (East) and Secondary (South) Facades

### Architectural Description

Built in 1968, 830 Maude Avenue is one of three buildings located on APN 160-57-012. It is a commercial building with an L-shaped footprint measuring approximately 172 feet by 108 feet and oriented east-west. The one-story building appears to be of precast, reinforced concrete construction and is capped by a flat roof with roof-mounted mechanical equipment. The concrete structure is visible on the exterior as pilasters with chamfered edges and paneled friezes, and the structure is partially infilled with walls clad in combed stucco.

The primary (east) façade contains the building's primary entrance and faces a paved and landscaped courtyard shared with the adjacent building at 840-850 Maude Avenue. The courtyard features concrete planters with mature trees and planted areas along the north half of the façade. The façade is composed of eight structural bays. From the south, the third bay contains a recessed entrance composed of an aluminum-frame storefront assembly with a pair of glazed doors with a transom and sidelites. All of the other bays appear to be nearly identical, with blank walls clad in combed stucco flanked by fixed, two-part, aluminum-sash windows.

The secondary (south) façade faces Maude Avenue and is set back from the street behind groups of mature pine trees, a lawn, and a monument sign. It is composed of five structural bays, and the two westernmost bays are set back and partially obscured from the public right-of-way. The bays appear to be nearly identical, with blank walls clad in combed stucco flanked by fixed, two-part, aluminum-sash windows.

The side (west) façade faces the building located at 800 Maude Avenue, from which it is separated by a paved driveway and surface parking lot. It is composed of eight structural bays. From the north, the first, second, fifth, and seventh bays do not feature any fenestration. The third

and fourth bays feature glazed, aluminum-frame doors accessed by concrete steps with metal railings, and the sixth bay features a flush, metal, pedestrian door accessed by identical steps. The southernmost bay is set back from the rest of the façade and is partially obscured from the public right-of-way.

The rear (north) façade faces a paved driveway and surface parking lot and is composed of five structural bays. From the east, the first, fourth, and fifth bays do not feature any fenestration and are partially obscured by mechanical equipment and fencing. The second and third bays feature metal, roll-up doors, and the third bay also features a fixed, aluminum-sash window and a flush, metal, pedestrian door. These two bays are located behind a loading dock with a raised concrete platform and a horizontal metal awning supported by steel columns. The loading dock is accessed by two paved vehicular ramps.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

830 Maude Avenue occupies the center one-third of APN 160-57-012, which measures 4.9 acres and includes two other buildings: 800 and 840-850 Maude Avenue.

A 1968 aerial photograph shows the subject property as undeveloped, and assessor data indicates that it was developed that same year. Building permits available through the City of Mountain View website date from 2007 to 2014, and documented alterations include a variety of tenant improvements, installation of a polyurethane foam roof overlay in 2007, and installation of exterior equipment in 2012.<sup>220</sup> A review of historic aerial photography indicates that, besides changes to the roof-mounted equipment, a rear loading dock was constructed ca. 1987-91.

## Occupancy History

The property is not listed in the reverse telephone directories in 1964, 1966, and 1968. Previous tenants include:

- Microform Data Systems Inc. (ca. 1971 – ca. 1980),<sup>221,222</sup> whose “patented microfilm system...is capable of reproducing more than 10,000 standard 8 ½ by 11-inch pages of printed material and graphics on a single 4 by 6-inch film card,”<sup>223</sup> and its subsidiary Icot Corp. (ca. 1981 – ca. 1985),<sup>224,225</sup> “a producer of communications systems for the airline industry;”<sup>226</sup>

<sup>220</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit History for 830 Maude Avenue, [epermits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx](http://epermits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx). Accessed February 16, 2022.

<sup>221</sup> U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, *SEC News Digest*, November 11, 1971, p. 2.

<sup>222</sup> U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, *SEC News Digest*, January 8, 1980, p. 2.

<sup>223</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, September 6, 1968, p. 61.

<sup>224</sup> *Electronic Design*, Vol. 29, Nos. 21-26, 1981, no page.

<sup>225</sup> “Controllers,” *ComputerWorld*, January 14, 1985, p. 64.

<sup>226</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, October 18, 1974, p. 30.

- Quick Eagle Networks (ca. 2010),<sup>227</sup> a manufacturer and installer of telecommunications equipment;<sup>228</sup> and
- QualiTau (ca. 2014 – ca. 2020),<sup>229</sup> “the leading supplier of reliability test equipment and services...within the semiconductor industry.”<sup>230</sup>

The building was purchased by Google at an unknown date in the 2010s, and it appears to have been vacant since 2021.<sup>231</sup>

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 830 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 830 Maude Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 830 Maude Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 830 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View’s history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 830 Maude Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Confirmed occupants are listed under the occupancy history, above. While all of these companies appear to be related to the technology sector, none are associated with the early development or manufacture of semiconductors in Silicon Valley, the specific field for which the vicinity is most closely historically associated. Additionally, the short-term occupancy of these businesses would fall outside of the 45-year age threshold. Furthermore, research does not indicate that 830 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 830 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

<sup>227</sup> Adams Media, *The National Jobbank*, 2010, no page.

<sup>228</sup> “Quick Eagle Networks,” *Glassdoor*, [www.glassdoor.com/Overview/Working-at-Quick-Eagle-Networks-EI\\_IE2512.11,31.htm](http://www.glassdoor.com/Overview/Working-at-Quick-Eagle-Networks-EI_IE2512.11,31.htm). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>229</sup> Google Street View, April 2019, November 2017, April 2017, April 2016, and April 2014.

<sup>230</sup> “QualiTau Inc.,” *LinkedIn*, [www.linkedin.com/company/qualitau-inc/](http://www.linkedin.com/company/qualitau-inc/). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>231</sup> Google Street View, October 2021, June 2021.

### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1968. The subject property at 830 Maude Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 830 Maude Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect, and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 830 Maude Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 830 Maude Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## **840-850 Maude Avenue (APN 160-57-012)**



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 24**  
840-850 Maude Avenue, Primary (West) Facade

### **Architectural Description**

Built in 1968, 840-850 Maude Avenue is one of three buildings located on APN 160-57-012. It is a commercial building with an L-shaped footprint measuring approximately 175 feet by 280 feet and oriented east-west. The one-story building appears to be of precast, reinforced concrete construction and is capped by a flat roof with roof-mounted mechanical equipment. The concrete structure is visible on the exterior as pilasters with chamfered edges and paneled friezes, and the structure is partially infilled with walls clad in combed stucco.

The primary (west) façade contains the building's primary entrance and faces a paved and landscaped courtyard shared with the adjacent building at 830 Maude Avenue. The courtyard features concrete planters and a berm with mature trees and several concrete tables with benches. The façade is composed of 13 structural bays. From the north, the sixth through twelfth bays are set back behind the courtyard, and the southernmost bay is set back farther behind a planted area. The seventh bay contains a recessed entrance composed of an aluminum-frame storefront assembly with a pair of glazed doors with a transom and sidelites. All of the other bays appear to be nearly identical, with blank walls clad in combed stucco flanked by fixed, two-part, aluminum-sash windows. The one exception is the southernmost bay, where the stucco cladding has been replaced with vertical wood siding.

The secondary (south) façade faces Maude Avenue and is set back from the street behind groups of mature trees, a lawn, and a monument sign. It is composed of eight structural bays. From the east, the fourth and fifth bays are set back and partially obscured from the public right-of-way, and the three westernmost bay are set back farther behind the entry courtyard. The bays appear to be nearly identical, with blank walls clad in combed stucco flanked by fixed, two-part, aluminum-sash windows. From the east, the second bay also features a recessed entry with a flush, metal, pedestrian door that is accessed by a concrete ramp. The stucco cladding on the three westernmost bays has been replaced with vertical wood siding.

The side (east) façade faces the building located at 880 Maude Avenue, from which it is separated by two paved driveways and surface parking lots. The façade is composed of 13 structural bays. With the exception of the northernmost bay, which does not feature any fenestration, each bay features either one or two fixed, aluminum-sash windows; an aluminum-frame storefront assembly (i.e., a unit with at least one door and one window); or a flush, metal, pedestrian door.

The rear (north) façade faces a paved driveway and surface parking lot and is composed of eight structural bays. From the east, the first bay features a flush, metal, pedestrian door accessed by a concrete ramp; the third bay features a loading dock with a metal, roll-up door; and the sixth bay features an aluminum-frame storefront assembly. The other five bays are either fully or partially obscured by privacy fences.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

840-850 Maude Avenue occupies the western one-third of APN 160-57-012, which measures 4.9 acres and includes two other buildings: 800 and 830 Maude Avenue.

A 1968 aerial photograph shows the subject property as undeveloped, and assessor data indicates that it was developed that same year. Building permits available through the City of Mountain View website date from 1997 to 2010, and documented alterations include a variety of tenant improvements, installation of a nitrogen storage tank in 2005, and various work to the electrical, mechanical, and fire suppression systems.<sup>232</sup> A review of historic aerial photography indicates that, besides changes to the roof-mounted equipment, no additions or substantial alterations have

<sup>232</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit History for 840-850 Maude Avenue, <https://epermits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx>. Accessed February 16, 2022.

occurred. The pedestrian survey performed in January 2022 confirmed that multiple areas of stucco cladding on the west and south façades have been replaced with vertical wood siding.

## Occupancy History

The property is not listed in the reverse telephone directories in 1964, 1966, and 1968. Previous tenants include:

- Nielsen Engineering & Research Inc. (ca. 1969 – ca. 1979),<sup>233,234</sup> which provides “analysis, research, design, and development services in the areas of fluid mechanics, aerodynamics, hydrodynamics, flow-related sensors, and aerodynamic hardware solutions”<sup>235</sup> (this company was headquartered at 510 Clyde Avenue from 1972 to 2002);
- Microform Data Systems Inc. (ca. 1974),<sup>236</sup> whose “patented microfilm system...is capable of reproducing more than 10,000 standard 8 ½ by 11-inch pages of printed material and graphics on a single 4 by 6-inch film card;”<sup>237</sup>
- Sequoia-Turner Corporation (ca. 1990), “a leading manufacturer of medical diagnostic instruments;”<sup>238</sup>
- Abbott Diagnostics (ca. 1992 – ca. 1993),<sup>239,240</sup> “a worldwide leader in the diagnostic products market;”<sup>241</sup>
- Microcide Pharmaceuticals (ca. 1994 – ca. 2001),<sup>242,243</sup> a “pharmaceutical [company] focused on the discovery [and] development of novel antimicrobial agents for the treatment [and] prevention of human infections;”<sup>244</sup>
- Iconix Pharmaceuticals (ca. 1999 – ca. 2013),<sup>245,246</sup> a “biopharmaceutical start-up whose innovative approach will advance discovery proc. [sic] for human drugs through systemic acquisition, integration [and] analysis of genetic [and] chem info [sic];”<sup>247</sup> and

<sup>233</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, *Hydraulic Research in the United States, 1970* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1971), p. 95.

<sup>234</sup> NASA, *Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports*, Vol. 17, Nos. 13-16, 1979, pp. 1628, 2067.

<sup>235</sup> “Home Page,” *Nielsen Engineering & Research Inc., A Division of Analytical Mechanics Associates, Inc.*, <http://www.nearinc.com/>. Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>236</sup> Center for Advanced Studies in International Business, *California International Business Directory, 1974*, p. 305.

<sup>237</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, September 6, 1968, p. 61.

<sup>238</sup> “Job Opportunities,” *San Francisco Sunday Examiner & Chronicle*, March 25, 1990, p. 123, col. 10.

<sup>239</sup> “Job Opportunities,” *San Francisco Sunday Examiner & Chronicle*, May 9, 1993, p. 84, col. 1.

<sup>240</sup> “Job Opportunities,” *San Francisco Sunday Examiner & Chronicle*, June 7, 1992, p. 106, cols. 3-5.

<sup>241</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>242</sup> Diarmaid Hughs and Dan I. Andersson, eds., *Antibiotic Development and Resistance* (Taylor & Francis, 2003), p. x.

<sup>243</sup> “Job Opportunities,” *San Francisco Sunday Examiner & Chronicle*, May 22, 1994, p. 116, col. 6.

<sup>244</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>245</sup> Tohru Inoue and William T. Pennie, eds., *Toxicogenomics* (Springer Japan, 2013), pp. xvii, xix, xx.

<sup>246</sup> “Job Opportunities,” *San Francisco Sunday Examiner & Chronicle*, October 11, 1998, p. 75, col. 5.

<sup>247</sup> *Ibid.*

- ChemoCentryx Inc. (ca. 2007 – ca. 2020),<sup>248</sup> “a biopharmaceutical company focused on discovering, developing and commercializing orally-administered therapeutics to treat autoimmune diseases, inflammatory disorders and cancer, primarily focused on orphan and rare diseases.”<sup>249</sup>

The building was purchased by Google at an unknown date in the 2010s, and it appears to have been vacant since 2021.<sup>250</sup>

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 840-850 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 840-850 Maude Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 840-850 Maude Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 840-850 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View’s history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 840-850 Maude Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Confirmed occupants are listed under the occupancy history, above. The earliest tenant, Nielsen Engineering & Research Inc. (NEAR), was a company founded in 1966 to perform applied research in aerodynamics of flight vehicles. NEAR appears to have occupied 840-850 Maude Avenue for a few years before its headquarters were established at 510-516 Clyde Avenue in 1972. The company remained there for over 30 years and conducted research for private, international, and government agencies, such as the Department of the Defense and NASA at nearby Ames Research Center.<sup>251</sup> While NEAR did contribute to the scientific study of aerodynamics, and conduct work for NASA and the Department of Defense, archival research did not indicate any especially significant associations between NEAR and these agencies. While the remainder of these companies appear to be related to the technology sector, none are associated with the early development or manufacture of semiconductors in Silicon Valley, the specific field for which the vicinity is most closely historically associated. Additionally, the short-term occupancy of these businesses would fall outside of the 45-year age threshold. Furthermore, research does not indicate that 840-850 Maude

<sup>248</sup> Google Street View, January 2020, October 2019, July 2019, April 2019, November 2017, April 2017, April 2016, April 2014, April 2011, September 2009, October 2007.

<sup>249</sup> “Home Page,” *ChemoCentryx*, [www.chemocentryx.com/](http://www.chemocentryx.com/). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>250</sup> Google Street View, October 2021, June 2021.

<sup>251</sup> NEAR, 2014; NEAR, [ntrs.nasa.gov/api/citations/19750015411/downloads/19750015411.pdf](https://ntrs.nasa.gov/api/citations/19750015411/downloads/19750015411.pdf).

Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 840-850 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

**California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1968. The subject property at 840-850 Maude Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 840-850 Maude Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect, and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 840-850 Maude Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 840-850 Maude Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

**440 Logue Avenue (APN 160-58-001)**



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 25**  
440 Logue Avenue, Primary (East) Facade

## Architectural Description

440 Logue Avenue (APN 160-58-001) is a one-story, rectangular plan, flat roof, concrete building with a slab-on-grade foundation constructed in 1964. The primary (east) façade fronts Logue Avenue and it is surrounded on two sides (north and west) by a paved parking lot. The front of the building is separated from Logue Avenue by a rectangular expanse of grass. Shrubbery mark the north and south lot lines. Light rail tracks border the rear (west) property line.

The primary (east) facade is divided into three sections; the north and south sections vary in width but are clad in multi-colored stone veneer while the central section is clad in flat stucco. A flat roof, cantilevered awning extends across the central section, over the primary pedestrian entrance. Below the awning are two sets of eight-lite aluminum frame windows flanking a double-leaf, glazed aluminum frame pedestrian entrance. A two-lite sliding aluminum frame window is at the southern end of the central section. A vehicular roll-up door dominates the southern section while six-lite aluminum frame window and four light aluminum frame window are located in the northern section. A vertical expansion joint is visible in the middle of the central section. A horizontal expansion joint approximates a frieze near the top of the wall.

The north elevation is clad in smooth stucco and has a wood-frame shed roof that protects a slightly raised concrete loading platform. The western end of the roof is slightly higher than the eastern end. Plywood has been attached to the wood roof support posts, partially enclosing the loading platform. Beneath this roof is a vehicular roll-up door, one of two on this façade. Two four-lite metal frame clerestory windows are equally spaced between the two roll-up doors. The rear (west) façade is clad in smooth stucco with four vertical expansion joints. A single leaf metal pedestrian security door is located near the northwest corner. A four-lite metal frame clerestory window is centered above the door. Another four-light metal frame window is located near grade, at the centerline of the façade. The southwest corner contains a large vehicular roll-up door that has been modified to include a pedestrian security door. The south elevation is on the south property line and was not visible due to heavy vegetation and lack of access. It is presumed to be clad in smooth stucco.

A rectangular plan, front gable shed, clad with corrugated metal sits on the south property line, midway between the rear of the building and the railroad tracks.

440 Logue Avenue was constructed in 1964 and is a modest example of the Midcentury Modern style as applied to commercial architecture. As such, it includes many character-defining features common to the style, such as:

- Cantilevered overhangs
- Flat, shed or low-pitched gable roof forms
- Articulated primary facades
- Stucco, wood (often vertical), or corrugated siding
- Stacked Roman brick or stone often used as accent material
- Strong right angles and simple cubic forms
- Large steel- or wood-framed windows

## Site History and Construction Chronology

The May 1965 aerial image shows the subject property developed mostly as it appears today. The footprint, front awning, eastern portion of the shed on the north façade, walkway to Logue Avenue, and rear gable roof shed are visible in their present locations. The parking lot has not been paved or striped. Traces of former roads or access paths are visible in spite of the site being graded. A curved road dead ends near the shed and the rear (west) quarter of the lot does not appear to have been graded or prepped for paving. Logue Avenue ends in front of the property. There are no buildings north of 433 Logue. South of the property is an agricultural field and an orchard. There is a building at 441 Logue Avenue. This building does not appear to be the current structure at 441 Logue Avenue. At this time, Clyde Avenue has not yet been graded or paved and the area retains multiple agricultural fields and orchards.

## Occupancy History

The original owner and occupant of the building could not be identified through research. The first known occupant was Amling's of California in 1966.<sup>252</sup> They are listed at the property through 1968.<sup>253</sup> From 1969<sup>254</sup> through at least 1973, Cintra, Inc. is listed at the property either as a headquarters or as a manufacturing and distribution facility.<sup>255</sup> The occupants between 1973 and 1979 could not be verified. In 1980, California Flower Shippers is listed at 440 Logue Avenue.<sup>256</sup> They remained at this address until 2014 when the subject property was purchased by Google in 2014 and is currently vacant.<sup>257</sup>

- Unknown original occupant (1965 - 1966)
- Amling's of California (1966 – 1968)
- Cintra, Inc. (1969 - 1973)
- Unknown occupants (1973 – 1979)
- California Flower Shippers (1980 – 2014)

## California Floral Industry

The following is summarized from Chapter 3A of the *770 Woolsey Street Project DEIR*, prepared by ESA in 2021.

The flower industry in the San Francisco Bay Area began in the early 1880s when Hiroshi Yoshiike, a Japanese immigrant, sold chrysanthemums that he cultivated in Oakland from

<sup>252</sup> *Mountain View City Directory*, 1966.

<sup>253</sup> *Mountain View City Directory*, 1968.

<sup>254</sup> Advertisement, *Scientific Research*, Vol.4, 1969, p. 18, [www.google.com/books/edition/Scientific\\_Research/ReTyAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Scientific_Research/ReTyAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>255</sup> *Worldwide Directory of Computer Companies*, Academic Media, 1973, p.68, [www.google.com/books/edition/Worldwide\\_Directory\\_of\\_Computer\\_Companie/eJMIAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=cintra%20logue](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Worldwide_Directory_of_Computer_Companie/eJMIAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=cintra%20logue). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>256</sup> *Who's Who in Floriculture*, Society of American Florists, 1980, p.150, [www.google.com/books/edition/Who\\_s\\_who\\_in\\_Floriculture/rU5MAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=440+logue+avenue+mountain+view+ca&dq=440+logue+avenue+mountain+view+ca&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Who_s_who_in_Floriculture/rU5MAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=440+logue+avenue+mountain+view+ca&dq=440+logue+avenue+mountain+view+ca&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>257</sup> "Google Spends \$98.1M On 9 Buildings, Expanding Its Mountain View Empire," *Silicon Valley Business Journal*, July 30, 2014, [www.bizjournals.com/sanjose/news/2014/07/30/google-buys-nine-buildings-expanding-its-mountain.html](http://www.bizjournals.com/sanjose/news/2014/07/30/google-buys-nine-buildings-expanding-its-mountain.html). Accessed March 9, 2022.

imported cuttings. Early Japanese flower growers were joined by Italian and Chinese immigrants who established family-run nurseries in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The growers formed a coalition to control their interests in the wholesale cut flower market. By specializing in particular plants, the growers reduced competition among themselves and retained a larger share of the profit by removing the middleman. Three corporations were formed: the California Flower Market (Japanese growers), the San Francisco Flower Growers Association (Italian growers), and the Peninsula Flower Growers Association (Chinese growers).

Beginning in 1909, following a ban on street sales within San Francisco, flower sales were exclusively conducted indoors. In 1924, the wholesale flower market relocated to 5th and Howard streets in San Francisco's South of Market neighborhood, then relocated again in 1956 to a new building at 640 Brannan Street. In 2021, the wholesale flower market in San Francisco relocated to 901 16th Street in the Potrero Hill neighborhood.

Flower sales in California decreased beginning in the 1970s, due in large part to the rise in imported flowers. As this trend continued, many San Francisco nurseries closed their operations or relocated to San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Monterey counties, and were replaced by suburban development.

## **Long-Term Occupants**

### **Amling's of California**

The Amling family and its many branches have been involved in the floral industry in the United States since at least 1889. Albert F. Amling formed a floral business with one of his brothers in 1889. They built greenhouses in the Maywood suburb of Chicago. Albert's eldest son, Ernst then joined with younger brother, Paul to establish a greenhouse flower business in Des Plaines, Illinois. Ernst moved to California in 1920 to try his hand at growing in the Los Angeles area.<sup>258</sup> He built five greenhouses in Santa Ana and was soon joined by another brother, Albert. All three brothers operated their businesses, in California and in Illinois, under the Amling Brothers name.<sup>259</sup>

Ernst and Albert became founding members of the Los Angeles Flower Market in 1921. They were the first to be granted a patent for a rose, leading to a local and regional reputation for innovative horticulture and superior flowers.<sup>260</sup> They operated only as wholesalers, but the name "Amling Roses" was used to market their flowers in many local flower shops.

Amling's of California was incorporated c.1943 and was "engaged as a wholesaler in the shipment of California flowers and floral items largely to dealers outside of California, but to some dealers within the state."<sup>261</sup> Representatives of the company regularly traveled between

<sup>258</sup> "100 Years of Color - Celebrating the Original Los Angeles Flower Market's Centennial," *Bloomin' News*, February 9, 2021, [issuu.com/bloominnews/docs/bloominnews100yearsofcolor](https://www.bloominnews.com/docs/bloominnews100yearsofcolor). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>259</sup> Peggi Ridgeway, *Sending Flowers to America: Stories of the Los Angeles Flower Market*, p.213-218.

<sup>260</sup> "Flower Market History," *The Original Los Angeles Flower Market*, [originallaflowermarket.com/flower-market-history/](https://originallaflowermarket.com/flower-market-history/). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>261</sup> The National Archives of the United States, *Federal Register*, Vol 10., No. 37., February 21, 1945, [www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1945-02-21/pdf/FR-1945-02-21.pdf](https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1945-02-21/pdf/FR-1945-02-21.pdf). Accessed March 8, 2022.

California and Florida where they had “establishments.”<sup>262</sup> The exact business connections between Amling Brothers in the Chicago area, Amling Brothers in the Los Angeles area, Amling’s of California, and several other floral businesses utilizing the Amling name could not be established through research at this time. However, Amling’s of California operated a floral packing and shipping center, owned by Mrs. Marion Amling Zucco, at 211 Fourth Street in San Francisco from at least 1949<sup>263</sup> through 1953.<sup>264</sup>

Amling’s of California occupied 440 Logue Avenue from 1966 to at least 1968 before moving to 420 Clyde Street presumably from 1971 through at least 1980. While the company appears to have been in business up to at least 2010,<sup>265</sup> their current status could not be confirmed.<sup>266</sup>

### **Cintra, Inc. / Tektronix, Inc.**

Cintra, Inc. was founded in 1967 by former Hewlett-Packard employee, Irwin Wunderman.<sup>267</sup> The company developed and designed calculators, a state-of-the-art technical device at that time. Cintra focused on the development of “instruments measuring light” and a “compatible computer-calculator.”<sup>268</sup> In 1968, the company hired David Takagishi, an influential engineer, from Fairchild Semiconductor.<sup>269</sup> Cintra’s first major release was the Cintra 909 calculator in 1969.<sup>270</sup> This calculator “was among those to first employ algebraic notation...It also featured a data bus permitting real-time integration between measuring instruments, computers, and network systems.”<sup>271</sup> Its major differentiator was the ability to compute nested parenthetical expressions up to 100 deep.<sup>272</sup>

Cintra, Inc. was acquired by Tektronix, Inc. in 1971.<sup>273</sup> Tektronix rebranded the Cintra calculators as their own and continued development of similar products through 1975. At that time, they licensed the technology to Texas Instruments and other competitors,<sup>274</sup> closed their

<sup>262</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, November 24, 1945.

<sup>263</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, February 10, 1949, p. 29.

<sup>264</sup> “Florists Shop Swept by Fire,” *Oakland Tribune*, December 28, 1953, p.39.

<sup>265</sup> American Floral Endowment Celebrating 50 Years, September 2010, p.18, [studylib.net/doc/8392612/50th-anniversary-commemorative-program](http://studylib.net/doc/8392612/50th-anniversary-commemorative-program). Accessed March 8, 2022

<sup>266</sup> Internet research did not result in any recent data regarding the current business status of Amling’s of California.

<sup>267</sup> “Irwin Wunderman, Obituary” *San Jose Mercury News*, [www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/mercurynews/name/irwin-wunderman-obituary?id=26483473](http://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/mercurynews/name/irwin-wunderman-obituary?id=26483473). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>268</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>269</sup> Rick Bensene, “A Timeline of Calculator History,” *The Old Calculator Web Museum*, [www.oldcalculatormuseum.com/timeline.html](http://www.oldcalculatormuseum.com/timeline.html). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>270</sup> Bensene.

<sup>271</sup> “Irwin Wunderman, Obituary.”

<sup>272</sup> “Irwin Wunderman, Obituary”; Advertisement, “Cintra 909,” *Scientist*, August 1969, [www.oldcalculatormuseum.com/a-cintra909-2.html](http://www.oldcalculatormuseum.com/a-cintra909-2.html). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>273</sup> “Electronics Review,” *Electronics*, May 24, 1971, [worldradiohistory.com/hd2/IDX-Site-Technical/Engineering-General/Archive-Electronics-IDX/IDX/70s/71/Electronics-1971-05-24-OCR-Page-0030.pdf](http://worldradiohistory.com/hd2/IDX-Site-Technical/Engineering-General/Archive-Electronics-IDX/IDX/70s/71/Electronics-1971-05-24-OCR-Page-0030.pdf). Accessed, March 9, 2022.

<sup>274</sup> “Irwin Wunderman, Obituary.”

calculator division,<sup>275</sup> and focused on applying the technology to their growing desktop computer division.<sup>276</sup>

Tektronix, Inc. was founded by Jack Murdock and Howard Vollum in 1946 in Portland, Oregon.<sup>277</sup> The company made oscilloscopes, which were becoming essential to computing industries of the time. “In 1950, there were more than forty companies producing oscilloscopes in the United States.”<sup>278</sup> This included RCA, Sylvania, and General Electric. Responding to supply problems, Tektronix developed its own cathode ray tube (CRT) technology. This eventually became a major business sector for the company, and allowed them to move into the television market. In 1964, Tektronix joined the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol “TEK.”<sup>279</sup> Also in 1964, the company formed a 50/50 partnership with Sony, becoming the first American company to do so in Japan. This partnership lasted until 2002, when Tektronix fully acquired the Tektronix Japan company.<sup>280</sup> Tektronix Japan was relocated to Beaverton Oregon in 2008.<sup>281</sup> Today the company continues to produce electronic and technical equipment for a variety of markets.<sup>282</sup>

The acquisition of Cintra, Inc. in 1971 expanded the company’s product line to include programmable calculators.<sup>283</sup> However, this does not appear to have been a major market or line of innovation for the company. The acquisition is giving a passing nod in the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary literature (1971) and very little is noted about it in the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary (2021) literature.<sup>284</sup> Instead it seems like the acquisition was a way for the company to move into the desktop computer market, which they launched in 1975. 1975 is also the year that the calculator line was discontinued.<sup>285</sup>

Product literature, advertisements, and scientific papers from this period locates the company at 440 Logue Avenue.<sup>286</sup> However, by 1970, company headquarters is given as 1089 Morse Avenue in Sunnyvale.<sup>287</sup> The address of 440 Logue Avenue, Mountain View continues to be used through

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<sup>275</sup> Bensene.

<sup>276</sup> “It’s Our 75<sup>th</sup> Birthday,” *Vintage TEK Museum*, 2021 [securerusercontent.com/45.40.145.201/7vm.c31.myftpupload.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/75-Historic-Pages-Commemorating-Tek-75th.pdf](https://securerusercontent.com/45.40.145.201/7vm.c31.myftpupload.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/75-Historic-Pages-Commemorating-Tek-75th.pdf). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>277</sup> Bensene.

<sup>278</sup> “It’s Our 75<sup>th</sup> Birthday.”

<sup>279</sup> Ibid.

<sup>280</sup> Ibid.

<sup>281</sup> Ibid.

<sup>282</sup> “About Us,” *Tektronix*, 2022, [www.tek.com/en/about-us](https://www.tek.com/en/about-us). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>283</sup> “It’s Our 75<sup>th</sup> Birthday”

<sup>284</sup> Ibid.

<sup>285</sup> Bensene.

<sup>286</sup> “Cintra Scientist 909 Ad,” *The Old Calculator Web Museum*, [www.oldcalculatormuseum.com/a-cintra909-2.html](https://www.oldcalculatormuseum.com/a-cintra909-2.html). Accessed March 9, 2022. This is one of many advertisements from the era using the 440 Logue Avenue address.

<sup>287</sup> “Calculators Thinks Math,” *Electronics Magazine*, August 1970, [www.oldcalculatormuseum.com/a-cintra911.html](https://www.oldcalculatormuseum.com/a-cintra911.html). Accessed March 9, 2022.

at least 1973.<sup>288</sup> It is unclear if the subject property served as offices, a manufacturing facility, or as a warehouse and distribution center.

### California Flower Shippers

California Flower Shippers was founded in 1972.<sup>289</sup> According to the company's website, they are "the longest established wholesale flower shipper in Northern California (San Francisco Bay Area)" and are a family-owned business.<sup>290</sup> The company is first associated with 440 Logue Avenue in 1980.<sup>291</sup> They remained at the site until at least 2002.<sup>292</sup> They are currently located at 538 West Trimble Road, San Jose.

## Evaluation

### California Register

#### California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events

While the building is associated with several themes, archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 440 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in history.

The building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 440 Logue Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events and is not recommended eligible under Criterion one for this association.

440 Logue Avenue is also associated with the floral industry in Northern California, that association begins c.1968, long after the height of the industry in the San Francisco Bay Area and it does not appear to be significant within this context. For these reasons, 440 Logue Avenue does not appear eligible for this association under California Register Criterion 1.

440 Logue Avenue is also briefly associated with early Silicon Valley through its occupation by Cintra, Inc. from 1968 through at least 1973. For a portion of this time, presumably from 1968-1970, the building may have been the sole location of Cintra, Inc. At that time, it developed and launched its first programmable calculator, the Cintra 909. Cintra, Inc. appears to have been an influential contributor to the early calculating and modern computer era. However, while influential, the company does not appear to be historically significant in the larger computer or

<sup>288</sup> *Worldwide Directory of Computer Companies*, Academic Media, 1973, p.68, [www.google.com/books/edition/Worldwide\\_Directory\\_of\\_Computer\\_Companie/eJMiAQAAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=cintra%20logue](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Worldwide_Directory_of_Computer_Companie/eJMiAQAAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=cintra%20logue). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>289</sup> "When Current CalFlowers Members Were Founded," *CalFlowers*, [www.cafgs.org/members-year-founded](http://www.cafgs.org/members-year-founded). Accessed March 7, 2022.

<sup>290</sup> "California Flower Shippers, Inc.," *California Flower Shippers*, [californiaflowerシップersinc.com/](http://californiaflowerシップersinc.com/). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>291</sup> *Who's Who in Floriculture*, Society of American Florists, 1980, p.150, [www.google.com/books/edition/Who\\_s\\_who\\_in\\_Floriculture/rU5MAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=440+logue+avenue+mountain+view+ca&dq=440+logue+avenue+mountain+view+ca&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Who_s_who_in_Floriculture/rU5MAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=440+logue+avenue+mountain+view+ca&dq=440+logue+avenue+mountain+view+ca&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>292</sup> *Directory of Nurserymen and Others Licensed to Sell Nursery Stock in California*, Nursery Service Division of Plant Industry, 2002, [www.google.com/books/edition/Directory\\_of\\_Nurserymen\\_and\\_Others\\_Licen/REpAGD8T6SMC?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=440+Logue+mountain+view&dq=440+Logue+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Directory_of_Nurserymen_and_Others_Licen/REpAGD8T6SMC?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=440+Logue+mountain+view&dq=440+Logue+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 3, 2022.

computing field. Many companies were engaged in developing technology of this type and many went on to enjoy commercial and professional success. Additionally, the company's association with 440 Logue Avenue was short-lived and it does not appear to have served as its headquarters for more than two years. 440 Logue Avenue does not appear eligible for this association under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 440 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 440 Logue Avenue and significant persons or businesses. The building had several long-term or notable tenants – Amling's of California, Cintra, Inc. and California Flower Shippers. Amling's of California and California Flower Shippers were associated with the wholesale flower distribution industry. Cintra, Inc. was associated with early Silicon Valley. As noted above, none of these companies appear historically significant within their relative contexts and as a result, the building does not appear to share historically significant associations to either industry. The Bay Area floral industry was in a period of decline in the late 1960s when Amling's occupied the building and was no longer a dominant part of the local economy or agricultural industry by the 1980s when California Flower Shippers occupied the building. The association with Cinta, Inc. was during a pivotal period in the company's history, but that history does not appear to be historically significant within the larger context of early Silicon Valley. Further research did not uncover historically significant individuals associated with the property. As a consequence, 440 Logue Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 440 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

440 Logue Avenue was constructed in 1964 and as elements of the Midcentury Modern architectural style, as applied to an industrial building. The subject property at 440 Logue Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Midcentury Modern architectural style. Additionally, 440 Logue Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 440 Logue Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information

Lastly, 440 Logue Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

### 885 – 889 Maude Avenue (APN 160-59-005)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 26**  
885-889 Maude Avenue, Primary (Northeast)  
Facade

### Architectural Description

885-889 Maude Avenue (APN 160-59-005) is on a 0.98-acre lot and the building sits in the center of the lot. The building is a rectangular plan, single-story, stucco clad, corporate building on a slab-on-grade foundation and a flat roof. The building is divided into two separate addresses with 885 Maude Avenue occupying the western portion of the building and 889 Maude Avenue occupying the eastern portion of the building. The primary (northeast) façade faces towards Maude Avenue and is defined by a group of aluminum-framed windows flanked by four double-leaf, aluminum-framed door sets. Both entrances have a flat awning that lies perpendicular to the wall and are supported by two anchored poles.

The northwest façade has three windows with contemporary aluminum framing, a pedestrian single-leaf entrance, and the façade faces an at-grade parking lot. The southwest façade has four rollup doors, three pedestrian single-leaf entrances, two windows with contemporary aluminum framing, and the southwest façade is flanked by gates prohibiting access. The southeast façade has three contemporary aluminum-framed windows and faces an at-grade parking lot.

The parcel is partially landscaped including approximately 10-foot-tall bushes that run along the southwest lot line; trees along the southeast lot line; and a combination of lawn and trees between the building and Maude Avenue, leaving only narrow walkways to and from the entrances.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

According to the assessor's parcel database the building was developed in 1963.<sup>293</sup> Aerial photographs from 1965 support this construction date.

## Occupancy History

Based on archival review, the first known occupant was Monolith, which dealt with ceramic component systems used for the space industry in 1964.<sup>294</sup> A few years later, in 1974, the occupant was Veller Inc., a non-government supplier to the military for support. Archival review was unable to determine what type of supplies the company produced.<sup>295</sup> Since then, 885-889 Maude Avenue has had additional occupants revolving around software systems such as Martex Circuits in 1992 and META Technologies in 2006, archival review was unable to determine duration of occupancy for many of the businesses.<sup>296,297</sup> The building was purchased by Google in 2014 and is currently vacant.<sup>298</sup>

- Monolith (1964 – 1973)
- Veller, Inc. (1974 – unknown)
- Martex Circuits (1992)
- META Technologies (2006)

## Evaluation

### *California Register*

#### **California Register Criterion 1 / Mountain View Register Criterion B - Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 885-889 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 885-889 Maude Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 885-889 Maude Avenue does not appear eligible under California Register Criterion 1.

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 885-889 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not

<sup>293</sup> *ParcelQuest*, [www.parcelquest.com](http://www.parcelquest.com). Accessed March 2, 2022.

<sup>294</sup> *Western Machinery and Steel World*.

<sup>295</sup> Nongovernment Organization Codes.

<sup>296</sup> National Directory of Minority-owned Business Firms. United States, Business Research Services, 1992.

<sup>297</sup> California Manufacturers Register. United States, Times Mirror Press, 2006.

<sup>298</sup> "Google Rounds Up Entire Block in Mountain View, Expands Its Large Presence in the Neighborhood," TheRegistry (website), [news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/](https://news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/). Accessed March 8, 2022.

recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

### **California Register Criterion 2 / Mountain View Register Criterion A - People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 885-889 Maude Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research only definitively revealed businesses back to 1964 with years periodically vacant. At that time the building was occupied by Monolith. This company does not appear to be historically significant and its choice of location at 885-889 Maude Avenue is likely one of convenience since it was close to Moffett Field and the military research occurring there. While Veller Inc. provided goods and/or services to the government for military support, archival research did not reveal any particular information that would suggest any significant associations. All other identified businesses would be outside of the 45-year age threshold. Research also does not indicate that 885-889 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it, therefore, does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

Research also did not indicate that 885-889 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **California Register Criterion 3 / Mountain View Register Criterion C – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1963. The subject property at 885-889 Maude Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 885-889 Maude Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 885-889 Maude Avenue does not appear to meet California Register Criterion 3.

For these same reasons, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **California Register Criterion 4 / Mountain View Register Criterion D – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 885-889 Maude Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under either California Register Criterion 4 or Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Criterion D.

## **Potential Historic District**

National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, defines a district as “a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.”<sup>299</sup> While many of the buildings were constructed in the same timeframe and share a historical

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<sup>299</sup> National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 1997:5, [www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15\\_web508.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf). Accessed March 2, 2022.

association to early Silicon Valley, as a group they do not appear to represent a historic district. As collections of buildings, they represent typical suburban office park development from the late 1960s and 1970s, and do not possess characteristics that would make them unique or significant for the period. While the architects and builders / developers of the buildings have not been identified, the list of early occupants demonstrates that the office park was occupied by a wide variety of tenants. Many were loosely associated with the early period of growth of Silicon Valley, but not shared direct or historically significant associations with important companies, people, or industrial trends that are recognized as important to the historical narrative. Together these 19 buildings did not comprise a grouping or campus of a single industry or occupation. Additionally, while several buildings were occupied by the same companies, and sometimes occupied simultaneously by the same company, no subset of the subject properties appears to represent a historic district.

## Integrity Analysis

Integrity is the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity as shown by the survival of characteristics that existed during the period of significance. For a resource to be eligible for the California Register, it must also retain enough integrity to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey the reasons for its significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A resource that does not retain sufficient integrity to meet the California Register criteria may still be eligible for listing in the local register.

There are seven aspects to consider when evaluating the integrity of a property: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As discussed above, none of the 19 age-eligible properties in the survey area appear eligible for listing in the California Register or local register; therefore, a further assessment of integrity is not presented.

## Conclusions

After conducting an intensive-level pedestrian survey and completing archival research, ESA does not recommend any of the subject properties as historic resources for the purposes of CEQA. The demolition of one or more of these buildings would not result in a significant impact to historic resources.

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**From:** Alex Bethke <[abethke@paleowest.com](mailto:abethke@paleowest.com)>  
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**Subject:** RE: Google MPMP - Peer Review Status Update/Budget Check

Good afternoon Carolyn,

There are a few comments that have not been addressed (see below). I am open to contractors disagreeing with the comments made, and approach their responses with an open mind, but in the following instances, I cannot agree with the rationale and the nature of the original comments is important to the methodology and integrity of the report.

4. Regarding the use of “age-eligible” – This statement is still confusing. It misleads the reader to think that only buildings 45-years or older may be considered a “historic resource” under CEQA. I do not doubt that the scope of the work was to consider buildings 45-years or older, and this is a sound planning perspective. But it is not true to state that “The California Office of Historic Preservation identifies an age threshold of 45 years for potential eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.”

6. There is no reason not to include additional information on such important resources like the reverse directories. The requested information should not be relegated to the “References” portion of the document as it is crucial understanding the methodology of the research conducted (or not conducted). I also think it’s critical to explain WHY information about architects were not able to be found. Without an better explanation about where research was and just as importantly, wasn’t conducted, this is a major gap that causes the reader to wonder if there could have been a resource of importance at another resource like one of the repositories mentioned.

32. As stated, this section defines integrity. It can stay at the end of the document without affecting the integrity of the document, but it would make more sense to put it up front in the methodology section. Either way, it’s irrelevant to the document either way and I feel gives a false impression of the process of evaluation.

Thanks and please let me know if you have any questions,  
Alex



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Draft

# EAST WHISMAN 19-PROPERTY SURVEY

## Historic Resources Survey Report

Prepared for  
Google, Inc.

March 2022



Draft

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## Historic Resources Survey Report

Prepared for  
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March 2022

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# **EAST WHISMAN 19-PROPERTY SURVEY**

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## **Historic Resource Survey Report**

### **Introduction**

The California Office of Historic Preservation identifies a criterion of 45 years for potential eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. This recognizes that there is commonly a five-year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are made.<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of CEQA, buildings that meet this age threshold should be as potential historic resources. This Historic Resource Survey Report (report) evaluates 19 age-eligible properties (constructed on or before 1977) located in the East Whisman plan area in the City of Mountain View, California. These buildings were constructed between 1963 and 1972. They are all one- to two-story light industrial or commercial buildings. All front Logue, Clyde, or Maude Avenues. All are currently owned by Google, LLC.

In 2020, the City of Mountain View developed the East Whisman Precise Plan (EWPP) to establish an updated vision for the area that includes improved mass transit with a transit-oriented center around the Middlefield Station. The EWPP also put forth guidance for increased density of development and a greater diversity of land uses. The EWPP encompasses 412 acres and approximately 100 parcels on the eastern border of the City of Mountain View. It is traversed by a Santa Clara Valley Transit Authority (VTA) Light Rail Transit (LRT) line and by an underground portion of the San Francisco Public Utility Commission's (SFPUC) Hetch Hetchy water conveyance system. It is approximately bordered on the north by Highway 101, on the east by State Route 237, on the south by Middlefield Road, and on the west by Ellis Street. The area is currently characterized light industrial and commercial office buildings set within landscaped parking lots.

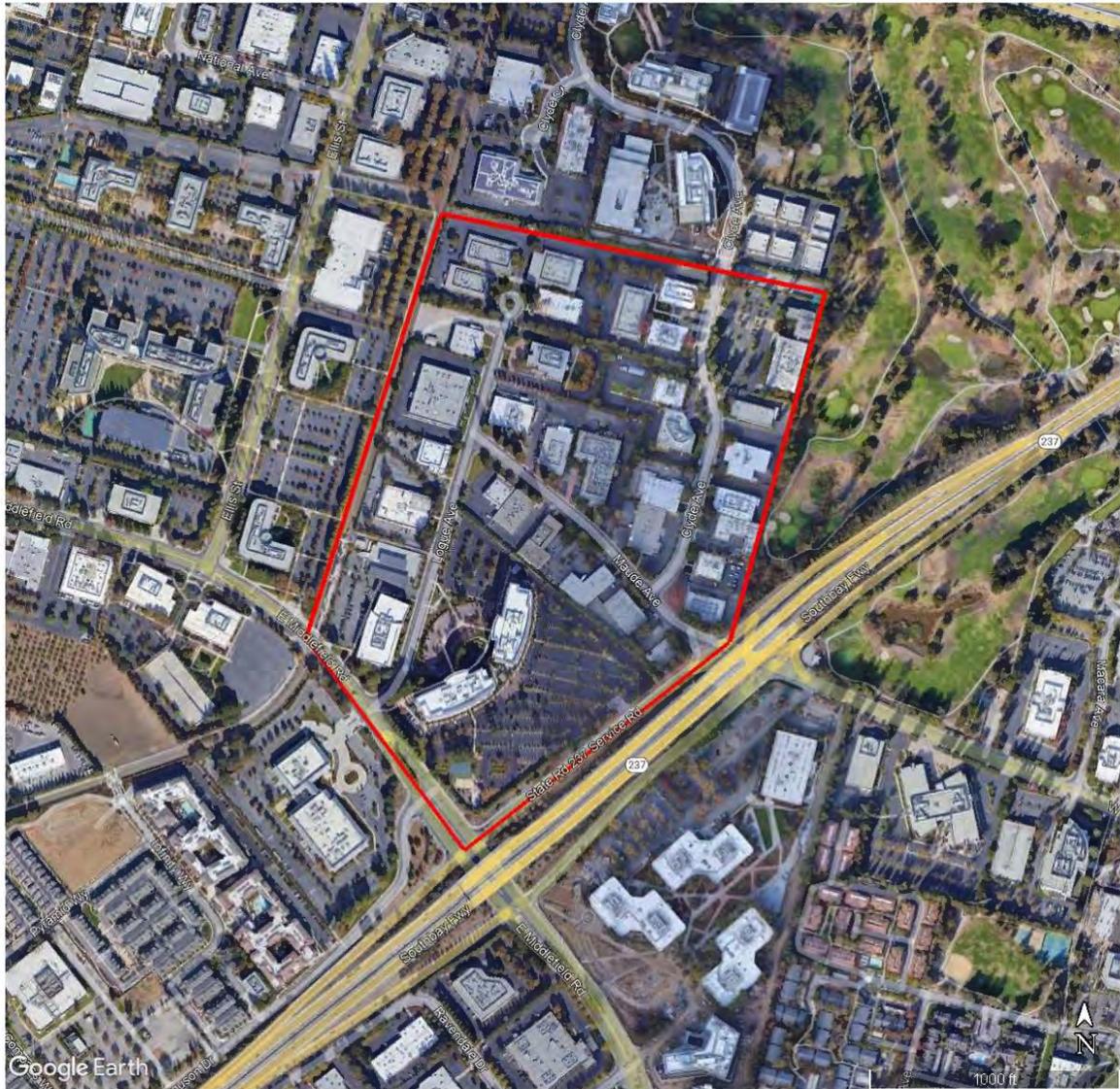
Google wishes to redevelop the area as a part of its corporate campus. It is understood that all 19 buildings in the survey area would be demolished to enable redevelopment of the area. This report serves to evaluate these 19 age-eligible buildings for eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and the City of Mountain View Register of Historic Resources (local register). This will establish recommended status of these 19 buildings for consideration as historic resources for the purposes of CEQA.

The survey area is roughly rectangular in shape and is approximately bounded by the north property lines of 510 and 520 Logue Avenue, and 495 and 520-526 Clyde Avenue, on the east by

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<sup>1</sup> California Office of Historic Preservation, Instructions for Recording Historical Resources, March 1995.

the Sunnyvale Municipal Golf Course, on the south by State Route 237 and East Middlefield Road, and on the west by the VTA LRT line (**Figure 1**).



**Figure 1**  
Survey Project Area

## Methodology

Research conducted for this report included:

- Review of building permits available online through the City of Mountain View ePermits website ([permits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx/](http://permits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx/));
- Review of historic aerial photographs available online from the David Rumsey Historical Map Collection and UC Santa Barbara;

- Review of Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. maps (Sanborn maps) available online from ProQuest;
- Review of historic photographs available online from Mountain View Historical Association, Calisphere, and Online Archive of California;
- Historical newspapers and periodicals available online; and
- Other online research (e.g., Internet Archive, various web sites).

ESA staff completed an intensive-level pedestrian survey February 16, 2022. ESA senior architectural historian Becky Urbano, M.S., is the primary author of this report and meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for architectural history. Individual evaluations were contributed by Vanessa Armenta, Kathy Cleveland, M.A., Amber Grady, M.A., and Johanna Kahn, M.Ar.H. Ms. Cleveland, Ms. Grady, and Ms. Kahn all meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for architectural history, architecture, and/or historic architecture.

## Summary of Findings

ESA does not recommend any of the 19 age-eligible properties eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Likewise, ESA does not recommend any of the 19 age-eligible properties eligible for listing in the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources. While many of the building were constructed in the same timeframe and share a historical association to early Silicon Valley, as a group they do not appear to represent a historic district and no subset of the subject properties appears to represent a historic district.

## Regulatory Framework

### National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places as a comprehensive inventory of known historic resources throughout the United States. It is established under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (U.S. Code Title 54, Section 306108). The National Register is administered by the National Park Service under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. It includes buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that possess historic, architectural, archaeological, engineering, or cultural significance. A property is considered significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the National Register at Code of Federal Regulations Title 36, Section 60.4 (36 CFR 60.4), as stated below:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and that:

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or

- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, or
- D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

## California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register is “an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). Certain resources are determined by law to be automatically included in the California Register, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.

To be eligible for the California Register, a historical resource must be significant at the federal, state, or local level under one or more of the following criteria (PRC Section 5024.1(c)):

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

*Integrity* is the authenticity of a historic resource’s physical identity as shown by the survival of characteristics that existed during the period of significance. For a resource to be eligible for the California Register, it must also retain enough integrity to be recognizable as a historic resource and to convey the reasons for its significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A resource that does not retain sufficient integrity to meet the National Register criteria may still be eligible for listing in the California Register.

## City of Mountain View

Division 15, Designation and Preservation of Historic Resources of the City’s Zoning Ordinance

includes a process for recognizing, preserving, and protecting historical resources.

Division 15,

Section 36.54.55 establishes the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources as the City’s official list of historically significant buildings, structures, and sites that are considered during the

development review process. The criteria for listing are similar as those for the California Register and are presented in Division 15, Section 36.54.65

A building, structure, site or other improvement may be designated as a historic resource and placed on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources if the city council finds that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- a. Is strongly identified with a person who, or an organization which, significantly contributed to the culture, history or development of the City of Mountain View;
- b. Is the site of a significant historic event in the city's past;
- c. Embodies distinctive characteristics significant to the city in terms of a type, period, region or method of construction or representative of the work of a master or possession of high artistic value; or
- d. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the city's prehistory or history.

## Historic Context

### Prehistoric Context

The project area is within the traditional territory of the Costanoan or Ohlone people. The people collectively referred to by ethnographers as Costanoan were actually distinct sociopolitical groups that spoke at least eight languages of the same Penutian language group. The Ohlone occupied a large territory from San Francisco Bay in the north to the Big Sur and Salinas Rivers in the south. The primary sociopolitical unit was the tribelet, or village community, which was overseen by one or more chiefs. After European contact, Ohlone society was severely disrupted by missionization, disease, and displacement. Today, the Ohlone still have a strong presence in the San Francisco Bay Area, and are highly interested in their historic and prehistoric past.<sup>2</sup>

### Spanish and Mexican Period (1776–1848)

Gaspar De Portola led a company of 64 Spanish explorers through the Santa Clara Valley in the fall of 1769.<sup>3</sup> Juan Bautista de Anza and Pedro Font led the next expedition through the area in early 1776, leaving a substantial record of their travels. The explorers commented on the level land and good pasturage, concluding that the area would be an excellent site for settlement. Anza recorded three native villages in the vicinity of his campsite, each reportedly composed of approximately 70 persons. Anza noted some “paths and trails” heading to the south and concluded that the same tribe of Indians dwelled throughout the entire valley.<sup>4</sup>

As noted in the *Heritage Resource Inventory Update, County of Santa Clara*;

<sup>2</sup> ESA, *1001 North Shoreline ISMND*, prepared for the City of Mountain View, June 2015, p.60.

<sup>3</sup> Archives & Architecture, *Heritage Resource Inventory Update, County of Santa Clara*, p.21.

<sup>4</sup> H.E. Bolton, *Anza's California Expeditions*. Berkeley: University of California Press. Volume I: An Outpost of Empire. Volume II: Opening a Land Route to California. Volume IV: Font's Complete Diary of the Second Anza Expedition. 1930.

The Spanish colonization strategy utilized three institutions—military, civil, and religious. The military government, installed in Alta California shortly after the Portolà Expedition, was intended to protect the Spanish frontier in Nueva España from encroachment by other countries of Europe. More specifically, military efforts were directed against Russian global advancement into North America during this historical period. The first presidios at San Francisco and Monterey were established to address this threat. The Franciscans, acting on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church, established missions to convert and proselytize the aboriginal population. The church’s partnership with government authorities had existed for decades during Spain’s colonial period. The missions were the dominant colonizing influence in Alta California during the Spanish period from 1769 to 1821. Each mission’s sphere of influence radiated from its center (with buildings for worship, housing, and industries) outward to surrounding grain fields and livestock grazing lands.

The closest mission to present-day Mountain View, Mission Santa Clara de Asis, was established approximately 17 miles to the southeast of the project site in 1777 by Spanish Lt. Jose Moraga and Fray Tomas de la Pena.<sup>5</sup> Mission Santa Clara de Asis was the eighth of 21 missions established by the Franciscan order in present-day California. The route that connected them was known as El Camino Real (the Royal Road) which is roughly approximated locally by present-day El Camino Real (State Highway 82).<sup>6</sup>

The period of Spanish governance in the area ended in 1821 when Spain ceded their North American colonial outposts to the newly independent Republic of Mexico and Upper California became a province of the Republic of Mexico. Following independence, the new Mexican government secularized the missions and divided the former mission lands into large ranchos, or tracts, which were then granted to prominent, wealthy, or otherwise well-connected individuals as a reward for their services to the government. Between 1833 and 1845, 38 of these grants were made within what is now Santa Clara County.<sup>7</sup> The City of Mountain View, including most of the East Whisman neighborhood, was part of the 8,800-acre Rancho Pastoria de las Borregas. This rancho was granted to Francisco Estrada and his wife, Inez Castro in 1842.<sup>8</sup> In 1844, 3,042 acres was granted to Lupe Yñigo, a local Native American. His Rancho Posolmi later became Moffett Field.<sup>9</sup> Yñigo was a Ohlone man who worked in as an alcalde at Mission Santa Clara until it was secularized.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> “Mountain View History Timeline,” Mountain View Historical Association, [mountainviewhistorical.org/](http://mountainviewhistorical.org/). Accessed February 20, 2022; Archives & Architecture, p.22.

<sup>6</sup> “The California Mission Trail,” *California Department of Parks and Recreation*, [parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=22722](http://parks.ca.gov/?page_id=22722). Accessed February 20, 2022.

<sup>7</sup> Archives & Architecture, p.27.

<sup>8</sup> “Mountain View History Timeline.” His name appears in the archival records as both “Lope” and “Lupe.” Lupe is used in this documents for consistency.

<sup>9</sup> Holman & Associates, “Appendix E Cultural Resources Report,” *East Whisman Precise Plan EIR*, 2017, p4.

<sup>10</sup> William J. Shew, *Portrait of Lupe Yñigo*, Santa Clara University Archives and Special Collections, [content.scu.edu/cdm/ref/collection/college/id/99](http://content.scu.edu/cdm/ref/collection/college/id/99), 1903. Accessed February 20, 2022.

During the 1840s, relations between the United States and Mexico became strained, with Mexico fearing American encroachment into their territories. The political situation became unstable and war between the two nations broke out in 1846. American attempts to seize control of California ensued, and within two months California was taken by the United States. Skirmishes between the two sides continued until the United States officially annexed California on February 2, 1848.<sup>11</sup>

## Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century (1849–1901)

After California became part of the United States in 1848, San José was initially (and temporarily) named the state’s capital. Soon after, the discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada produced a population increase in northern California as immigrants poured into the territory seeking gold or associated opportunities. Before the Gold Rush, San Francisco was a small community with a population of approximately 800. With the discovery of gold and the sudden influx of thousands of newcomers, a city of canvas and wood sprang up around Yerba Buena Cove and on the surrounding sand dunes and hills. To the south, San José became a supply town for the prospectors who flooded the area.<sup>12</sup> Travel on the bay and over land between the two settlements increased, and reliable transport of people and goods became of critical importance. Ports were developed and transportation improved. In 1850, the Butterfield Stage Line began coach service on El Camino Real. A stop was established on present-day Grant Road, around which grew a small business district.<sup>13</sup> This was followed in 1864 by the first train route through the region.

“When the San Francisco-San Jose Railroad was opened in 1864, the train route lay a mile northwest of the town. The mile between the stage stop and the railroad stop created two separate Mountain View towns, ‘Old’ Mountain View and ‘New’ Mountain View. The railroad stop at ‘New Mountain View’ would become the dominant town as the railroad grew more prosperous and efficient. ‘Old’ Mountain View would eventually be incorporated into ‘New’ Mountain View.”<sup>14</sup>

## Early Mountain View (1902–1957)

Improvements in transportation, expansion of agriculture throughout the area, and a steady influx of settlers lead to incorporation of the City of Mountain View on November 7, 1902. The initial population of the city was 610 people with city limits defined on the north by Washington Street, on the south by El Camino Real, on the west by Pettis Avenue, and on the east roughly by Calderon Avenue.<sup>15</sup> A small increase on population followed the 1906 earthquake as people fled

<sup>11</sup> Douglas E. Kyle, *Historic Spots in California* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 2002), xiii–xiv.

<sup>12</sup> National Park Service, “Santa Clara County: California’s Historic Silicon Valley, Early History: A National Register of Historic Places Travel Itinerary,” [www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/santaclara/history.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/santaclara/history.htm). Accessed February 15, 2022.

<sup>13</sup> Mountain View History Timeline.

<sup>14</sup> Jessica Kusz, *National Register Nomination: Mountain View Adobe*, 2002, p. 8-2.

<sup>15</sup> Mountain View History Timeline.

urban areas like San Francisco and San Jose, but generally the town retained its agricultural and semi-rural atmosphere.

The most major influence from this period was the establishment of the Sunnyvale Naval Air Station in the 1933 on a portion of the former Rancho Posolmi. Construction of the base, including the massive hangars needed to house the dirigibles USS Macon and USS Akron brought jobs and people to Mountain View and the surrounding communities. The street leading to the new base (Moffett Boulevard) became lined with restaurants, bars, and entertainment venues.<sup>16</sup> Military development extended beyond the base to include new support and technology businesses such as machinists, electronics development, plastics and fabrication shops, and engineering firms of all sorts.

## Silicon Valley (1957–Present)

The birth of Silicon Valley has been historically linked to Fairchild Semiconductor, a pioneer in semiconductor product development.<sup>17</sup> Fairchild Semiconductor was founded in Palo Alto (844 East Charleston Road, extant)<sup>18</sup> in 1957 by eight former Shockley Semiconductor Laboratory employees.<sup>19</sup> The company met with early and swift financial success, moving to a larger facility at 464 Ellis Street in Mountain View in the late 1960s<sup>20</sup> (demolished in 1993)<sup>21</sup> and spurring a wave of spinoff and similar technology companies. In the 1960s alone, more than 30 startups emerged in the area. Many started in Mountain view including Amelco (founded 1961<sup>22</sup>, 1300 Terra Bella Avenue)<sup>23</sup> and Intel (founded 1968<sup>24</sup>, 365 East Middlefield Road).<sup>25</sup> Amelco later became a division of Teledyne Semiconductor. Competitors also set up shop in the area, including Advanced Technology Laboratories/American Standard (1961, 369 North Whisman Road, demolished).<sup>26</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Jessica Kusz, National Register Nomination: Mountain View Adobe, 2002, p. 8-2.

<sup>17</sup> “Spinoff: Fairchild and the Family Tree of Silicon Valley,” *Computer History Museum*, [computerhistory.org/stories/spinoff-fairchild/](https://computerhistory.org/stories/spinoff-fairchild/). Accessed March 1, 2022.

<sup>18</sup> Seven Leibson, “For Lease: Birthplace of the IC,” *Electronic Engineering Journal*, [www.eejournal.com/2018/09/09/for-lease-birthplace-of-the-ic/](http://www.eejournal.com/2018/09/09/for-lease-birthplace-of-the-ic/). Accessed March 2, 2022.

<sup>19</sup> Spinoff.

<sup>20</sup> “The ‘Rusty Bucket,’ 464 Ellis Street,” *California Revealed*, [californiarevealed.org/islandora/object/cavpp%3A29926](https://californiarevealed.org/islandora/object/cavpp%3A29926). Accessed March 2, 2022

<sup>21</sup> Leibson.

<sup>22</sup> “Fairchildren,” *Computer History Museum*, [computerhistory.org/fairchildren/#1960s](https://computerhistory.org/fairchildren/#1960s). Accessed March 1, 2022.

<sup>23</sup> G.W.A Drummer and J. Mackinzie Robertson, *American Microelectronics Data Annual 1964–65. Netherlands, Elsevier Science, 2014*, p.11. [www.google.com/books/edition/American\\_Microelectronics\\_Data\\_Annual\\_19/tdCjBQAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=amelco+mountain+view&pg=PA11&printsec=frontcover](https://www.google.com/books/edition/American_Microelectronics_Data_Annual_19/tdCjBQAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=amelco+mountain+view&pg=PA11&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 2, 2022

<sup>24</sup> Fairchildren.

<sup>25</sup> Jan Mazurek, *Making Microchips: Policy, Globalization, and Economic Restructuring in the Semiconductor Industry*, MIT Press, 1998, pp. 54-55, [https://books.google.com/books?id=Tdssnlxu8g8C&pg=PA54&lpg=PA54&dq=intel+365+east+middlefield&source=bl&ots=8X\\_VXSURMU&sig=ACfU3U1\\_6M99YNWBtqqDRJrYiMaxKYzUTA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjF7\\_DNlaj2AhVjJ0QIHeMgDT0Q6AF6BAgCEAM#v=onepage&q=intel%20365%20east%20middlefield&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=Tdssnlxu8g8C&pg=PA54&lpg=PA54&dq=intel+365+east+middlefield&source=bl&ots=8X_VXSURMU&sig=ACfU3U1_6M99YNWBtqqDRJrYiMaxKYzUTA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjF7_DNlaj2AhVjJ0QIHeMgDT0Q6AF6BAgCEAM#v=onepage&q=intel%20365%20east%20middlefield&f=false). Accessed March 2, 2022.

<sup>26</sup> “Advanced Technology Laboratories,” *Melgar Commercial Photographers*, 1961, [archive.org/details/cmvy\\_001011](https://archive.org/details/cmvy_001011). Accessed March 2, 2022.

Other Fairchild spinoffs established locations in the communities around Fairchild Semiconductor. They included:<sup>27</sup>

- GMe (Santa Clara, 1963)
- Applied Materials Technology (Santa Clara, 1967)
- Advanced Micro Devices (AMD),(Sunnyvale, 1969)
- National Semiconductor (Santa Clara, 1967)
- KLA Tencor (San Jose, 1975)
- Apple Computer (Los Altos, 1976)
- Oracle (Santa Clara, 1977)
- U-B Networks (Santa Clara, 1979)
- VLSI (Los Gatos, 1979)

The almost immediate financial gain associated with technological advancements from these early technology companies attracted investors and spurred further innovation. The modern venture capital hotbed surrounding Silicon Valley has its roots in the early success of Fairchild and its spinoffs.<sup>28</sup> Several individuals associated with the early technological success moved from the laboratory to the board room, forming Sequoia Capital, Kleiner Perkins Caufeld & Byers, and other venture capital firms.<sup>29</sup>

By the early 1970s, Silicon Valley had a work force of 58,000. Over half of this number were employed by firms manufacturing electronic components.<sup>30</sup> These components were critical to a wide array of advanced industrial and military systems, bringing outsized influence of the industry on American economic politics.<sup>31</sup> In the larger area, many of the street names reflect this early industrial history – Fairchild Drive, National Avenue, Circuit Way, Optic Loop. More broadly, a 2014 research study traced more than 92 public Bay Area tech companies to the founders and employees of Fairchild. At that time, the market value of all of these companies was more than \$2 trillion.<sup>32</sup>

## Architecture

### Styles

#### ***Corporate Modern (c. 1955 – 1975)***

“Large-scale corporate offices were the last of the center city land uses to emerge in the suburbs, in the 1940s, after housing, manufacturing, and retail commerce.”<sup>33</sup> It is noted that three major

<sup>27</sup> Fairchildren,

<sup>28</sup> Spinoff.

<sup>29</sup> Spinoff.

<sup>30</sup> Christophe Lecuyer, “Making Silicon Valley: Engineering Culture, Innovation, and Industrial Growth, 1930-1970,” *Enterprise & Society*, December 2001, Vol. 2 No. 4, pp. 666-672, [www.jstor.org/stable/23699624](http://www.jstor.org/stable/23699624). Accessed March 1, 2022.

<sup>31</sup> Lecuyer.

<sup>32</sup> Spinoff.

<sup>33</sup> Louise Mzingo, *Pastoral Capitalism: A History of Suburban Corporate Landscapes*, 2012, [frameworks.ced.berkeley.edu/tag/pastoral-capitalism-a-history-of-suburban-corporate-landscapes/](http://frameworks.ced.berkeley.edu/tag/pastoral-capitalism-a-history-of-suburban-corporate-landscapes/). Accessed February 16, 2022.

forces were responsible for this shift: the structure of corporate management, the decentralization of cities, and the dominance of the pastoral aesthetic.<sup>34</sup> These took shape in two forms: the corporate campus or estate and the office or research park.

The so called “suburbanization of corporate headquarters” began in the mid-twentieth century when large corporations such as IBM moved their out of the city center closer to the senior executives.<sup>35</sup> Typical elements included low-rise buildings surrounded by parking lots and landscaping, with larger complexes often having a parklike setting with large scale public art or, in the case of John Deere, large scale products on display.<sup>36</sup> “The site planning, automobile approaches, visitor entrances, employee parking lots, and service docks all exemplified the functionalism of mid-twentieth century Modernism.”<sup>37</sup> The corporate campus or estate model were generally large complexes of buildings within a landscaped, park-like setting. Some even included lakes. The office park, while including many of the same elements as the corporate campus or estate, was more modest in scale notably with regards to their setting. Office parks still provided the necessary building facilities with ample parking and some amount of landscaping, but not to the scale of a park-like setting. While some of these complexes were built for specific companies many were developed on speculation and sold or leased out after they were completed. “Created by speculative real estate developers in the 1950s, the office park provided a lower cost, flexible alternative to the corporate campus and estate.”<sup>38</sup>

Popular in the Bay Area from c.1955-1975, the style applies “Miesian architectural principles to large-scale corporate or civic projects” and the “primary design principle of these buildings is the expression of structures applied as a module in either steel or concrete.”<sup>39</sup> The two variants include the “glass box and the “concrete box” with virtually no ornamentation other than signage or advertising for the occupant of the building.<sup>40</sup>

Character-defining features of Corporate Modern include:<sup>41</sup>

- Large rectangular massing
- Flat or low-pitched roofs
- Steel or concrete structure as primary expression of the building
- Horizontal bands of windows set within the structural module
- Alternate design of large concrete volume with little or no fenestration
- Building tower set back from the street in a landscaped plaza
- Tower frequently set atop a multi-story base framed by plain concrete or steel columns

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> The Cultural Landscape Foundation, *Corporate Office Park*, no date, [www.tclf.org/category/defined-landscape-types/corporate-office-park](http://www.tclf.org/category/defined-landscape-types/corporate-office-park). Accessed February 16, 2022.

<sup>36</sup> *Corporate Office Park*.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> Mozingo.

<sup>39</sup> Past Consultants, LLC. *San Jose Modernism: Historic Context Statement*, June 2009, p. 79.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid. p.80.

- Overall absence of applied ornamentation, with the exception of corporate advertisement signs mounted directly to building

### **Midcentury Modern (c.1945 – 1965)**

The Midcentury Modern style was influenced by the International Style and Second Bay Tradition but was more casual and expressive. It was often applied to a wide variety of building types. It is common style found throughout the Bay Area as it is associated with the period of rapid development that occurred following the end of World War II. As noted in the San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design Historic Context Statement:<sup>42</sup>

The style incorporates an array of design elements including cantilevered overhangs, projecting eaves, canted windows, projecting boxes that en-frame the upper stories, stucco siding, the use of bright or contrasting colors, spandrel glass, large expanses of windows, flat or shed roof forms, stacked brick veneer, asymmetrical facades, and occasionally vertical wood siding. Designers of church buildings experimented with the new shapes, materials, cladding and colors associated with Midcentury Modern. Historic references or revival influences are notably absent from the Midcentury Modern style. The term Midcentury Modern was generated by the public rather than scholars.

Character-defining features of the Midcentury Modern style include:

- Projecting eaves and exposed rafters
- Cantilevered overhangs
- Flat, shed or low-pitched gable roof forms
- Vaulted roofs and overhangs
- Articulated primary facades
- Stucco, wood (often vertical), or corrugated siding
- Stacked Roman brick or stone often used as accent material
- Exposed post and beam construction
- Strong right angles and simple cubic forms
- Projecting vertical elements
- Large steel- or wood-framed windows
- Canted windows
- Painted finish is often stained, earth tone, or brightly colored
- Projecting boxes that en-frame the upper stories
- Atrium or courtyard entryways
- Overhanging trellises, sunshades, and pergolas

<sup>42</sup> Mary Brown, *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design Historic Context Statement*, San Francisco Planning Department, 2011, p. 189-190, [commissions.sfplanning.org/hpcpackets/2011.0059U.pdf](https://commissions.sfplanning.org/hpcpackets/2011.0059U.pdf). Accessed March 9, 2022.

### **New Formalism (1960 – 1975)<sup>43</sup>**

“New Formalism emerged in reaction to the complete break from historical precedent that was associated with many iterations of postwar Modernism; it melded together the Modern vernacular with an array of classically inspired elements. New Formalist style buildings assume a sense of grandeur, order, and monumentality while continuing to espouse the fundamental principles belying the Modern movement.” It gained widespread acceptance in the 1960s and was primarily applied to mid- and large-scale commercial, civic, and institutional buildings. In northern California, the style is primarily associated with 1960s bank design.<sup>44</sup> The period of significance represents when the first known examples were completed in Southern California through 1975 when the style had largely fallen out of popular favor.

Character-defining features of the New Formalism style include:

- Strict symmetry and formality
- Monumental in size and appearance, often three or more stories in height
- Flat roof, often with heavy, projecting overhang
- Smooth wall surfaces
- Colonnade of stylized full-height columnar supports
- Slender arches
- Repeating arches or rounded openings
- Large screens of perforated cast stone, or metal or concrete grilles over expanses of glass
- Integral parking lot, either subterranean or above grade
- Landscaped plazas, fountains or integral plantings at ground floor

## **Project Area Context**

### **Ownership History**

The project area was part of the 8,877-acre *Pastoria de Las Borregas* rancho that was granted to Estrada and Castro in 1842. It bordered the 3,042-acre *Rancho Posolmi* granted to Lupe Ynigo in 1844. Neither owner constructed any buildings or improvements in the project area.<sup>45</sup> By 1850, 3,207.25 acres of the Castro rancho was sold to Martin Murphy Jr.<sup>46</sup> a prominent local landowner.<sup>47</sup> At some point between 1893 and 1905, George Swall, one of the early businessmen of Mountain View, purchased a portion of the project area.<sup>48</sup> Advertisements from 1896 discuss

<sup>43</sup> Summarized and quoted from *SurveyLA Citywide Historic Context Statement: Architecture and Engineering / L.A. Modernism, 1919-1980*, Los Angeles Planning Department, 20ss, p. 190-201, [planning.lacity.org/odocument/4f67bd39-631a-4f26-9a52-cd5809a66655/LA\\_Modernism\\_1919-1980.pdf](http://planning.lacity.org/odocument/4f67bd39-631a-4f26-9a52-cd5809a66655/LA_Modernism_1919-1980.pdf). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>44</sup> Brown, p. 134.

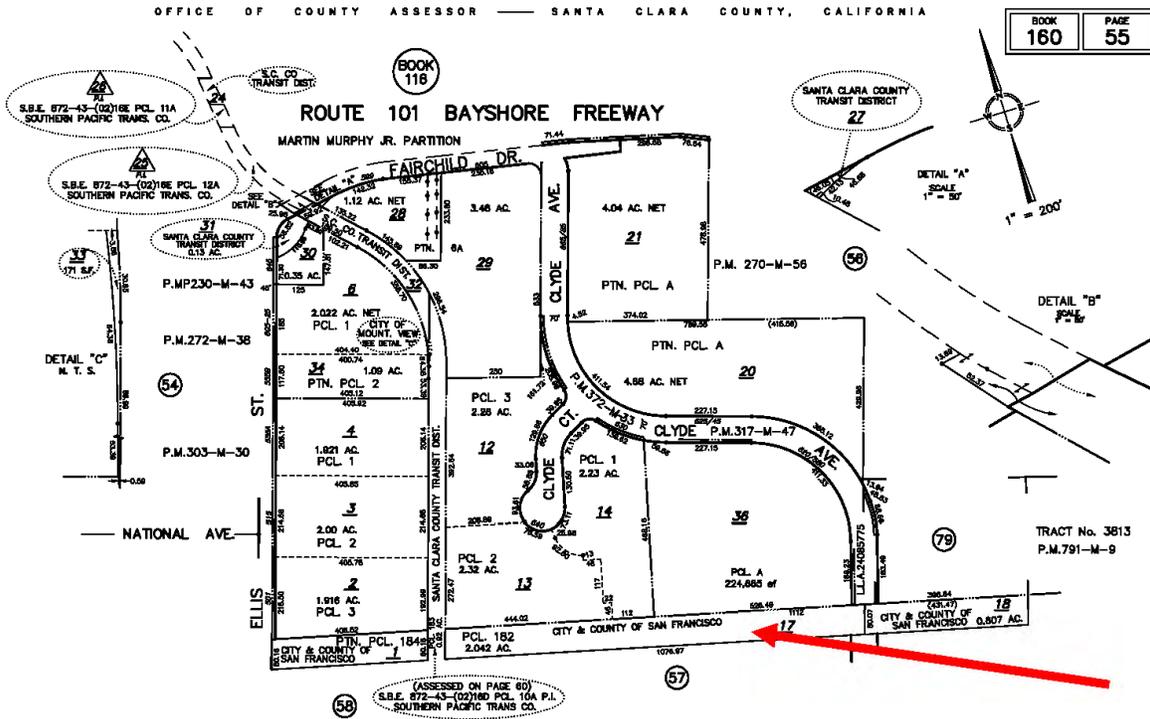
<sup>45</sup> Holman, p.3.

<sup>46</sup> “Map of Land Bought by Martin Murphy Jr. Esq.,” *Online Archive of California*, 1850, [www.oac.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/hb958008q9/?order=1](http://www.oac.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/hb958008q9/?order=1). Accessed February 15, 2022.

<sup>47</sup> The Murphy family was quite influential in the development of Santa Clara County as well as other areas of California. Martin Murphy Jr. is generally regarded as one of the founders of Sunnyvale. He appears to have purchased the land in the project area c.1850 but the assessor map was not filed until April 29, 1893.

<sup>48</sup> “Land Purchase-Bay Division Pipe Line No.2,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, May 9, 1953, p.21.

350 acres of Murphy’s land as available for sale as “Homestead Tract Subdivision No 6.”<sup>49</sup> It is possible that Swall purchased the land at that time. Regardless of the exact date of purchase, in 1905, Swall sold 101.56 acres to James Logue and his wife.<sup>50</sup> He did not sell the entirety of his holdings, however. When SFPUC purchased a 1+-acre right of way through the project area in 1953, Swall’s two daughters were still in possession of acreage east of Logue Avenue.<sup>51</sup> The pipeline right of way corresponds to lot line boundaries in the project area (**Figure 2**).



SOURCE: Santa Clara County Assessor

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 2**  
SFPUC Pipeline Right of Way, Shown by Arrow

At this time the area was still in agricultural use with no buildings or structures within the project area (**Figures 3-7**).

## Development History

The project area is part of the larger East Whisman Precise Plan (EWPP) area that is approximately bounded on the north by Highway 101, on the east by the Mountain View City Boundary, on the south by East Evelyn Avenue/Central Expressway and those parcels

<sup>49</sup> “At Auction, Grand Excursion to the Martin Murphy Homestead Tract,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, August 10, 1896, p.6.

<sup>50</sup> Exhibit A, Legal Description of Property (690 Middlefield Road, APN 160-59-007).

<sup>51</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, May 9, 1953.

immediately south of East Middlefield Road, and on the west by North Whisman Road. The early development of this larger area is described in Appendix E of the EWPP EIR as follows:<sup>52</sup>

“...By 1899, buildings stood near Maude at the eastern Project Area border. A few other buildings were extant near the northwest boundary and also another group was in the west central portion. By 1940, most of the [EWPP] Area remained agricultural with two exceptions. Many buildings were constructed on either side of Alviso-Mountain View Road, then also known as State Route 9 (now SR237). A group of buildings clustered along Bernardo Avenue. By 1961, the Project Area was a mixture of orchards and agricultural residences, with new development in the northwest.”

Comparison of aerial photographs between 1939 and 1980 show that development of the project area as corporate campuses and industrial parks began in the mid-1960s (Figures 3-7). This followed the slightly earlier development in the late 1950s and early 1960s along North Whisman Road and Ellis Street that was associated with the early semiconductor industry. By 1975, all the orchards and fields between Whisman Road and Route 237 were developed with one- and two-story industrial buildings and modern office complexes<sup>53</sup> and by 1980, the project area is fully built out and included all of the subject buildings for this survey.



SOURCE: UC Santa Barbara Aerial Archives, January 1, 1956

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 3**  
Project Area, 1956.

<sup>52</sup> Holman.

<sup>53</sup> “Unidentified Industrial Parks, Middlefield Rd.-Ellis,” *Internet Archive*, 1985, [archive.org/details/cmv\\_000942](https://archive.org/details/cmv_000942). Accessed February 28, 2022.



SOURCE: UC Santa Barbara Aerial Archives, January 1, 1963

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 4**  
Project Area, 1963



SOURCE: UC Santa Barbara Aerial Archives, May 1, 1965

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 5**  
Project Area, 1965



SOURCE: UC Santa Barbara Aerial Archives, May 2, 1968

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 6**  
Project Area, 1968



SOURCE: UC Santa Barbara Aerial Archives, October 28, 1980

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 7**  
Project Area, 1980

## Historic Resource Analysis

*Historic architectural resources* include buildings, structures, objects, and historic districts. Residences, cabins, barns, military-related features, industrial buildings, and bridges are examples of historic resources. The CEQA Guidelines define a historical resource as:

- (1) A resource in the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register);
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); or
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California—provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

The California Office of Historic Preservation identifies a criterion of 45 years for potential eligibility in order to recognize that there is commonly a five-year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are made.<sup>54</sup>

For the purposes of this survey, the subject buildings were selected because they meet age threshold of 45-years or older (constructed before 1977). Nineteen such properties are in the survey area (**Table 1**). Each is described and evaluated below.

**TABLE 1  
AGE-ELIGIBLE BUILDINGS IN THE SURVEY AREA**

APN	Address	Year Constructed <sup>a</sup>
160-57-004	433 Clyde Avenue	1967
160-57-006	485 Clyde Avenue	1970
160-57-007	495 Clyde Avenue	1968
160-57-008	500 Logue Avenue	1972
160-57-008	510 Logue Avenue	1972
160-57-008	520 Logue Avenue	1972
160-57-008	530 Logue Avenue	1972
160-57-008	500 – 506 Clyde Avenue	1972
160-57-008	510 – 516 Clyde Avenue	1972
160-57-008	520 – 526 Clyde Avenue	1972
160-57-009	440 Clyde Avenue	1965
160-57-009	450 Clyde Avenue	1965
160-57-010	420 Clyde Avenue	1968

<sup>54</sup> California Office of Historic Preservation, Instructions for Recording Historical Resources, March 1995.

APN	Address	Year Constructed <sup>a</sup>
160-57-011	880 Maude Avenue	1968
160-57-012	800 Maude Avenue	1968
160-57-012	830 Maude Avenue	1968
160-57-012	840 – 850 Maude Avenue	1968
160-58-001	440 Logue Avenue	1964
160-59-005	885 Maude Avenue	1963

NOTES:

<sup>a</sup> Dates are from data provided by Google, LLC. and confirmed with Santa Clara County Assessor records and/or archival research.

SOURCE: ESA

## 433 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-004)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 8**  
433 Clyde Avenue, Primary (West) Facade

### Architectural Description

433 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-004) is an 18,000 square foot, one-story, irregular plan, flat roof, steel frame and concrete building with a slab-on-grade foundation on a 1.07-acre lot. The primary (west) façade fronts Clyde Avenue and it is surrounded on two sides (north and east) by a paved parking lot. The front of the building is separated from Clyde Avenue by a landscaped median and additional parking. The rear (east) of the property abuts the Sunnyvale Municipal Golf Course.

The primary (east) facade is divided in to six bays by square engaged pilasters between panels clad with pebbles embedded into the face of the building. A shorter, one-story, rectangular mass projects from the northern half of the façade. This section has a flat roof and is clad with brick

vener in a regular grid pattern. The primary entrance is centrally located on the west façade of this mass. The entrance is composed of seven aluminum frame bays, each with a solid transom panel and another solid panel at grade with a larger glazed area between. One of these bays contains a single-leaf, aluminum frame glazed door instead of a window and lower panel. Two other pedestrian entrances, each with a glazed single leaf, metal frame door and equally sized sidelight, are located in the southern two bays of the primary façade. They appear to be later additions.

The north façade is clad in smooth stucco and has a row of four, multi-lite, metal frame clerestory windows. A large vehicular roll-up door, metal security pedestrian door, and tri-partite, sliding metal sash window are also located in the western half of this façade. An additional security door is located near the middle of the façade and an original partially glazed pedestrian door and sliding metal-frame window are at the northwest corner. Two more clerestory windows and a second large vehicular roll-up door are on the rear (east) façade. The south façade is clad in smooth stucco and is devoid of fenestration.

433 Clyde Avenue was constructed in 1967 and is a modest example of the Midcentury Modern style as applied to commercial architecture. As such, it includes many character-defining features common to the style, such as:

- Cantilevered overhangs
- Flat, shed or low-pitched gable roof forms
- Stucco, wood (often vertical), or corrugated siding
- Stacked Roman brick or stone often used as accent material
- Strong right angles and simple cubic forms
- Projecting vertical elements
- Large steel- or wood-framed windows

## Site History and Construction Chronology

433 Clyde Avenue was constructed in 1967 for P.S. Hurlbut, a local cabinet maker. The building was intended to be approximately 19,000 square feet and cost \$120,000.<sup>55</sup> This date corresponds to dates provided in parcel assessment data. The May 1968 aerial image shows the subject property developed as it appears today. The footprint, front (west) one-story mass, parking lot, and landscaped areas are all visible in their present locations and to their present extents. At that time, the immediate area was partially developed; the lots immediately north and south of the subject property are developed, or are under construction. The lot across Clyde is undeveloped but additional buildings are visible on Clyde Avenue to the north (450 Clyde Avenue) and to the south (420 Clyde and 880 Maude avenues). The Sunnyvale Municipal Golf Course opened in 1968. It is visible on the May 1968 aerial.

<sup>55</sup> *Western Machinery and Steel World*, Vol. 58, Issues 7-12, 1967, p.10, [www.google.com/books/edition/Western\\_Machinery\\_and\\_Steel\\_World/i5kiAQAAAMAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&dq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Western_Machinery_and_Steel_World/i5kiAQAAAMAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&dq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover). Accessed February 28, 2022.

## Occupancy History

The original owner and occupant of the building was P.S. Hurlbut, a local cabinet maker (1967). It is unclear how long P.S. Hurlbut remained at this location, but it is presumed to be at least through 1972 based on archival research (see below).<sup>56</sup> The next known occupant was Minimatics, a high precision machining company. Along with their sister company, Rimnetics, a plastic and foam molding business, they occupied 433 Clyde Avenue from at least 1987<sup>57</sup> through 2012.<sup>58</sup> The subject property was purchased by Google in 2016.<sup>59</sup>

### Long-Term Occupants

#### P.S. Hurlbut / Peter Stanton Hurlbut (1915 - 2004)

Peter Stanton Hurlbut was born in 1915 in Saskatchewan, Canada.<sup>60</sup> He moved to San Mateo as a boy with his parents and eventually was drafted into the military during World War II.<sup>61</sup> After returning from the war, he went into the plastics business.<sup>62</sup> By 1953, he started a plastics business with a relative and by 1954 this business was established at 3983 Pacific Boulevard in San Mateo.<sup>63</sup> It appears that Hurlbut engaged in a number of related fabrication businesses, including cabinetmaking, formica countertop production, plastic lamination, and plastics wholesale sales at this location.<sup>64</sup>

In 1968, Hurlbut constructed 433 Clyde Avenue to expand beyond the 3983 Pacific Boulevard location.<sup>65</sup> In 1972, P.S. Hurlbut was hired by the fledgling Atari company to construct arcade cabinets for the first 50 units of *Pong*. These prototype units became immediately popular, and launched Atari as a company.<sup>66</sup> According to at least one account, this also launched P.S. Hurlbut as a major arcade game cabinet maker. However this claim could not be verified. Archival and internet research did not reveal any further reference to businesses associated with Peter Hurlbut or P.S. Hurlbut. Peter S. Hurlbut died in 2004 at his home in Woodside.<sup>67</sup>

<sup>56</sup> Alexander Smith, *They Create Worlds*, (ebook), [www.google.com/books/edition/They\\_Create\\_Worlds/Cxy\\_DwAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=ps+hurlbut&pg=PT161&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/They_Create_Worlds/Cxy_DwAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=ps+hurlbut&pg=PT161&printsec=frontcover). Accessed February 24, 2022.

<sup>57</sup> *Million Dollar Directory*, Vol. 4, part 2, 1987, p.8114, [www.google.com/books/edition/Million\\_Dollar\\_Directory/bbsnAQAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=minimatics+clyde&dq=minimatics+clyde&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Million_Dollar_Directory/bbsnAQAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=minimatics+clyde&dq=minimatics+clyde&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>58</sup> *Szycher's Handbook of Polyurethanes*, 2nd ed., Taylor & Francis, 2012, p.1011, [www.google.com/books/edition/Szycher\\_s\\_Handbook\\_of\\_Polyurethanes\\_Seco/eecDSA58rYC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&pg=PA1011&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Szycher_s_Handbook_of_Polyurethanes_Seco/eecDSA58rYC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&pg=PA1011&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 2, 2022.

<sup>59</sup> "Google Rounds Up Entire Block in Mountain View, Expands Its Large Presence in the Neighborhood," *TheRegistry* (website), [news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/](http://news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>60</sup> "Peter S. Hurlbut," *SFGate.com*, [www.sfgate.com/news/article/HURLBUT-Peter-S-2716780.php](http://www.sfgate.com/news/article/HURLBUT-Peter-S-2716780.php). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>61</sup> "Peter Hurlbut Now U.S. Flying Cadet," *San Mateo Times*, February 3, 1942, p. 3.

<sup>62</sup> *San Mateo City Directory*, 1948, p.227.

<sup>63</sup> *San Mateo City Directory*, 1953, p.199

<sup>64</sup> *San Mateo City Directory*, 1954, 1956, 1960, 1965, 1966.

<sup>65</sup> *Western Machinery and Steel World*, 10.

<sup>66</sup> Smith.

<sup>67</sup> "Peter S. Hurlbut," *SFGate.com*.

## Minimatics, Inc. / Rimnetics, Inc.

Minimatics, Inc. was founded in 1961.<sup>68</sup> The company, along with William Plamondon, is listed at 3355 Miller Avenue, a residential area of Mountain View from 1962 until at least 1966.<sup>69</sup> By 1968, Minimatics, Inc had relocated to 2625 Miller Avenue (1968).<sup>70</sup> No information on the company's location could be found for the years 1969 through 1980, however, by 1981 they are located at 2470 Charleston Road.<sup>71</sup> They moved again to 2456 Charleston Road by 1985,<sup>72</sup> and finally landed at the 433 Clyde Avenue by 1987.<sup>73</sup>

Minimatics, Inc. is a precision machining company that manufactures parts and equipment for the high tech community. According to the company's website, "by the early 1980's Minimatics had grown from a modest small precision machine shop to a leading small part manufacturer of hard disk drive components, shipping over a million hard drive parts each week."<sup>74</sup> In 1985, a second company, Rimnetics, Inc. is listed at 433 Clyde Avenue.<sup>75</sup> This company is a "rim molder for structural parts and enclosures, cosmetic housings, encapsulation, and overmolding."<sup>76</sup> It serves the "medical device, lab equipment, electronics, IT, construction, marine, and defense industries."<sup>77</sup> The two companies identify themselves as "sister companies."

They remained at 433 Clyde Avenue for at least 25 years.<sup>78</sup> Today, Minimatics, Inc. is located at 15500 Concord Circle in Morgan Hill and Rimnetics, Inc. is in a separate space at 3141 Swetzer Road in Loomis.

## Evaluation

### California Register

#### Criterion 1 – Events

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 433 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 433 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events.

<sup>68</sup> "About Us," *Minimatics.com*, [minimatics.com/about-us/index.html](http://minimatics.com/about-us/index.html). Accessed March 7, 2022.

<sup>69</sup> *Mountain View City Directory*, 1962, 1964 and 1966, p.253. No directory for 1967 could be located.

<sup>70</sup> *Mountain View City Directory*, 1968., p. 326.

<sup>71</sup> *California Manufacturers Register*, Vol. 24, 1981, p.63, [www.google.com/books/edition/\\_IAIeAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=%22minimatics%22](http://www.google.com/books/edition/_IAIeAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=%22minimatics%22). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>72</sup> "Machinist," *San Francisco Chronicle*, May 10, 1985, p. 47.

<sup>73</sup> *Million Dollar Directory*, Vol. 4, part 2, 1987, p.8114, [www.google.com/books/edition/Million\\_Dollar\\_Directory/bbsnAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=minimatics+clyde&dq=minimatics+clyde&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Million_Dollar_Directory/bbsnAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=minimatics+clyde&dq=minimatics+clyde&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>74</sup> "About Us," *Minimatics.com*.

<sup>75</sup> "Production," *San Francisco Chronicle*, July 15, 1985, p. 42.

<sup>76</sup> "About Us," *Rimnetics.com*, [rimnetics.com/](http://rimnetics.com/). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>77</sup> Ibid.

<sup>78</sup> *Szycher's Handbook of Polyurethanes*, 2nd ed., Taylor & Francis, 2012, p.1011, [www.google.com/books/edition/Szycher\\_s\\_Handbook\\_of\\_Polyurethanes\\_Seco/eecDSA58rYC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&pg=PA1011&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Szycher_s_Handbook_of_Polyurethanes_Seco/eecDSA58rYC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=433+Clyde+mountain+view&pg=PA1011&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 2, 2022.

433 Clyde Avenue is also associated with modern era of arcade games through its association with the first *Pong* arcade units in 1972. While *Pong* and its developer, *Atari* created the modern video game industry, 433 Clyde Avenue's association with P.S. Hurlbut during this period does not appear to be historically significant. No evidence could be found to substantiate the claim that P.S. Hurlbut went on to be a major player in arcade cabinet manufacturing.<sup>79</sup> Even if this claim could be substantiated, archival research does not suggest that video game cabinet manufacturing is historically significant nor does 433 Clyde Avenue represent particular architectural qualities that suggest it established a type for such manufacturing facilities.

For these reasons, 433 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under Criterion 1.

### **Criterion 2 – People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 433 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. The building was constructed by P.S. Hurlbut for use as a woodworking and fabrication facility. As noted above, P.S. Hurlbut gains marginal fame as the fabricator of the first *Pong* arcade cabinets. However, no further connections could be verified between this company and other arcade games. As such, the associations with P.S. Hurlbut do not appear to be historically significant.

The building's other long-term tenants – Minimatics, Inc. and Rimnetics, Inc. – were related companies that shared ownership, management, and 433 Clyde Avenue for over 25 years. Archival research of area directories from the 1960s through the present day show that numerous machining and plastics manufacturing facilities were established in Mountain View and in the broader Santa Clara County area in this time. They supported the also numerous technology, biomedical, electronic, and related industries that flourished in Silicon Valley. Nothing in the archival record suggests that Minimatics, Inc or Rimnetics, Inc., while successful, were historically significant within their respective industries.

As a consequence, 43 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet Criterion 2 for associations with people or businesses.

### **Criterion 3 – Architecture**

433 Clyde Avenue was constructed in 1967 and as elements of the Midcentury Modern architectural style, as applied to an industrial building. The subject property at 433 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Midcentury Modern architectural style. Additionally, 433 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 433 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet Criterion 3.

### **Criterion 4 – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 433 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under Criterion 4.

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<sup>79</sup> Smith.

## **Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Evaluation**

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely align with that of the California Register, but takes the perspective of local significance.

### **Criterion A - People**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 2 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant people or organizations. As described above in the California Register Criterion 2 evaluation, research did not indicate that 433 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **Criterion B - Events**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 1 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant events. As described above in the California Register Criterion 1 evaluation, archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 433 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

### **Criterion C - Architecture**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 3 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is significant with regards to its architecture. As described above in the California Register Criterion 3 evaluation, is a typical and modest example of the Midcentury Modern architectural style. 433 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **Criterion D – Information Potential**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 4 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource has the potential to yield important historical information. As described above in the California Register Criterion 4 evaluation, 433 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion D.

433 Clyde Avenue is recommended ineligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources.

## 485 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-006)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 9**  
485 Clyde Avenue, Primary (Northwest) Facade

### Architectural Description

485 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-006) is on a 2.19-acre lot and is connected to the adjacent building 495 Clyde Avenue with a two-story corridor. However, they are two separate buildings so the following only describes 485 Clyde Avenue. The building fronts Clyde Avenue and is situated in the far eastern portion of the rectangular lot.

485 Clyde is an irregular plan, two-story, clad in stucco and wood siding, corporate building on a slab-on-grade foundation with a flat roof. Mechanical screens block the view of the roof-top mechanical machinery. The primary (northwest) façade faces a large parking lot and is defined by a portico and contemporary aluminum frame plate glass windows that run nearly the full width of the facade. Above the portico, on the second story, are contemporary aluminum frame plate glass windows with framing that connects to the portico. Offset under the portico is a double-leaf pedestrian entrance with aluminum framing. Along the primary façade are a total of sixteen plate glass aluminum framed windows (eight on each floor) offset south of the entrance.

The southwest façade has an above-grade loading platform with metal railings, a set of concrete stairs with a metal handrail that leads to two double-leaf pedestrian entrances, and seven framed plate glass windows (three on the first floor and four on the second floor). The southwest façade faces a seating area with a wood pergola, trees, and a row of bushes that stand approximately 14-ft tall and are used as a privacy wall. The northeast façade contains a portion of the portico that wraps around the corner of the building and has aluminum framed plate glass windows on both first and second floors. The northeastern façade is adjacent to 495 Clyde

Avenue and is now attached to its southeastern façade. The corridor that has been constructed to connect the two buildings is two-story and clad in vertical wood siding and framed plate glass windows. The northeast façade was not accessible during the survey but aerial images show that the façade faces the Sunnyvale Municipal Golf and there are narrow walkways atop of manicured lawns between the building and golf course fence.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

According to the assessor's parcel database 485 Clyde Avenue was built in 1970.<sup>80</sup>

## Occupancy History

The first known occupant was Acurex Corp. in 1975.<sup>81</sup> Acurex Corp. was a federal energy-related environmental safety firm that conducted solar heating and cooling research. Archival research was not able to pinpoint exactly when the occupant vacated the building, but Acurex Corp. occupied the building well into the mid-1990s. At times, when searching for Acurex Corp. it is also referenced as Acurex Corp./Aerotherm but archival review cannot pinpoint if there was a merger or if this was solely one company. After the mid-1990s, the building was vacant for some time until its last occupant which was Digicert in 2019.<sup>82</sup> Archival review indicates that the modification of constructing a corridor between 485 Clyde Avenue and 495 Clyde Avenue took place in the early 2000s.<sup>83</sup>

## Evaluation

### California Register

#### Criterion 1 – Events

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 485 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 485 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 485 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under Criterion 1.

#### Criterion 2 – People

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 485 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research only definitively revealed businesses back to 1970 with years periodically vacant. While Acurex Corp./Aerotherm provided environmental services and/or research, they were a part of a growing business model that would soon be common and archival research did not reveal any particular information that would suggest any significant associations. None of the other identified businesses would fall into any potential period of significance. Research also does not indicate that 485 Clyde Avenue is

<sup>80</sup> Parcel Quest. Accessed March 2022, [www.parcelquest.com](http://www.parcelquest.com).

<sup>81</sup> Air Pollution Abstracts. United States, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, 1975.

<sup>82</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #s 2019-0013.

<sup>83</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #s 2007-1584.

significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it, therefore, does not appear to meet Criterion 2.

### **Criterion 3 – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1970. The subject property at 485 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 485 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 485 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet Criterion 3.

### **Criterion 4 – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 485 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under Criterion 4.

## ***Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Evaluation***

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely align with that of the California Register, but takes the perspective of local significance.

### **Criterion A - People**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 2 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant people or organizations. As described above in the California Register Criterion 2 evaluation, research did not indicate that 485 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **Criterion B – Events**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 1 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant events. As described above in the California Register Criterion 1 evaluation, archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 485 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

### **Criterion C - Architecture**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 3 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is significant with regards to its architecture. As described above in the California Register Criterion 3 evaluation, is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 485 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **Criterion D – Information Potential**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 4 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource has the potential to yield important historical information. As described above in the

California Register Criterion 4 evaluation, 485 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion D.

485 Clyde Avenue is recommended ineligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources.

## 495 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-007)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 10**  
495 Clyde Avenue, Primary (Northwest) Facade

### Architectural Description

495 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-007) is on a 1.53-acre lot adjacent, and connected, to 485 Clyde Avenue. The two buildings are connected by a two-story corridor. However, they are two separate buildings so the following only describes 495 Clyde Avenue. The building fronts Clyde Avenue and is situated in the far eastern portion of the rectangular lot. 495 Clyde Avenue is an L-shaped plan, two-story, clad in stucco and wood siding, corporate building on a slab-on-grade foundation with a flat roof. Mechanical screens block the view of the roof-top mechanical machinery. The primary (northwest) façade faces a large parking lot, manicured lawns, and is defined by a two-story height portico, double-leaf pedestrian entrance with aluminum framing, an additional pedestrian single-leaf entrance with aluminum framing, and aluminum framed plate glass windows. The second story of the primary façade has aluminum framed, plate glass windows and the added enclosed corridor connecting 495 Clyde Avenue and 485 Clyde Avenue can be seen southeast of the primary façade.

The portion of the building that protrudes from the northwest façade does not have any windows or doors on its southwest and northwest facades. On the northeast façade, there are several framed plate glass windows that run the height of the building and a single-leaf pedestrian entrance. This

façade faces an at-grade parking lot and half a basketball court. The northeast façade faces the Sunnyvale Municipal Golf Course and does not have windows and has narrow walkways among manicured lawns. The southeast façade was difficult to access during the survey but what is visible is the corridor that has been constructed to connect the two buildings and is two-story clad in vertical wood siding and framed plate glass windows.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

According to the assessor's parcel database system, it was developed in 1968.<sup>84</sup> Archival review indicates that the construction of the corridor between 485 Clyde Avenue and 495 Clyde Avenue took place in the early 2000s.<sup>85</sup>

## Occupancy History

Archival review rendered minimal results regarding its occupants and services. In 1980, the first known occupant's name is not known but they dealt with fiberoptic communication and flux mapping systems.<sup>86</sup> In the late 1990s, the company changed its field of services to the biomedical industry. In 1999, BioMedical Inc. occupied the building developing medical devices.<sup>87</sup> Following BioMedical, Inc., 495 Clyde Avenue appears to have had periods of vacancy. Finally, in 2012, USA Micrus Corp. moved in as the last biomedical tenant.<sup>88</sup>

## Evaluation

### California Register

#### Criterion 1 – Events

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 495 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 495 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 495 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under Criterion 1.

#### Criterion 2 – People

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 495 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research only definitively revealed businesses back to 1980 with years periodically vacant. While 495 Clyde Avenue housed tenants related to communications and as well as the biomedical field, these are common business models and archival research did not reveal any particular information that would suggest any significant associations. None of the other identified businesses would fall into any potential period of

<sup>84</sup> *Parcel Quest*, [www.parcelquest.com](http://www.parcelquest.com). Accessed March 1, 2022.

<sup>85</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #s 2007-1584.

<sup>86</sup> *Laser Focus with Fiberoptic Communications*, Vol.16, Part 1,1980, p. 74, [books.google.com/books?id=wjVWAAAAMAAJ&focus=searchwithinvolume&q=495+clyde](https://books.google.com/books?id=wjVWAAAAMAAJ&focus=searchwithinvolume&q=495+clyde). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>87</sup> *D&B Healthcare Reference Book*, (United States, Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, 1999).

<sup>88</sup> Alejandro Berenstein et al. *Surgical Neuroangiography: Vol.2: Clinical and Endovascular Treatment Aspects in Adults*, (Germany, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2012).

significance. Research also does not indicate that 495 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it, therefore, does not appear to meet Criterion 2.

### **Criterion 3 – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1970. The subject property at 495 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 495 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 495 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet Criterion 3.

### **Criterion 4 – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 495 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under Criterion 4.

## ***Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Evaluation***

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely align with that of the California Register, but takes the perspective of local significance.

### **Criterion A - People**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 2 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant people or organizations. As described above in the California Register Criterion 2 evaluation, research did not indicate that 495 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **Criterion B – Events**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 1 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant events. As described above in the California Register Criterion 1 evaluation, archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 495 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

### **Criterion C - Architecture**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 3 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is significant with regards to its architecture. As described above in the California Register Criterion 3 evaluation, is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 495 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**Criterion D – Information Potential**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 4 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource has the potential to yield important historical information. As described above in the California Register Criterion 4 evaluation, 495 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion D.

495 Clyde Avenue is recommended ineligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources.

**500 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008)**



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 11**  
500 Logue Avenue, Primary (East) Facade

**Architectural Description**

500 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008) is a one-story office building located at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue in Mountain View, CA. It is stylistically similar to 510, 520, and 530 Logue. Surface parking lots are present to the south and west, Logue Avenue and a landscaped area to the east, and the building addressed as 510 Logue Avenue to the north. 500 Logue Avenue is constructed of concrete and is largely devoid of architectural distinction. The largely blank facades are clad in raked stucco and punctuated by aluminum-framed windows in recessed bays. Above each bay is a blank, recessed panel. There are two entries at the northeast corner that are recessed under the roof. The glass curtainwall corner is flanked by these two entries. The entries each include a glazed, aluminum-framed door set in a glass curtain wall. The primary (east) façade fronts the traffic circle at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue. The north façade

includes a glass curtain wall at the east end near the entry while the west end alternates between blank, concrete walls and large, aluminum-framed, fixed windows. The north façade faces 510 Logue Avenue with the intervening space primarily occupied by hardscape with a few trees/bushes planted in cutouts in the walkway. The southern end of the east façade alternates between blank, concrete walls and aluminum-framed windows. The south façade includes nine bays with a single entry door and six, large, fixed, aluminum-framed windows in the middle bay. This façade fronts a portion of the parking lot. The west façade fronts a portion of the parking lot and is clad in vertical wood siding.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

500 Logue Avenue occupies the southwest corner of APN 160-57-008, which is 8.86 acres and also includes six additional buildings; 510, 520, 530 Logue Avenue as well as 500, 510, and 516-518 Clyde Avenue. 500 Logue Avenue is a one-story office building that is part of the Mountain View Technology Park. The Mountain View Technology Park is an office park at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue that consists of four stand-alone buildings surrounded by surface parking lots and landscaping. The other three buildings in the Mountain View Technology Park are addressed as 510, 520, and 530 Logue Avenue.

The 1968 aerial image shows the subject property as undeveloped. Assessor's parcel data indicates that it was developed in 1972. The study of aerial imagery appears to indicate that the current building is likely the original 1972 building. The immediate area is dominated by office parks and individual office buildings and was developed initially in the late 1960s and early 1970s when it was common for companies to relocate out of the downtown to a more suburban area.

## Occupancy History

The current occupant, Quotient, has occupied the building since at least April 2016.<sup>89</sup> Previous occupants have included Coupons.Com (2014);<sup>90, 91</sup> Clearwell Systems, Inc. (2011);<sup>92</sup> Narus, Inc. (2008-2011);<sup>93, 94, 95</sup> Cobalt Biofuels (2009);<sup>96</sup> Resilience (2002-2004);<sup>97, 98</sup> Soft Net (1999);<sup>99</sup> ISP Channel (1998);<sup>100</sup> and Optimal Networks (1996).<sup>101</sup> In 1973, Cred-X Corp was identified at

<sup>89</sup> Google Streetview October 2021, June 2021, January 2020, June 2019, April 2019, October 2017, April 2017, and April 2016.

<sup>90</sup> Google Streetview April 2014

<sup>91</sup> City of Mountain View, Building Permit Project #2014-3060

<sup>92</sup> Google Streetview April 2011.

<sup>93</sup> R. Buyya et al. (eds.), *Content Delivery Networks*, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2008.

<sup>94</sup> G. Cormode and M. Thottan (eds.), *Algorithms for Next Generation Networks*, Computer Communications and Networks, DOI 10.1007/978-1-84882-765-3\_8, Springer-Verlag London Limited 2010.

<sup>95</sup> Boogar Lists, *Directory of Communications Technology*, 2011.

<sup>96</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #2009-0904

<sup>97</sup> California Manufacturers Register, (United States, Times Mirror Press, 2004).

<sup>98</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #2002-1388

<sup>99</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #s 1999-1079, -0755, -0322, -0321, and -0320

<sup>100</sup> *CED*. (United States, International Thomson Communications, 1998).

<sup>101</sup> Karen Petska-Juliussen and Juliussen, Egil. *Computer Industry Almanac*. (United States, Computer Industry Almanac, 1996).

506 Logue Avenue. It is unclear if that would have been associated with the subject property or 510 Logue Avenue.

## **Evaluation**

### ***California Register***

#### **Criterion 1 – Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 500 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 500 Logue Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 500 Logue Avenue does not appear eligible under Criterion 1.

#### **Criterion 2 – People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 500 Logue Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research only definitively revealed business back to 1996. The property is not listed in the reverse telephone directories in 1964, 1966, and 1968. Cred-X Corp may have been associated with the subject property, but the archival record did not reveal any information on this business. None of the other identified businesses would not fall into any potential period of significance. Research also does not indicate that 500 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet Criterion 2.

#### **Criterion 3 – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1972. The subject property at 500 Logue Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 500 Logue Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 500 Logue Avenue does not appear to meet Criterion 3.

#### **Criterion 4 – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 500 Logue Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under Criterion 4.

### ***Mountain View Register of Historic Resources***

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely aligns with that of the California Register, but takes the perspective of local significance.

#### **Criterion A - People**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 2 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant people or organizations. As described above in the California Register Criterion 2 evaluation, research did not indicate that 500 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business. Therefore,

it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **Criterion B – Events**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 1 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant events. As described above in the California Register Criterion 1 evaluation, archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 500 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

### **Criterion C - Architecture**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 3 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is significant with regards to its architecture. As described above in the California Register Criterion 3 evaluation, is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 500 Logue Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **Criterion D – Information Potential**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 4 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource has the potential to yield important historical information. As described above in the California Register Criterion 4 evaluation, 500 Logue Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion D.

500 Logue is recommended ineligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources.

## 510 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 12**  
510 Logue Avenue, Primary (East) Facade

### Architectural Description

510 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008) is a one-story office building located at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue in Mountain View, CA. Although, 510 Logue is a larger than 500 Logue it is largely a mirror image of 500 Logue Avenue stylistically. Surface parking lots are present to the north, west, and east; Logue Avenue and a landscaped area to the southeast, and the building addressed as 500 Logue Avenue to the south. 510 Logue Avenue is constructed of concrete and is largely devoid of architectural distinction. The largely blank facades are clad in raked stucco and punctuated by aluminum-framed windows in recessed bays. Above each bay is a blank, recessed panel. There are two entries at the southeast corner that are recessed under the roof. The glass curtainwall corner is flanked by these two entries. The entries each include a glazed, aluminum-framed door set in a glass curtain wall. The primary (east) façade fronts 520 Logue Avenue and the driveway that runs between 500 and 510 Logue Avenue on one side and 520 and 530 Logue Avenue on the other. The south façade includes a glass curtain wall at the east end near the entry while the west end alternates between blank, concrete walls and large, aluminum-framed, fixed windows. The south façade faces 500 Logue Avenue with the intervening space primary occupied by hardscape with a few trees/bushes planted in cutouts in the walkway. The northern end of the east façade alternates between blank, concrete walls and

aluminum-framed windows. The north façade includes 10 bays with three entry doors. This façade fronts a portion of the parking lot. The west façade fronts a portion of the parking lot and includes six bays, one of which is enclosed by walls.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

510 Logue Avenue occupies the northwest corner of APN 160-57-008, which is 8.86 acres and also includes six additional buildings; 500, 520, 530 Logue Avenue as well as 500, 510, and 516-518 Clyde Avenue. 510 Logue Avenue is a one-story office building that is part of the Mountain View Technology Park. The Mountain View Technology Park is an office park at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue that consists of four stand-alone buildings surrounded by surface parking lots and landscaping. The other three buildings in the Mountain View Technology Park are addressed as 500, 520, and 530 Logue Avenue.

The 1968 aerial image shows the subject property as undeveloped. Assessor's parcel data indicates that it was developed in 1972. The study of aerial imagery appears to indicate that the current building is likely the original 1972 building. The immediate area is dominated by office parks and individual office buildings and was developed initially in the late 1960s and early 1970s when it was common for companies to relocated out of the downtown to a more suburban area.

## Occupancy History

- Quotient (April 2016-current).<sup>102</sup>
- Coupons.Com (2014-2015),<sup>103,104</sup>
- SolFocus (2008-2011),<sup>105, 106, 107</sup>
- CommerceNet (2003-2005),<sup>108, 109</sup>
- HealthConnect (2005),<sup>110</sup>
- Strategic Internet Consulting (2003),<sup>111</sup>
- CommVision (1994-1998),<sup>112, 113, 114</sup>

<sup>102</sup> Google Streetview October 2021, June 2021, January 2020, June 2019, April 2019, October 2017, April 2017, and April 2016.

<sup>103</sup> Google Streetview April 2014

<sup>104</sup> City of Mountain View Permit Project #2015-2830, 2015-2245, and 2015-1634.

<sup>105</sup> Google Streetview September 2009 and April 2011.

<sup>106</sup> Edward L. Wolf, *Nanophysics of Solar and Renewable Energy*, (Germany, Wiley, 2012).

<sup>107</sup> *Plunkett's Companion to the Almanac of American Employers 2009: Mid-Size Firms*, (United States, Plunkett Research Limited, 2009).

<sup>108</sup> Mark A. Miller, *Internet Technologies Handbook: Optimizing the IP Network*, (Germany, Wiley, 2005).

<sup>109</sup> City of Mountain View Permit Project #2004-0104 and 2003-2178.

<sup>110</sup> *Ending the Document Game: Connecting and Transforming Your Healthcare Through Information Technology*, (United States, U.S. Government Printing Office, 2005).

<sup>111</sup> *Rich's High-tech Business Guide to Silicon Valley and Northern California*, (United States, Rich's Business Directories, Incorporated, 2003).

<sup>112</sup> Vicki B. Jacobson, *Network Edition: New & Improved: News of announced network products and upgrades*, PC Magazine, Oct. 25, 1994.

<sup>113</sup> *Ward's Business Directory*, (United States, Gale Group, 1995).

<sup>114</sup> *Directory of California Technology Companies*, (United States, Database Publishing Company, 1998).

- AlphaBlox (1997),<sup>115</sup>
- Integrated Workstations Inc. (1994),<sup>116</sup>
- Paramed Technology, Inc. (1993),<sup>117</sup>
- Photo Management Technologies, Inc. (1990),<sup>118</sup>
- George G. Hoberg (1976),<sup>119</sup>
- Michael P. Battaglia (1975),<sup>120</sup> and
- International Imaging Systems (1972-1976).<sup>121, 122, 123, 124</sup>

In 1973, Cred-X Corp was identified at 506 Logue Avenue. It is unclear if that would have been associated with the subject property or 500 Logue Avenue; however, given that International Imaging Systems was associated with 510 Logue and no business could be definitively associated with 500 Logue that Cred-X Corp was like located at 500 Logue.

## Evaluation

### **California Register**

#### **Criterion 1 – Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 510 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 510 Logue Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 510 Logue Avenue does not appear eligible under Criterion 1.

#### **Criterion 2 – People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 510 Logue Avenue and significant persons or businesses. The property is not listed in the reverse telephone directories in 1964, 1966, and 1968. Archival research identified International Imaging Systems as the original occupant of the building. International Imaging Systems is associated with the development of hardware for remote sensing applications; however, there is no indication that the work they did was especially innovative or important in the development of this technology. The company was founded several years after this technology was first developed. Also, none of the other identified businesses would not fall into any potential period

<sup>115</sup> *The Internet & Online Industry Sourcebook*, (United States, Gateway Pub., 1997).

<sup>116</sup> *Annual Computer Industry Almanac*, (United States, Computer Industry Almanac Incorporated, 1994).

<sup>117</sup> *San Francisco Bay Technology Resource Guide: The Guide to Technology Manufacturers and Developers in the San Francisco Bay Area*, (United States, Corporate Technology Information Services, 1993).

<sup>118</sup> *Inform*, (United States, Association for Information and Image Management, 1990).

<sup>119</sup> *The Optical Industry & Systems Directory*, (United States, Optical Publishing Company, 1976).

<sup>120</sup> *Proceedings of the International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment*, (United States, Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, 1975).

<sup>121</sup> *Optical Engineering: The Journal of the Society of Photo-optical Instrumentation Engineers*, (United States, Society of Photo-optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1972).

<sup>122</sup> *Worldwide Directory of Computer Companies, 1973-1974*, (United States, Academic Media, 1973).

<sup>123</sup> *Proceedings of the International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment*, (United States, Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, 1975).

<sup>124</sup> *Landsat Data Users Handbook*, (United States, NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, 1976).

of significance. Research also does not indicate that 510 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet Criterion 2.

### **Criterion 3 – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1972. The subject property at 510 Logue Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 510 Logue Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 510 Logue Avenue does not appear to meet Criterion 3.

### **Criterion 4 – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 510 Logue Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under Criterion 4.

## ***Mountain View Register of Historic Resources***

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely aligns with that of the California Register, but takes the perspective of local significance.

### **Criterion A - People**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 2 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant people or organizations. As described above in the California Register Criterion 2 evaluation, research did not indicate that 510 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **Criterion B – Events**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 1 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant events. As described above in the California Register Criterion 1 evaluation, archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 510 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

### **Criterion C - Architecture**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 3 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is significant with regards to its architecture. As described above in the California Register Criterion 3 evaluation, is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 510 Logue Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**Criterion D – Information Potential**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 4 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource has the potential to yield important historical information. As described above in the California Register Criterion 4 evaluation, 510 Logue Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion D.

510 Logue is recommended ineligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources.

**520 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008)**



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 13**  
520 Logue Avenue, Primary (South) Facade

**Architectural Description**

520 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008) is a one-story office building located at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue in Mountain View, CA. It has an irregular footprint and is stylistically similar to 500 and 510 Logue. Surface parking lots are present to the north, west, and east; Logue Avenue and a landscaped area to the southwest, and the building addressed as 530 Logue Avenue to the south. A driveway runs between 500 and 510 Logue Avenue on one side and 520 and 530 Logue Avenue on the other. The south façade faces 530 Logue Avenue with the intervening space

primary occupied by hardscape with a few trees/bushes planted in cutouts in the walkway. 520 Logue Avenue is constructed of concrete and is largely devoid of architectural distinction. The largely blank west and south facades are clad in raked stucco and punctuated by aluminum-framed windows in recessed bays. The largely black north and east facades are clad in vertical wood siding punctuated by aluminum-framed windows and doors in recessed bays. Above each bay is a blank, recessed panel. The primary (southern) façade includes the main entry, a glass and aluminum framed door set into a glass curtain wall, that is centrally located on the façade. The glass curtain wall of the main entry is flanked by four bays, each are dominated by “blank,” stucco clad walls and aluminum framed windows. The west façade fronts 510 Logue Avenue and a portion of the parking lot and includes six bays, each have two aluminum framed windows. The north façade fronts a portion of the parking lot and includes 10 bays, two of which include doors. Each of the 10 bays on the north façade include aluminum framed windows. The east façade fronts a portion of the parking lot and includes seven bays; two include windows and door(s), three have only window(s), and the remaining two have no openings.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

520 Logue Avenue occupies a central portion of APN 160-57-008, which is 8.86 acres and also includes six additional buildings; 500, 510, 530 Logue Avenue as well as 500, 510, and 516-518 Clyde Avenue. 520 Logue Avenue is a one-story office building that is part of the Mountain View Technology Park. The Mountain View Technology Park is an office park at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue that consists of four stand-alone buildings surrounded by surface parking lots and landscaping. The other three buildings in the Mountain View Technology Park are addressed as 500, 510, and 530 Logue Avenue.

The 1968 aerial image shows the subject property as undeveloped. Assessor’s parcel data indicates that it was developed in 1972. The study of aerial imagery appears to indicate that the current building is likely the original 1972 building. The immediate area is dominated by office parks and individual office buildings and was developed initially in the late 1960s and early 1970s when it was common for companies to relocated out of the downtown to a more suburban area.

## Occupancy History

- Quotient (April 2016-current),<sup>125</sup>
- Micrographics Systems Division (2014)<sup>126</sup>
- Coupons.Com (2011-2014)<sup>127, 128</sup>
- Kaleidescape (2004-2005)<sup>129</sup>
- Alpha Blox (2000),<sup>130</sup>

<sup>125</sup> Google Streetview October 2021, June 2021, January 2020, June 2019, April 2019, October 2017, April 2017, and April 2016.

<sup>126</sup> Major Companies of the USA 1988/89. Netherlands, Springer Netherlands, 2014.

<sup>127</sup> Google Streetview April 2014 and April 2011.

<sup>128</sup> City of Mountain View Permit Project #2013-2621, 2013-1909, and 2013-1899.

<sup>129</sup> City of Mountain View Permit Project #2004-2388.

<sup>130</sup> City of Mountain View Permit Project #2000-1448 and 2000-1548.

- NCR Micrographic Systems Division (1979-1985),<sup>131, 132, 133</sup>
- Quantor Corp. (1973-1977)<sup>134</sup>

Quantor Corp. produced computer systems that recorded, developed, and delivered cut, dry microfiche.<sup>135</sup> The company had offices in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, and Washington D.C.<sup>136</sup>

## Evaluation

### *California Register*

#### Criterion 1 – Events

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 520 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 520 Logue Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 520 Logue Avenue does not appear eligible under Criterion 1.

#### Criterion 2 – People

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 520 Logue Avenue and significant persons or businesses. The property is not listed in the reverse telephone directories in 1964, 1966, and 1968. Archival research identified the earliest occupant, from at least 1973 to 1977, was Quantor Corp. Quantor Corp. was a national firm that was involved in the production of microfiche machines; however, there is no indication that the work they did was especially innovative or important in the development of this technology, which was first commercially used in the 1920s. None of the other identified businesses would not fall into any potential period of significance. Research also does not indicate that 520 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet Criterion 2.

#### Criterion 3 – Architecture

The property was developed in 1972. The subject property at 520 Logue Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 520 Logue Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 520 Logue Avenue does not appear to meet Criterion 3.

<sup>131</sup> Advertisement, *ComputerWorld*, July 8, 1985, page 54.

<sup>132</sup> *Commercial News USA*. (United States, U. S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration., 1981).

<sup>133</sup> *Journal of Applied Photographic Engineering*, (United States, Society of Photographic Scientists and Engineers, 1979).

<sup>134</sup> “Fiche Option Bows,” *ComputerWorld Magazine*, May 2, 1977, page 49.

<sup>135</sup> Advertisement, *ComputerWorld*, December 20, 1976, page 7, [books.google.com/books?id=Zab9x-fFopsC&lpg=PA7&ots=9ttFA5lg-&dq=quantor%20corp%20mountain%20view%20ca&pg=PA7#v=onepage&q=quantor%20corp%20mountain%20view%20ca&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=Zab9x-fFopsC&lpg=PA7&ots=9ttFA5lg-&dq=quantor%20corp%20mountain%20view%20ca&pg=PA7#v=onepage&q=quantor%20corp%20mountain%20view%20ca&f=false). Accessed March 2, 2022.

<sup>136</sup> Ibid.

**Criterion 4 – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 520 Logue Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under Criterion 4.

***Mountain View Register of Historic Resources***

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely aligns with that of the California Register, but takes the perspective of local significance.

**Criterion A - People**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 2 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant people or organizations. As described above in the California Register Criterion 2 evaluation, research did not indicate that 520 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

**Criterion B – Events**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 1 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant events. As described above in the California Register Criterion 1 evaluation, archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 520 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

**Criterion C - Architecture**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 3 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is significant with regards to its architecture. As described above in the California Register Criterion 3 evaluation, is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 520 Logue Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**Criterion D – Information Potential**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 4 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource has the potential to yield important historical information. As described above in the California Register Criterion 4 evaluation, 520 Logue Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion D.

520 Logue is recommended ineligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources.

## 530 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 14**  
530 Logue Avenue, Primary (West) Facade

### Architectural Description

530 Logue Avenue (APN 160-57-008) is a one-story office building located at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue in Mountain View, CA. It has an irregular footprint and is stylistically similar to 500, 510, and 520 Logue. Surface parking lots are present to the south and east; Logue Avenue and a landscaped area to the west, and the building addressed as 520 Logue Avenue to the north. A driveway runs between 500 and 510 Logue Avenue on one side and 520 and 530 Logue Avenue on the other. The north façade faces 520 Logue Avenue with the intervening space primarily occupied by hardscape with a few trees/bushes planted in cutouts in the walkway. 530 Logue Avenue is constructed of concrete and is largely devoid of architectural distinction. It is largely a mirror of 500 Logue Avenue. The largely blank north, south, and west facades are clad in raked stucco punctuated by aluminum-framed windows in recessed bays. Above each bay is a blank, recessed panel. There are two entries at the northwest corner that are recessed under the roof. The glass curtainwall corner is flanked by these two entries. The entries each include a glazed, aluminum-framed door set in a glass curtain wall. The west (primary) façade includes a glass curtain wall at the north end near the entry while the south end alternates between blank, concrete walls and large, aluminum-framed, fixed windows. The north façade includes a glass

curtain wall at the west end near the entry while the east end alternates between blank, concrete walls and large, aluminum-framed, fixed windows. A single, aluminum framed glass door is located at the east end of the north façade. The south façade has nine bays, three of which include solid doors. The east façade has five bays; one bay has a large roll up door and a solid door, one bay has a solid door, and a “bump-out” covered approximately one-and-a-half bays. The “bump-out” is not the full height of the façade.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

530 Logue Avenue occupies a central portion of APN 160-57-008, which is 8.86 acres and also includes six additional buildings; 500, 510, 520 Logue Avenue as well as 500, 510, and 516-518 Clyde Avenue. 530 Logue Avenue is a one-story office building that is part of the Mountain View Technology Park. The Mountain View Technology Park is an office park at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue that consists of four stand-alone buildings surrounded by surface parking lots and landscaping. The other three buildings in the Mountain View Technology Park are addressed as 500, 510, and 520 Logue Avenue.

The 1968 aerial image shows the subject property as undeveloped. Assessor’s parcel data indicates that it was developed in 1972. The study of aerial imagery appears to indicate that the current building is likely the original 1972 building. The immediate area is dominated by office parks and individual office buildings and was developed initially in the late 1960s and early 1970s when it was common for companies to relocate out of the downtown to a more suburban area.

## Occupancy History

- PneumRx (2009-2011)<sup>137, 138</sup>
- First Medical Inc. (2001-2002)<sup>139, 140</sup>
- Develco (1972-1980).<sup>141, 142, 143, 144, 145</sup>

The Seismic Telemetry Earthquake Monitoring Program started in 1968 with the goal of evaluating the applicability of satellite relay telemetry to collect seismic data. In the late 1960s, Develco received a contract to develop a low-power radio data link for use in transmitting data via satellite to relay seismic data to assist with earthquake predictions. Develco also developed superconducting magnetometers; “a sensing coil in liquid helium in a magnetic shield picks up

<sup>137</sup> *Confirmation Hearings on Federal Appointments: Hearings Before the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, One Hundred Twelfth Congress, First Session*, (United States, U.S. Government Printing Office, 2011).

<sup>138</sup> Google Streetview April 2016, April 2014, April 2011, and September 2009.

<sup>139</sup> *California Manufacturers Register*, (United States, Times Mirror Press, 2002).

<sup>140</sup> *Santa Clara County Commerce and Industry Directory*: 2002.

<sup>141</sup> *Survival and Growth (II): the Small R & D Firm: Proceedings [of] a West Coast Conference, Los Angeles, California, September 1972, Dealing with the Problems of the Small Firms in the Research and Development Industry*, (United States, Small Business Administration, Office of Procurement Assistance, 1973).

<sup>142</sup> *Microwaves Product Data Directory*, (United States, Hayden Publishing Company, 1974).

<sup>143</sup> *Guide to Scientific Instruments*, (United States, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1975).

<sup>144</sup> *Electronic Design*, (United States, Hayden Publishing Company, 1976).

<sup>145</sup> Donald R.J. White, *A Handbook Series on Electromagnetic Interference and Compatibility*, (United States, Don White Consultants, 1980).

the magnetic flux due to the introduction of the sample.” Superconducting magnetometers are known to be used in cryogenic technologies.

## **Evaluation**

### ***California Register***

#### **Criterion 1 – Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 530 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 530 Logue Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 530 Logue Avenue does not appear eligible under Criterion 1.

#### **Criterion 2 – People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 530 Logue Avenue and significant persons or businesses. The property is not listed in the reverse telephone directories in 1964, 1966, and 1968. Archival research identified the earliest occupant, from at least 1972 to 1980, was Develco, Inc. which was involved in the development a low-power radio data link for use in transmitting data via satellite as well as superconducting magnetometers. While Develco likely benefited from its location in Silicon Valley and the nearby development of computer technologies, there is no indication that the work they did was especially innovative or important in the development of the technologies they are known for. None of the other identified businesses would not fall into any potential period of significance. Research also does not indicate that 530 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet Criterion 2.

#### **Criterion 3 – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1972. The subject property at 530 Logue Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 530 Logue Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 530 Logue Avenue does not appear to meet Criterion 3.

#### **Criterion 4 – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 530 Logue Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under Criterion 4.

### ***Mountain View Register of Historic Resources***

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely aligns with that of the California Register, but takes the perspective of local significance.

**Criterion A - People**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 2 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant people or organizations. As described above in the California Register Criterion 2 evaluation, research did not indicate that 530 Logue Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

**Criterion B – Events**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 1 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant events. As described above in the California Register Criterion 1 evaluation, archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 530 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

**Criterion C - Architecture**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 3 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is significant with regards to its architecture. As described above in the California Register Criterion 3 evaluation, is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 530 Logue Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**Criterion D – Information Potential**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 4 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource has the potential to yield important historical information. As described above in the California Register Criterion 4 evaluation, 530 Logue Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion D.

530 Logue is recommended ineligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources.

## 500-506 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-008)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 15**  
500-506 Clyde Avenue, Primary (North) Facade

### Architectural Description

500-506 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-008) is a one-story office building located in Mountain View, CA, with a rectangular footprint oriented east/west measuring approximately 150 by 100 feet. Surface parking lots are present to the south, Clyde Avenue and a landscaped area to the east, the building addressed as 520-526 Clyde Avenue to the north, and the building addressed as 510-516 Clyde Avenue to the west. All three buildings are of the same design style. 500-506 Clyde Avenue is constructed of concrete and is largely devoid of architectural distinction. The concrete structure is visible on the exterior as pilasters with chamfered edges and paneled friezes, and the structure is partially infilled with walls clad in combed stucco. The largely blank facades are punctuated by aluminum-framed windows in recessed bays. Above each bay is a blank, recessed panel. The primary entrance on the north façade is recessed under the roof, with glass curtain walls flanking the entry. The entry includes a glazed, aluminum-framed door set in a glass curtain wall. The primary (north) façade fronts the traffic circle drop off zone that serves as the center of the building complex. The north façade includes a glass curtain wall at the east end near the entry, while the west end alternates between blank, concrete walls and large, aluminum-framed, fixed windows. The north façade faces 516-520 Clyde Avenue with the intervening space primarily occupied by landscaping and a circular drop off zone. The east, west, and south façades alternate between blank, concrete walls and aluminum-framed windows and entry doors.

### Site History and Construction Chronology

500-506 Clyde Avenue occupies the southwest corner of the Mountain View Technology Park (APN 160-57-008), which is 8.86 acres and also includes six additional buildings; 500, 510, 520, 530 Logue Avenue as well as 510-516 and 520-526 Clyde Avenue. The Mountain View

Technology Park is an office park at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue that consists of seven stand-alone buildings surrounded by surface parking lots and landscaping.

The 1968 aerial image shows the subject property as undeveloped. Assessor's parcel data indicates that it was developed in 1972. The study of aerial imagery appears to indicate that the current building is likely the original 1972 building. The immediate area is dominated by office parks and individual office buildings and was developed initially in the late 1960s and early 1970s when it was common for companies to relocated out of the downtown to a more suburban area.

## Occupancy History

The building is currently occupied by Google, who purchased the parcel in 2013 and began occupation of 500 Clyde Avenue in 2021. Previous occupants have included:

- Trendar Automation Corporation/Fluke Trendar (1972-1981),<sup>146</sup> electrical equipment
- Becton Dickinson Electronic Systems (1979-1988),<sup>147</sup> medical technology
- Dickinson Monoclonal Antibody Center (1982-1984),<sup>148</sup> medical technology
- Systems Plus, Inc (1986-2002),<sup>149</sup> software
- Medical Manager Corporation (1997-2004),<sup>150</sup> medical technology
- Sysorex (2007-2009),<sup>151</sup> cyber security
- Cobalt Biofuels/ Cobalt Technologies (2007-2017),<sup>152</sup> fuel technology

## Evaluation

### California Register

#### Criterion 1 – Events

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 500-506 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with

<sup>146</sup> Western Electronic Manufacturers Association, *WEMA Directory*, 1972, [www.google.com/books/edition/WEMA\\_Directory/MXkFAQAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/WEMA_Directory/MXkFAQAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; Electronic News, *Financial Fact Book & Directory*, 1981. [www.google.com/books/edition/Electronic\\_News\\_Financial\\_Fact\\_Book\\_Dire/dqYnAQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Electronic_News_Financial_Fact_Book_Dire/dqYnAQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>147</sup> American Electronics Association, *Directory*, 1979, [www.google.com/books/edition/Directory/pQJTAAMAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Directory/pQJTAAMAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; Rich's Business Directories, *Rich's High-tech Business Guide to Silicon Valley and Northern California*, 1988, [www.google.com/books/edition/Rich\\_s\\_High\\_tech\\_Business\\_Guide\\_to\\_Silic/zq4TAQAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Rich_s_High_tech_Business_Guide_to_Silic/zq4TAQAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>148</sup> Marshall Sittig and Robert Noyes, *Directory of Genetic Engineering & Biotechnology Firms U.S.A.*, 1982, [www.google.com/books/edition/Directory\\_of\\_Genetic\\_Engineering\\_Biotech/V8gfAQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Directory_of_Genetic_Engineering_Biotech/V8gfAQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; Market Intelligence Research Company, *Biotechnology Directory*, 1984, [www.google.com/books/edition/Biotechnology\\_Directory/x-M6AQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Biotechnology_Directory/x-M6AQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>149</sup> *PC Magazine*, 1986, [books.google.com/books?id=ksjshmkLdIEC&pg=PA316&dq](http://books.google.com/books?id=ksjshmkLdIEC&pg=PA316&dq). Accessed March 2022; *Publishers Directory*, 2002, [www.google.com/books/edition/Publishers\\_Directory/OjEWFgAdjzgc?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Publishers_Directory/OjEWFgAdjzgc?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>150</sup> *Medical Group Management Journal*, 1997, [www.google.com/books/edition/Medical\\_Group\\_Management\\_Journal/UGJLAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Medical_Group_Management_Journal/UGJLAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; *American Wholesalers and Distributors Directory*, 2004, [www.google.com/books/edition/American\\_Wholesalers\\_and\\_Distributors\\_Di/SOQdAQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/American_Wholesalers_and_Distributors_Di/SOQdAQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>151</sup> Google Street view, 2007; Google Street view, 2009

<sup>152</sup> Google Street view, 2007, Google Street view, 2017

the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 500-506 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 500-506 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under Criterion 1.

### **Criterion 2 – People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 500-506 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. While the companies associated with 500-506 Clyde Avenue appear to be related to the technology sector, none are associated with the early development or manufacture of semiconductors in Silicon Valley, the specific field for which the vicinity is most closely historically associated. Research does not indicate that 500-506 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet Criterion 2.

### **Criterion 3 – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1972. The subject property at 500-506 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 500-506 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 500-506 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet Criterion 3.

### **Criterion 4 – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 500-506 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under Criterion 4.

## ***Mountain View Register of Historic Resources***

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely aligns with that of the California Register, but takes the perspective of local significance.

### **Criterion A - People**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 2 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant people or organizations. As described above in the California Register Criterion 2 evaluation, research did not indicate that 500-506 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **Criterion B – Events**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 1 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant events. As described above in the California Register Criterion 1 evaluation, archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 500-506 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

**Criterion C - Architecture**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 3 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is significant with regards to its architecture. As described above in the California Register Criterion 3 evaluation, is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 500-506 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**Criterion D – Information Potential**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 4 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource has the potential to yield important historical information. As described above in the California Register Criterion 4 evaluation, does not appear to have the potential to yield more information. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion D.

500-506 Clyde Avenue is recommended ineligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources.

**510-516 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-008)**

SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 16**  
510-516 Clyde Avenue, Primary (East) Facade

## Architectural Description

510-516 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-008) is a one-story office building located in Mountain View, CA, with a rectangular footprint oriented north/south measuring approximately 200 by 125 feet. Surface parking lots are present to the north, south, and west, with the buildings addressed as 500-506 and 516-520 Clyde Avenue to the east. All three buildings are of the same design style. 510-516 Clyde Avenue is constructed of concrete and is largely devoid of architectural distinction. The concrete structure is visible on the exterior as pilasters with chamfered edges and paneled friezes, and the structure is partially infilled with walls clad in combed stucco. The primary entrance on the east façade is recessed under the roof, with glass curtain walls flanking the entry. The entry includes a glazed, aluminum-framed door set in a glass curtain wall. The primary (east) façade fronts the traffic circle drop off zone that serves as the center of the three building complex of 500-506, 510-516, and 520-526 Clyde Avenue. The west façade includes a small glass curtain wall in the center flanked by blank, concrete walls and large, aluminum-framed, fixed windows. The north and south façades alternates between blank, concrete walls and aluminum-framed windows and entry doors.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

510-516 Clyde Avenue occupies the southwest corner of the Mountain View Technology Park (APN 160-57-008), which is 8.86 acres and also includes six additional buildings; 500, 510, 520, 530 Logue Avenue as well as 510 and 516-518 Clyde Avenue. The Mountain View Technology Park is an office park at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue that consists of seven stand-alone buildings surrounded by surface parking lots and landscaping.

The 1968 aerial image shows the subject property as undeveloped. Assessor's parcel data indicates that it was developed in 1972. The study of aerial imagery appears to indicate that the current building is likely the original 1972 building. The immediate area is dominated by office parks and individual office buildings and was developed initially in the late 1960s and early 1970s when it was common for companies to relocated out of the downtown to a more suburban area.

## Occupancy History

The building is currently owned by Google since 2014. Previous occupants have included

- Nielsen Engineering and Research (1972-2002),<sup>153</sup>
- Resilience Corporation (2005-2007),<sup>154</sup>
- SquareOne (2009-2013),<sup>155</sup>
- Blue Jeans Network (2014-2019).<sup>156</sup>

<sup>153</sup> *Hydraulic Research in the United States and Canada*, 1972, [www.google.com/books/edition/Hydraulic\\_Research\\_in\\_the\\_United\\_States/UUMXZZL2klkC?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Hydraulic_Research_in_the_United_States/UUMXZZL2klkC?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; *Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers*, 2002, [www.google.com/books/edition/Directory\\_of\\_Special\\_Libraries\\_and\\_Infor/xC8jAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Directory_of_Special_Libraries_and_Infor/xC8jAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>154</sup> Google Street view, 2005; Google Street view, 2007

<sup>155</sup> Google Street view, 2009; Google Street view, 2013

<sup>156</sup> Google Street view, 2014; Google Street view, 2019

## Evaluation

### ***California Register***

#### **Criterion 1 – Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 510-516 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 510-516 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 510-516 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under Criterion 1.

#### **Criterion 2 – People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 510-516 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Confirmed occupants are listed under the occupancy history, above. The earliest and longest tenant, Nielsen Engineering & Research (NEAR), was a company founded in 1966 to perform applied research in aerodynamics of flight vehicles. NEAR's Clyde Avenue facilities conducted research for private, international, and government agencies, such as the Department of the Defense and NASA at nearby Ames Research Center, beginning as early as the mid-1970s through 2000s. While NEAR did contribute to the scientific study of aerodynamics, and conduct work for NASA and the Department of Defense, archival research did not indicate any especially significant associations between NEAR and these agencies. Also, while the remainder of these companies appear to be related to the technology sector, none are associated with the early development or manufacture of semiconductors in Silicon Valley, the specific field for which the vicinity is most closely historically associated. Research also does not indicate that 510-516 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet Criterion 2.

#### **Criterion 3 – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1972. The subject property at 510-516 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 510-516 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 510-516 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet Criterion 3.

#### **Criterion 4 – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 510-516 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under Criterion 4.

### ***Mountain View Register of Historic Resources***

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely aligns with that of the California Register, but takes the perspective of local significance.

**Criterion A - People**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 2 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant people or organizations. As described above in the California Register Criterion 2 evaluation, research did not indicate that 510-516 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

**Criterion B – Events**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 1 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant events. As described above in the California Register Criterion 1 evaluation, archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 510-516 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

**Criterion C - Architecture**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 3 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is significant with regards to its architecture. As described above in the California Register Criterion 3 evaluation, is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 510-516 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**Criterion D – Information Potential**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 4 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource has the potential to yield important historical information. As described above in the California Register Criterion 4 evaluation, does not appear to have the potential to yield more information. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion D.

510-516 Clyde Avenue is recommended ineligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources.

## 520-526 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-008)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 17**  
520-526 Clyde Avenue, Primary (South) Facade

### Architectural Description

520-526 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-008) is a one-story office building located in Mountain View, CA, with a rectangular footprint oriented east/west measuring approximately 150 by 100 feet. Surface parking lots are present to the north and northwest, Clyde Avenue and a landscaped area to the east, the building addressed as 500-506 Clyde Avenue to the south, and the building addressed as 510-516 Clyde Avenue to the southwest. All three buildings are of the same design style. 520-526 Clyde Avenue is constructed of concrete and is largely devoid of architectural distinction. The concrete structure is visible on the exterior as pilasters with chamfered edges and paneled friezes, and the structure is partially infilled with walls clad in combed stucco. The primary entrance on the south façade is recessed under the roof, with glass curtain walls flanking the entry. The entry includes two glazed, aluminum-framed doors set in a glass curtain wall. The primary (south) façade fronts the traffic circle drop off zone that serves as the center of the three building complex of 500-506, 510-516, and 520-526 Clyde Avenue. The north façade includes a small, centralized glass curtain wall with entry, and it, along with the east and west facades, alternate between blank, concrete walls and large, aluminum-framed, fixed windows.

### Site History and Construction Chronology

520-526 Clyde Avenue occupies the northwest corner of the Mountain View Technology Park (APN 160-57-008), which is 8.86 acres and also includes six additional buildings; 500, 510, 520, 530 Logue Avenue as well as 500-506 and 510-516 Clyde Avenue. The Mountain View Technology Park is an office park at the northern terminus of Logue Avenue that consists of seven stand-alone buildings surrounded by surface parking lots and landscaping.

The 1968 aerial image shows the subject property as undeveloped. Assessor's parcel data indicates that it was developed in 1972. The study of aerial imagery appears to indicate that the current building is likely the original 1972 building. The immediate area is dominated by office parks and individual office buildings and was developed initially in the late 1960s and early 1970s when it was common for companies to relocated out of the downtown to a more suburban area.

## Occupancy History

The building is currently occupied by Google, who purchased the parcel in 2013. Previous occupants have included:

- Scientific Micro Systems (1973-1980), microcontrollers<sup>157</sup>
- Acurex Corporation (1975-1990), solar heating and cooling research<sup>158</sup>
- Insignia Solutions (1986-1995), software<sup>159</sup>
- Nielsen Engineering and Research (1987-2004), aerodynamics <sup>160</sup>
- Bio-Rad Laboratories (1993-2000), semiconductor division <sup>161</sup>
- Syntegra Inc (2006), data modeling<sup>162</sup>
- Confirmit (2013-2014), data modeling<sup>163</sup>
- White Sky Inc (2013-2022), software<sup>164</sup>

## Evaluation

### California Register

#### Criterion 1 – Events

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 520-526 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with

<sup>157</sup> "Toward Mass Storate," *Datamation*, 1973, [www.bitsavers.org/magazines/Datamation/197310.pdf](http://www.bitsavers.org/magazines/Datamation/197310.pdf). Accessed March 2022; *U.S. Industrial Directory*, 1980, [www.google.com/books/edition/U\\_S\\_Industrial\\_Directory/decdAQAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/U_S_Industrial_Directory/decdAQAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March, 2022.

<sup>158</sup> *Subject Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers*, 1975, [www.google.com/books/edition/Subject\\_Directory\\_of\\_Special\\_Libraries\\_a/QW3xAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Subject_Directory_of_Special_Libraries_a/QW3xAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; *International Encyclopedia of Composites*, 1990, [www.google.com/books/edition/International\\_Encyclopedia\\_of\\_Composites/YpJUAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/International_Encyclopedia_of_Composites/YpJUAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>159</sup> *PC Magazine*, 1986, [www.google.com/books/edition/PC\\_Magazine/F14qQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/PC_Magazine/F14qQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; *Text and Graphics in the Electronic Age Desktop Publishing for Scientists*, 1995, [www.google.com/books/edition/Text\\_and\\_Graphics\\_in\\_the\\_Electronic\\_Age/e27xAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Text_and_Graphics_in_the_Electronic_Age/e27xAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022

<sup>160</sup> *Million Dollar Directory*, 1987, [www.google.com/books/edition/Million\\_Dollar\\_Directory/bbsnAQAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Million_Dollar_Directory/bbsnAQAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022; *Ward's Business Directory of U.S. Private and Public Companies*, 2004, [www.google.com/books/edition/Ward\\_s\\_Business\\_Directory\\_of\\_U\\_S\\_Private/2U8cAQAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Ward_s_Business_Directory_of_U_S_Private/2U8cAQAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>161</sup> *San Francisco Bay Technology Resource Guide*, 1993, [www.google.com/books/edition/San\\_Francisco\\_Bay\\_Technology\\_Resource\\_Gu/V8ciAQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/San_Francisco_Bay_Technology_Resource_Gu/V8ciAQAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022. *Semiconductor International*, 2000, [www.google.com/books/edition/Semiconductor\\_International/WStKAQAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Semiconductor_International/WStKAQAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>162</sup> *Directory of California Technology Companies*, 2006, [www.google.com/books/edition/Directory\\_of\\_California\\_Technology\\_Compa/BeMdAQAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Directory_of_California_Technology_Compa/BeMdAQAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 2022.

<sup>163</sup> Google street view, 2013; Google street view, 2014

<sup>164</sup> Google street view, 2013; "White Sky Inc Company Profile," *Bloomberg*, 2022., [www.bloomberg.com/profile/company/0547002D:US](http://www.bloomberg.com/profile/company/0547002D:US). Accessed March 2022.

the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 520-526 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 520-526 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under Criterion 1.

### **Criterion 2 – People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 520-526 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Confirmed occupants are listed under the occupancy history, above. The earliest and longest tenant, Nielsen Engineering & Research (NEAR), was a company founded in 1966 to perform applied research in aerodynamics of flight vehicles. NEAR's Clyde Avenue facilities conducted research for private, international, and government agencies, such as the Department of the Defense and NASA at nearby Ames Research Center, beginning as early as the mid-1970s through 2000s.<sup>165</sup> While NEAR did contribute to the scientific study of aerodynamics, and conduct work for NASA and the Department of Defense, archival research did not indicate any especially significant associations between NEAR and these agencies. Bio-Rad Laboratories, while associated with the semiconductor industry, was a late-comer to the field and does not appear to be significantly associated with that event. Additionally, Bio-Rad Laboratories was associated with the subject property from 1993-2000, which is less than 30 years ago. While the remainder of these companies appear to be related to the technology sector, none are associated with the early development or manufacture of semiconductors in Silicon Valley, the specific field for which the vicinity is most closely historically associated. Research also does not indicate that 520-526 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet Criterion 2.

### **Criterion 3 – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1972. The subject property at 520-526 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 520-526 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 520-526 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet Criterion 3.

### **Criterion 4 – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 520-526 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under Criterion 4.

### ***Mountain View Register of Historic Resources***

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely aligns with that of the California Register, but takes the perspective of local significance.

<sup>165</sup> Nielson Engineering & Research (NEAR), *Consulting, Analysis, Research, Design, and Development, 2014*, [www.nearinc.com/pubs/NEAR\\_Brochure.pdf](http://www.nearinc.com/pubs/NEAR_Brochure.pdf). Accessed March 2022; NEAR, [ntrs.nasa.gov/api/citations/19750015411/downloads/19750015411.pdf](https://ntrs.nasa.gov/api/citations/19750015411/downloads/19750015411.pdf).

**Criterion A - People**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 2 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant people or organizations. As described above in the California Register Criterion 2 evaluation, research did not indicate that 520-526 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

**Criterion B – Events**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 1 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant events. As described above in the California Register Criterion 1 evaluation, archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 520-526 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

**Criterion C - Architecture**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 3 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is significant with regards to its architecture. As described above in the California Register Criterion 3 evaluation, is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 520-526 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**Criterion D – Information Potential**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 4 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource has the potential to yield important historical information. As described above in the California Register Criterion 4 evaluation, does not appear to have the potential to yield more information. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion D.

520-526 Clyde Avenue is recommended ineligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources.

## 440 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-009)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 18**  
440 Clyde Avenue, Primary (Northeast) Facade

### Architectural Description

440 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-009) is on a 3.09-acre lot that is shared with 450 Clyde Avenue which was built later. Both buildings front Clyde Avenue and are sited on the eastern portion of the L-shaped lot. The buildings have since been connected by a single-story lobby, but the following only describes 440 Clyde Avenue.

440 Clyde Avenue is an irregular plan, two-story, stucco-clad, corporate modern building on a slab-on-grade foundation with a flat roof and was constructed in 1965. Mechanical screens block the view of the roof-top mechanical machinery. The primary (northeast) façade faces a small parking lot and is defined by a standing seam metal shed roof over a partially enclosed portico. The exterior wall under the portico is nearly entirely spanned by a contemporary aluminum frame, plate glass windows.

The primary entrance is between 440 and 450 Clyde Avenue within a small, recessed building that connects the two structures. This entrance is through a set of double-leaf, aluminum frame doors set beneath a metal-framed awning structure. A secondary pedestrian entrance is located on the south façade, adjacent to a secured outdoor seating area. The seating area is surrounded by a wood and glass privacy wall. Ribbon windows span the full width of each floor on the remaining three facades. The building is surrounded on three sides by at-grade parking lots. The parcel is surrounded by manicured lawns and trees. Aerial photographs provide evidence of 440 Clyde Avenue and 450 Clyde Avenue once being completely independent buildings with significant

alterations occurring in the early 2000s, including the lobby structure constructed to join the two buildings at the main entrance for both buildings.<sup>166</sup>

## Site History and Construction Chronology

The 1970 aerial image shows the subject property as developed and north and northeast of the parcel as undeveloped.<sup>167</sup> According to the assessor's parcel database it was developed in 1965.<sup>168</sup>

## Occupancy History

The first known occupant was MBL Supply Co., which was a civilian supplier to the government for military support, but the archival review was unable to determine what type of supplies were rendered.<sup>169</sup> 440 Clyde Avenue has had multiple occupants such as Claris Corp., a subsidiary of Apple in the late 1980s as well as other occupants revolving around software systems and development.<sup>170</sup>

## Evaluation

### California Register

#### Criterion 1 – Events

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 440 Clyde Avenue and development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 440 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 440 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under Criterion 1.

#### Criterion 2 – People

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 440 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research only definitively revealed businesses back to 1974 with years periodically vacant. While MBL Supply, Co. provided goods and/or services to the government for military support, the proximity of Moffett Field made this a common business model and archival research did not reveal any particular information that would suggest any significant associations. None of the other identified businesses would fall into any potential period of significance. Research also does not indicate that 440 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it, therefore, does not appear to meet Criterion 2.

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<sup>166</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #s 2008-1922 and 2008-2255.

<sup>167</sup> EarthExplorer (usgs.gov), April 1970.

<sup>168</sup> Parcelquest, www.parcelquest.com. Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>169</sup> *Nongovernment organization codes for military standard contract administration procedures (MLSCAP) United States and Canada, Handbook H8-2*, (Defense Supply Agency, Defense Logistics Services Center, Oct. 1974).

<sup>170</sup> *Inforworld*, Vol. 11, no. 12, March 20, 1989, p.10, books.google.com/books?id=aZM\_AQAAIAAJ&focus=searchwithinvolume&q=440+clyde. Accessed March 1, 2022.

**Criterion 3 – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1965. The subject property at 440 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 440 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 440 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4 – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 440 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under Criterion 4.

***Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Evaluation***

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely aligns with that of the California Register but takes the perspective of local significance.

**Criterion A - People**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 2 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant people or organizations. As described above in the California Register Criterion 2 evaluation, research did not indicate that 440 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

**Criterion B – Events**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 1 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant events. As described above in the California Register Criterion 1 evaluation, archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 440 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

**Criterion C - Architecture**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 3 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is significant with regards to its architecture. As described above in the California Register Criterion 3 evaluation, is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 440 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**Criterion D – Information Potential**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 4 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource has the potential to yield important historical information. As described above in the California Register Criterion 4 evaluation, 440 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion D.

440 Clyde Avenue is recommended ineligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources.

## 450 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-009)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 19**  
450 Clyde Avenue, Primary (East) Facade

### Architectural Description

450 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-009) is on a 3.09-acre lot that is shared with 440 Clyde Avenue. Both buildings front Clyde Avenue and are sited on the eastern portion of the L-shaped lot. The buildings have since been connected by a single-story lobby, but the following only describes 450 Clyde Avenue. 450 Clyde Avenue is located on the northeastern corner of the parcel. 450 Clyde Avenue is a rectangular plan, single-story, exterior clad in stucco, corporate modern building on a slab-on-grade foundation with a flat roof. Mechanical screens block the view of the roof-top mechanical machinery. Where the south facade abuts the north facade of 440 Clyde Avenue is the location of the primary entrance that leads into the lobby. On the east (primary) facade, the windows are recessed from the exterior wall creating the appearance of a breezeway with stucco panels spanning the openings. The north facade has a pedestrian single-leaf entrance and blocks of windows flush with the wall. The west facade has two sets of blocked windows along with a shallowly recessed double-leaf pedestrian entrance and a single-leaf pedestrian entrance. The west facade faces an at-grade parking lot that includes a seating area with partial privacy walls and a partially enclosed garbage and recycling area that is clad includes concrete blocks, corrugated metal doors, and a corrugated metal roof. The building is surrounded on three sides by at-grade parking lots. The parcel is surrounded by manicured lawns and trees.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

Although the parcel was developed in 1965, archival review shows that the building at 450 Clyde Avenue was not constructed until sometime after. Aerial photographs provide evidence of 440 Clyde Avenue and 450 Clyde Avenue once being completely independent buildings with significant alterations occurring in the early 2000s, including the lobby structure constructed between the two buildings at the main entrance for both buildings.<sup>171, 172</sup>

## Occupancy History

The earliest confirmed occupant was BASIC Timesharing, a company that developed software for program management in 1971.<sup>173</sup> When first constructed, the building was referenced by the address “440 Clyde Avenue, Building B.” Archival research to establish the date the address “450 Clyde Avenue” was first applied to the building was inconclusive. Therefore, it is possible that businesses identified with 440 Clyde Avenue, discussed above, could have occupied this building. Its occupant history has been inconsistent, and the building was subject to periods of vacancy.

## Evaluation

### *California Register*

#### Criterion 1 – Events

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 450 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 450 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 450 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under Criterion 1.

#### Criterion 2 – People

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 450 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research only definitively revealed businesses back to 1971 with years periodically vacant. While BASIC Timesharing created software programs for upcoming and established businesses to purchase, this was a common business model and archival research did not reveal any particular information that would suggest any significant associations or products. Also, while the businesses associated with 440 Clyde Avenue may have occupied this building, as discussed above, none of those businesses were determined to be significant. Research does not indicate that 450 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it, therefore, does not appear to meet Criterion 2.

<sup>171</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit Project #s 2008-1922 and 2008-2255.

<sup>172</sup> Aerial Map, “ARM701580V80178,” (United States Geological Survey, April 29, 1970.)

<sup>173</sup> B.C. Paulson, *Man-computer Concepts for Project Management*, (United States: Stanford University, Department of Civil Engineering, 1971).

**Criterion 3 – Architecture**

The parcel was developed in 1965 but building at 450 Clyde Avenue was constructed sometime after. The subject property at 450 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 450 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 450 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4 – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 450 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under Criterion 4.

***Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Evaluation***

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely aligns with that of the California Register but takes the perspective of local significance.

**Criterion A - People**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 2 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant people or organizations. As described above in the California Register Criterion 2 evaluation, research did not indicate that 450 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

**Criterion B – Events**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 1 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant events. As described above in the California Register Criterion 1 evaluation, archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 450 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

**Criterion C - Architecture**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 3 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is significant with regards to its architecture. As described above in the California Register Criterion 3 evaluation, is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 450 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**Criterion D – Information Potential**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 4 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource has the potential to yield important historical information. As described above in the California Register Criterion 4 evaluation, 450 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion D.

450 Clyde Avenue is recommended ineligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources.

## 420 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-010)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 20**  
420 Clyde Avenue, Primary (East) Facade

### Architectural Description

420 Clyde Avenue (APN 160-57-010) is a two story, rectangular plan, flat roof, concrete building with a slab-on-grade foundation. The primary (east) façade fronts Clyde Avenue and it is surrounded on two sides (north and west) by a paved parking lot. The front of the building is separated from Clyde Avenue by a rectangular expanse of grass with three mature trees. Shrubbery mark the north and west lot lines. The primary (east) facade is divided in to four bays by thin vertical smooth stucco strips between panels clad with pebbles embedded into the face of the building. A stucco frieze panel with a single row of low-profile rectangles wraps spans the entire width of the facade. The southernmost bay is a large vehicular rollup door at the southern corner of the façade. The remaining three bays each have two tripartite, metal frame windows at the second floor. Beneath this row of windows, the primary pedestrian entrance is located in the south-center bay. It is recessed slightly from the exterior wall and is composed of a single-leaf glazed metal frame door with wide metal frame sidelights. All other facades are clad in flat stucco with thin vertical scoring lines dividing the walls into bays. A one-story, flat roof loading dock extends is set back from the primary façade on the north side of the building. A second, one-story, shed roof, L-shaped addition wraps around the northwest corner of the building. A second vehicular door is located on the north façade, to the rear (west) of the loading dock. The south façade abuts 880 Maude Avenue. No other openings were observed.

420 Clyde Avenue is a small scale expression of the Corporate Modern architectural style. As such, it includes many character-defining features common to the style, such as:

- Large rectangular massing
- Flat or low-pitched roofs
- Steel or concrete structure as primary expression of the building
- Horizontal bands of windows set within the structural module
- Alternate design of large concrete volume with little or no fenestration
- Building tower set back from the street in a landscaped plaza
- Overall absence of applied ornamentation

## **Site History and Construction Chronology**

The May 1968 aerial image shows the subject property developed as it appears today. The footprint, parking lot, landscaped areas, and loading dock are all visible in their present locations and to their present extents. Two one-story additions are visible on the north and west facades. They correspond to the current L-shaped addition, which may have been formed by connecting the two original one-story structures. The photographic evidence confirms parcel data dating construction of the building to 1968. At that time, the immediate area was partially developed; the block on the south side of Maude Avenue is fully built out, while the immediately adjacent lot north on Clyde Avenue and those lots behind (west) of the subject parcel along Maude were undeveloped. 420 Clyde Avenue appears to have been constructed in the same timeframe as 880 Maude Avenue. The L-shaped addition is in place by 1980.

### ***California Floral Industry***

The following is summarized from Chapter 3A of the *770 Woolsey Street Project DEIR*, prepared by ESA in 2021.

The flower industry in the San Francisco Bay Area began in the early 1880s when Hiroshi Yoshiike, a Japanese immigrant, sold chrysanthemums that he cultivated in Oakland from imported cuttings. Early Japanese flower growers were joined by Italian and Chinese immigrants who established family-run nurseries in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The growers formed a coalition to control their interests in the wholesale cut flower market. By specializing in particular plants, the growers reduced competition among themselves and retained a larger share of the profit by removing the middleman. Three corporations were formed: the California Flower Market (Japanese growers), the San Francisco Flower Growers Association (Italian growers), and the Peninsula Flower Growers Association (Chinese growers).

Beginning in 1909, following a ban on street sales within San Francisco, flower sales were exclusively conducted indoors. In 1924, the wholesale flower market relocated to 5th and Howard streets in San Francisco's South of Market neighborhood, then relocated again in 1956 to a new building at 640 Brannan Street. In 2021, the wholesale flower market in San Francisco relocated to 901 16th Street in the Potrero Hill neighborhood.

Flower sales in California decreased beginning in the 1970s, due in large part to the rise in imported flowers. As this trend continued, many San Francisco nurseries closed their operations or relocated to San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Monterey counties, and were replaced by suburban development.

## **Long-Term Occupants**

### **Amling's of California**

The Amling family and its many branches have been involved in the floral industry in the United States since at least 1889. Albert F. Amling formed a floral business with one of his brothers in 1889. They built greenhouses in the Maywood suburb of Chicago. Albert's eldest son, Ernst then joined with younger brother, Paul to establish a greenhouse flower business in Des Plaines, Illinois. Ernst moved to California in 1920 to try his hand at growing in the Los Angeles area.<sup>174</sup> He built five greenhouses in Santa Ana and was soon joined by another brother, Albert. All three brothers operated their businesses, in California and in Illinois, under the Amling Brothers name.<sup>175</sup>

Ernst and Albert became founding members of the Los Angeles Flower Market in 1921. They were the first to be granted a patent for a rose, leading to a local and regional reputation for innovative horticulture and superior flowers.<sup>176</sup> They operated only as wholesalers, but the name "Amling Roses" was used to market their flowers in many local flower shops.

Amling's of California was incorporated c.1943 and was "engaged as a wholesaler in the shipment of California flowers and floral items largely to dealers outside of California, but to some dealers within the state."<sup>177</sup> Representatives of the company regularly traveled between California and Florida where they had "establishments."<sup>178</sup> The exact business connections between Amling Brothers in the Chicago area, Amling Brothers in the Los Angeles area, Amling's of California, and several other floral businesses utilizing the Amling name could not be established through research at this time. However Amling's of California operated a floral packing and shipping center, owned by Mrs. Marion Amling Zucco, at 211 Fourth Street in San Francisco from at least 1949<sup>179</sup> through 1953.<sup>180</sup>

<sup>174</sup> "100 Years of Color - Celebrating the Original Los Angeles Flower Market's Centennial," *Bloomin' News*, February 9, 2021, [issuu.com/bloominnews/docs/bloominnews100yearsofcolor](https://issuu.com/bloominnews/docs/bloominnews100yearsofcolor). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>175</sup> Peggi Ridgeway, *Sending Flowers to America: Stories of the Los Angeles Flower Market*, p.213-218.

<sup>176</sup> "Flower Market History," *The Original Los Angeles Flower Market*, [originallaflowermarket.com/flower-market-history/](https://originallaflowermarket.com/flower-market-history/). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>177</sup> The National Archives of the United States, *Federal Register*, Vol 10., No. 37., February 21, 1945, [www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1945-02-21/pdf/FR-1945-02-21.pdf](https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1945-02-21/pdf/FR-1945-02-21.pdf). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>178</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, November 24, 1945.

<sup>179</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, February 10, 1949, p. 29.

<sup>180</sup> "Florists Shop Swept by Fire," *Oakland Tribune*, December 28, 1953, p.39.

Amling's of California occupied 420 Clyde Street presumably from 1971 through at least 1980. While the company appears to have been in business up to at least 2010,<sup>181</sup> their current status could not be confirmed.<sup>182</sup>

### **Four-In-One, Inc.**

Four-In-One, Inc. manufactures salad dressing, sauces, and condiments, primary for the Asian foods market and is headquartered in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.<sup>183</sup> The company appears to be affiliated with Lee Brothers Foodservices, Inc. of San Jose. According to the Lee Brothers website ([www.leebros.com](http://www.leebros.com)), the company was founded in 1974. Four-In-One, Inc. appears as early as 1986 and is first listed at 420 Clyde Avenue at that time.<sup>184</sup> The company continued to be listed at 420 Clyde Avenue through at least 2014.<sup>185</sup> It is unknown when they relocated their manufacturing facility to its present location at 1011 Timothy Drive in San Jose.

## **Occupancy History**

The original owner and occupant of the building could not be identified through research. The first known occupant was an unidentified floral business in 1971.<sup>186</sup> This may have been Amling's of California, who are listed at the property by 1980.<sup>187</sup> Four-In-One, Inc, a salad dressing and sauce food manufacturer is listed at 420 Clyde Avenue from 1986<sup>188</sup> through at least 2014.<sup>189</sup> The subject property was purchased by Google in 2016.<sup>190</sup>

## **Evaluation**

### **California Register**

#### **Criterion 1 – Events**

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 420 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 420 Clyde Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. Likewise, while 420 Clyde Avenue is also associated with the

<sup>181</sup> American Floral Endowment Celebrating 50 Years, September 2010, p.18, [studylib.net/doc/8392612/50th-anniversary-commemorative-program](http://studylib.net/doc/8392612/50th-anniversary-commemorative-program). Accessed March 8, 2022

<sup>182</sup> Internet research did not result in any recent data regarding the current business status of Amling's of California.

<sup>183</sup> Four-In-One, Inc., [fourinone.com](http://fourinone.com). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>184</sup> Food Engineering's Directory of U.S. Food & Beverage Plants, Chilton's Food Engineering, 1986, p.82, [www.google.com/books/edition/Food\\_Engineering\\_s\\_Directory\\_of\\_U\\_S\\_Food/vZrvAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Food_Engineering_s_Directory_of_U_S_Food/vZrvAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>185</sup> "Public Notices," Mountain View Voice, August 22, 2014, p. 26.

<sup>186</sup> Southern Florist and Nurseryman, Vol. 83, No. 39-52, 1971, p. 29, [www.google.com/books/edition/Southern\\_Florist\\_and\\_Nurseryman/TgZOAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=420+Clyde+mountain+view&dq=420+Clyde+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Southern_Florist_and_Nurseryman/TgZOAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=420+Clyde+mountain+view&dq=420+Clyde+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>187</sup> "Who's Who in Floriculture," Society of American Florists, 1980, [www.google.com/books/edition/Who\\_s\\_who\\_in\\_Floriculture/rU5MAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Who_s_who_in_Floriculture/rU5MAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>188</sup> Food Engineering's Directory of U.S. Food & Beverage Plants, Chilton's Food Engineering, 1986, p.82, [www.google.com/books/edition/Food\\_Engineering\\_s\\_Directory\\_of\\_U\\_S\\_Food/vZrvAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Food_Engineering_s_Directory_of_U_S_Food/vZrvAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>189</sup> "Public Notices," Mountain View Voice, August 22, 2014, p. 26.

<sup>190</sup> "Google Rounds Up Entire Block in Mountain View, Expands Its Large Presence in the Neighborhood," TheRegistry (website), [news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/](http://news.theregistrysf.com/google-rounds-entire-block-mountain-view-expands-large-presence-neighborhood/). Accessed March 8, 2022.

floral industry in Northern California, that association begins c.1971, long after the height of the industry in the San Francisco Bay Area and it does not appear to be significant within this context. For these reasons, 420 Clyde Avenue does not appear eligible under Criterion 1.

### **Criterion 2 – People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 420 Clyde Avenue and significant persons or businesses. The building had several long-term tenants – Amling’s of California and Four-In-One, Inc. Amling’s was associated with the wholesale flower distribution industry and Four-In-One, Inc. was a food sauce manufacturer and distributor. The building does not appear to share historically significant associations to either industry. Neither company was influential in their fields while occupying 420 Clyde Avenue. The Bay Area floral industry was in a period of decline in the 1970s when Amling’s occupied the building. Four-In-One, Inc. was founded c.1986, within the last 45 years, and archival research does not suggest that the company is yet considered a historically significant company. Further research did not uncover historically significant individuals associated with the property. As a consequence, 420 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet Criterion 2.

### **Criterion 3 – Architecture**

420 Clyde Avenue was constructed in 1968. It has elements of the Corporate Modern style. The subject property at 420 Clyde Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. It does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 420 Clyde Avenue does not appear to meet Criterion 3.

### **Criterion 4 – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 420 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under Criterion 4.

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely align with that of the California Register, but takes the perspective of local significance.

### ***Mountain View Register of Historic Resources***

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely align with that of the California Register, but takes the perspective of local significance.

### **Criterion A - People**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 2 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant people or organizations. As described above in the California Register Criterion 2 evaluation, research did not indicate that 420 Clyde Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **Criterion B – Events**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 1 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant events. As described above in the California Register Criterion 1 evaluation, archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 420 Clyde Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View’s history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

### **Criterion C - Architecture**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 3 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is significant with regards to its architecture. As described above in the California Register Criterion 3 evaluation, is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 420 Clyde Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **Criterion D – Information Potential**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 4 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource has the potential to yield important historical information. As described above in the California Register Criterion 4 evaluation, 420 Clyde Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion D.

420 Clyde Avenue is recommended ineligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources.

## **880 Maude Avenue (APN 160-57-011)**



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 21**  
880 Maude Avenue, Primary (South) Facade

## Architectural Description

880 Maude Avenue (APN 160-57-011) is located at the north corner of the intersection of Maude and Clyde avenues in Mountain View. It occupies an approximately 1.4 acre, trapezoidal-shaped lot (APN 160-57-012) with the subject building sited in the center of the lot, facing Maude Avenue. 880 Maude Avenue is a one-story, rectangular plan, concrete building, with a flat roof and slab-on-grade foundation. Two porticos extend from the primary (south) and secondary (east) elevations. The building is centrally sited at the rear property line with 420 Clyde Avenue is surrounded on two sides (east and west) by paved parking. A concrete sidewalk extends from Maude Avenue to the primary (south) pedestrian entrance. The entire lot is sparsely landscaped with a narrow border of trees and shrubs along Clyde Avenue, mature trees at the corner of Maude and Clyde avenues, and an original triangular landscaped area west of the entry sidewalk and the east parking lot entrance.

The building is divided into bays on three sides. The bays are marked with incised vertical lines, approximately 30-feet wide. An upper frieze is clad with flat plaster, broken only by the vertical lines. Below the frieze, each bay contains an incised flat arch, within which the stucco is rough in texture. Bays in the front (south) half of the building contain a single arched, metal and plate glass window, an arched metal and plate glass pedestrian door, or a pair of narrow arched metal and plate glass windows. Each opening is trimmed by a flat texture stucco surround that follows the arched shaped of the openings. The south portico fronts Maude Avenue and is seven bays wide, is centered on the primary pedestrian entrance, and is composed of flat arched openings supported by square columns. The east portico faces Clyde Avenue. Each of its two bays are twice the width of south portico bays. A loading dock has been added at the northernmost bay on the east side. The rear (north) façade abuts the building at 420 Clyde Avenue. The buildings do not appear to be physically connected.

880 Maude Avenue was constructed in 1968 and is a modest example of the New Formalism style as applied to commercial architecture. As such, it includes many character-defining features common to the style, such as:

- Strict symmetry and formality
- Flat roof, often with heavy, projecting overhang
- Smooth wall surfaces
- Colonnade of stylized full-height columnar supports
- Repeating arches or rounded openings
- Integral parking lot, either subterranean or above grade
- Landscaped plazas, fountains or integral plantings at ground floor

## Site History and Construction Chronology

The May 1968 aerial image shows the subject property developed as it appears today. The footprint, parking lot, landscaped areas, and porticos are all visible in their present locations and

to their present extents. This confirms parcel data dating construction of the building to 1968. At that time, the immediate area was partially developed; the block on the south side of Maude Avenue is fully built out, while most of the immediately adjacent lots along Maude and Clyde Avenues were undeveloped. 420 Clyde Avenue appears to have been constructed in the same timeframe as 880 Maude Avenue.

### **Long-Term Occupants**

#### **Commercial Electronics, Inc.**

Commercial Electronics, Inc. was an optics and electronics company known for its innovative cameras. The company held multiple patents and was a supplier for television and movie cameras. Noteworthy innovations in the 1970s included development of video equipment for microscopic surgery<sup>191</sup> as well as optics equipment supporting astronomical observations on the Hale Telescope at the Palomar Observatory.<sup>192</sup> Both were associated with the company's Quantex division which was spun off into its own company in 1973. Through the 1980s, the company appears to have concentrated on commercial video cameras. They operated at 880 Maude Avenue from at least 1972<sup>193</sup> through 1999.<sup>194</sup>

#### **Optibase, Inc.**

Optibase, Inc was a global video streaming company, founded in 1990. They maintained a United States headquarters from 880 Maude from 1990 until at least 2010.<sup>195</sup> At that time the company's video and streaming business was split off from the parent company and sold to Optibase Technologies Ltd, a subsidiary of VITEC Multimedia.<sup>196</sup>

#### **OPTi, Inc .**

OPTi, Inc. was a semiconductor and microchip processing company. As noted in the 1997 edition of Company Profiles:<sup>197</sup>

OPTi Inc. was spun out from Chips and Technologies in 1989 to focus on developing and supplying core logic chipsets to the personal computer industry. The company's products are divided into three core areas within the PC industry: notebook products, desktop products, and multimedia products. In addition to its core logic chipsets, OPTi supplies peripheral and multimedia chipsets as well as custom ICs for audio/telephone, power management, graphics/video, and storage control applications. The company's chipsets

<sup>191</sup> James Hazelwood, "TV Microscope Can Aid Surgeon," *Oakland Tribune*, April 17, 1974, p. F5

<sup>192</sup> Dave Swaim, "TV Gives Astronomers 'Easy Chair' Job," *Pasadena Star News*, November 12, 1972, pp. 1 & 3.

<sup>193</sup> *Hayward Daily Review*, October 13, 1972.

<sup>194</sup> Fauer.

<sup>195</sup> "Optibase," Corporate profile, [www.export.gov.il/files/hls/hls-catalog/html/PDF/HLS\\_189.pdf](http://www.export.gov.il/files/hls/hls-catalog/html/PDF/HLS_189.pdf). Accessed March 7, 2022.

<sup>196</sup> "Optibase Ltd. Requests the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange to Delist Its Shares," CISION PR Newswire, [www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/optibase-ltd-requests-the-tel-aviv-stock-exchange-to-delist-its-shares-301458194.html](http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/optibase-ltd-requests-the-tel-aviv-stock-exchange-to-delist-its-shares-301458194.html). Accessed March 7, 2022.

<sup>197</sup> Integrated Circuit Engineering Corporation, "Integrated Circuit Engineering Corporation's Company Profiles, 1997" *Smithsonian Chips Collection*, p.257, [smithsonianchips.si.edu/ice/cd/PROF97/NORTHAM.pdf](http://smithsonianchips.si.edu/ice/cd/PROF97/NORTHAM.pdf). Accessed March 7, 2022.

provide in one or a few semiconductor devices the core logic functions of a PC as well as the multimedia-related functions.

They occupied a portion of 880 Maude Avenue from 2002 through at least 2016.

## Occupancy History

The original owner and occupant of the building could not be identified through research. The first known occupant was Bomar Precision Machining Company who moved to a new location in 1970.<sup>198</sup> Following them, Commercial Electronic Inc. occupied the building from at least 1972<sup>199</sup> until 1999.<sup>200</sup> At some point the building appears to have been subdivided into the current set of suites present today. Notable occupants include Optibase, Inc, a secure video company (1994-2010)<sup>201</sup>; OPTi, Inc (2002-c.2006), an independent supplier of semiconductors;<sup>202</sup> In2change, Inc. (2002), an office furniture dealer;<sup>203</sup> Ferret Networks, Perfecto Technologies, and Hotspur Technologies.<sup>204</sup>

## Evaluation

### California Register

#### Criterion 1 – Events

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 880 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 880 Maude Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. Likewise, while 880 Maude Avenue is also associated with the electronics and semiconductor industries that were established in Santa Clara County in the 1960s and 1970s, it does not appear to be significant within this context. For these reasons, 880 Maude Avenue does not appear eligible under Criterion 1.

<sup>198</sup> “Business News: Santa Clara,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, August 2, 1970, p.79.

<sup>199</sup> Wanted Ads, *Hayward Daily Review*, October 13, 1972, p. 64

<sup>200</sup> Jon Fauer, *ARRIFLEX 35 Book*, Focal Press (California, 2010), p.306.

<sup>201</sup> *Companies and their Brands*, Vol.1-2, No. 2, 1994, p.2639, [www.google.com/books/edition/Companies\\_and\\_Their\\_Brands/TQBbAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=880+Maude+mountain+view&dq=880+Maude+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Companies_and_Their_Brands/TQBbAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=880+Maude+mountain+view&dq=880+Maude+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 3, 2022; and “Optibase,” Product Literature, [manualzz.com/doc/29938936/mgw-5100-mgw-1100](http://manualzz.com/doc/29938936/mgw-5100-mgw-1100). Accessed March 7, 2022.

<sup>202</sup> “OPTi Announces Postponement of Liquidation Plan: Company Plans,” *Bloomberg* (website), January 3, 2002, [www.bloomberg.com/press-releases/2002-01-04/opti-announces-postponement-of-liquidation-plan-company-plans](http://www.bloomberg.com/press-releases/2002-01-04/opti-announces-postponement-of-liquidation-plan-company-plans). Accessed March 3, 2022; and *California Manufacturers Register*, Vol. 59, 2006, p. 1146, [www.google.com/books/edition/California\\_Manufacturers\\_Register/n\\_AdAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](http://www.google.com/books/edition/California_Manufacturers_Register/n_AdAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0). Accessed March 7, 2022.

<sup>203</sup> United States House of Representatives Committee on Small Business, *The Unintended Consequences of Increased Steel Tariffs on American Manufacturers*, (U.S Government Printing Office: Washington, DC, 2002), p. 523, [www.google.com/books/edition/The\\_Unintended\\_Consequences\\_of\\_Increased/cj3zYU8CqkgC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=880+Maude+mountain+view&pg=PA523&printsec=frontcover](http://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Unintended_Consequences_of_Increased/cj3zYU8CqkgC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=880+Maude+mountain+view&pg=PA523&printsec=frontcover). Accessed March 2, 2022

<sup>204</sup> “Hotspur Technologies Inc.,” SEC Filing Detail, [www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/96943/0001193125-16-586400-index.html](http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/96943/0001193125-16-586400-index.html). Accessed March 7, 2022

**Criterion 2 – People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 880 Maude Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Several long-term tenants were noted innovators in their fields. Commercial Electronics, Inc., later known as CEI, developed and sold high-quality cameras and camera equipment. Their projects included several patents on the technology developed. However, the company spun off its research and development activities, the Quantex Division, around 1974, shortly after moving into 880 Maude Avenue. Archival research does not definitively link any major innovations in video and broadcast camera technology to 880 Maude Avenue. Instead, the building appears to have served as a retail outlet for camera sales.

Additionally, association with other long-term tenants such as Optibase and OPTi, Inc, do not appear to be historically significant. Archival research did not reveal any important associations between these companies and their respective industries (video streaming and microprocessors.) Indeed, it appears that OPTi, Inc. only relocated to 880 Maude Avenue after it has declared bankruptcy. None of the other identified businesses would not fall into any potential period of significance. Research also does not indicate that 880 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3 – Architecture**

880 Maude Avenue was constructed in 1968. It has elements of the New Formalism style. However, the subject property at 880 Maude Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a very modest example of the New Formalism architectural style. 880 Maude Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 880 Maude Avenue does not appear to meet Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4 – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 880 Maude Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under Criterion 4.

***Mountain View Register of Historic Resources***

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely aligns with that of the California Register, but takes the perspective of local significance.

**Criterion A - People**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 2 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant people or organizations. As described above in the California Register Criterion 2 evaluation, research did not indicate that 880 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

**Criterion B – Events**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 1 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant events. As described above in the California Register Criterion 1 evaluation, archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 880 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in Mountain View’s history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

**Criterion C - Architecture**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 3 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is significant with regards to its architecture. As described above in the California Register Criterion 3 evaluation, 880 Maude is a very modest example of the New Formalism architectural style. 880 Maude Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**Criterion D – Information Potential**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 4 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource has the potential to yield important historical information. As described above in the California Register Criterion 4 evaluation, 880 Maude Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion D.

880 Maude Avenue is recommended ineligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources.

## 800 Maude Avenue (APN 160-57-012)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 22**  
800 Maude Avenue, Primary (South) Facade

### Architectural Description

Built in 1968, 800 Maude Avenue is one of three buildings located on APN 160-57-012. It is a commercial building with a rectangular footprint measuring approximately 163 feet by 110 feet and oriented north/south. The one-story building appears to be of precast, reinforced concrete construction and is capped by a flat roof with roof-mounted mechanical equipment. The concrete structure is visible on the exterior as shaped pilasters and paneled friezes, and the structure is partially infilled with walls clad in combed stucco.

The primary (south) façade, which contains the building's primary entrance, faces Maude Avenue and is set back from the street behind a large, landscaped area with groups of mature pine trees, a flagpole, and a monument sign. The façade is composed of 13 structural bays.<sup>205</sup> From the west, the first, third, fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth, eleventh, and thirteenth bays do not feature any fenestration. The second, fifth, ninth, and twelfth bays each feature a recessed area surrounded by fixed, multi-lite, aluminum-sash windows. The center bay features a recessed entrance below a horizontal awning with a decorative fascia that is accessed by concrete steps and a concrete ramp with metal railings. The entrance is composed of an aluminum-frame storefront assembly with one glazed door with a transom flanked by windows.

<sup>205</sup> The structural bays on the primary façade are significantly narrower than the bays on the other three façades.

The secondary (west) façade faces Logue Avenue and is composed of five structural bays. The two southernmost bays each feature a full-height, fixed window, and the three northernmost bays do not feature any fenestration. A strip of landscaping with dense shrubs and a few mature trees borders the façade.

The rear (north) façade faces a paved driveway and surface parking lot and is composed of nine structural bays. One bay features a flush, metal, pedestrian door; one bay features a metal, roll-up door; three bays feature fixed, aluminum-sash windows; one bay features an aluminum-frame storefront assembly (i.e., a unit with at least one door and one window) and three bays do not feature any fenestration.

The side (east) façade faces the building located at 830 Maude Avenue, from which it is separated by a paved driveway and surface parking lot. It is composed of five structural bays, two of which feature aluminum-frame storefront assemblies. The other three bays do not feature any fenestration. A narrow strip of landscaping with several mature trees borders the façade.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

800 Maude Avenue occupies the western one-third of APN 160-57-012, which measures 4.9 acres and includes two other buildings: 830 and 840-850 Maude Avenue.

A 1968 aerial photograph shows the subject property as undeveloped, and assessor data indicates that it was developed that same year. The immediate area is dominated by office parks and individual office buildings and was developed initially in the late 1960s and early 1970s when it was common for companies to relocate out of the downtown to a more suburban area. Building permits available through the City of Mountain View website date from 2005 to 2021, and documented alterations include a variety of tenant improvements in the 2000s and 2010s, seismic upgrades in 2016 and 2019, and unspecified accessibility upgrades in 2021.<sup>206</sup> A review of historic aerial photography indicates that, besides changes to the roof-mounted equipment, no additions or substantial alterations have occurred.

## Occupancy History

The property is not listed in the reverse telephone directories in 1964, 1966, and 1968. Previous tenants include

- Tri-Data Corp. (ca. 1969 – ca. 1977),<sup>207,208</sup> which manufactured “cartridge-loaded computer magnetic tape systems used with mini-computers;”<sup>209</sup>

<sup>206</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit History for 800 Maude Avenue, <https://epermits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx>. Accessed February 16, 2022.

<sup>207</sup> Computer Consultants Ltd., *Who Is Related to Whom in the Computer Industry* (Pergamon Press, 1969), p. 205.

<sup>208</sup> “Floppy Has Choice of Interface,” *ComputerWorld*, June 20, 1977, p. 56.

<sup>209</sup> Bob Barron, “Ad News, Notes,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, December 28, 1970, p. 48.

- BDS Corp. (ca. 1984 – ca. 1987),<sup>210,211</sup> a manufacturer of laser printers; High Yield Technology (ca. 1988 – ca. 1996),<sup>212,213</sup> a manufacturer of silicon wafers and process monitoring technologies;<sup>214</sup>
- Alphablox Corp. (ca. 1999 – ca. 2002),<sup>215,216</sup> a “web-based analysis software company;”<sup>217</sup> and
- Cooligy Inc., Cooligy Precision Cooling, and Cooligy/Emerson Network Power (ca. 2005 – ca. 2011),<sup>218,219,220</sup> “a developer and manufacturer of active cooling technology for microprocessors and other heat-generating components.”<sup>221</sup>

The building was purchased by Google at an unknown date in the 2010s and the company has occupied the building since ca. 2014.<sup>222</sup>

## Evaluation

### California Register

#### Criterion 1 – Events

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 800 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 800 Maude Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 800 Maude Avenue does not appear eligible under Criterion 1.

#### Criterion 2 – People

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 800 Maude Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Confirmed occupants are listed under the occupancy history, above. While all of these companies appear to be related to the technology sector, none are associated with the early development or manufacture of semiconductors in

<sup>210</sup> Advertisement for BDS Corporation, *ComputerWorld*, December 10, 1984, p. 9.

<sup>211</sup> Federal Procurement Data Center, *Federal Procurement Data System: Contractor Identification File, Alphabetical Listing*, October 1987, p. 104.

<sup>212</sup> Joseph B. Anthony, ed., *Proceedings of the Third Symposium on Automated Integrated Circuits Manufacturing*, 1988, p. 99.

<sup>213</sup> Terence Allen, *Particle Size Measurement Vol. 2: Surface Area and Pore Size Determination, Fifth Edition*, (London, England: Chapman & Hall, 1997), p. 230.

<sup>214</sup> Advertisement for High Yield Technology, *San Francisco Chronicle*, July 30, 1995, p. 119, cols. 9-10.

<sup>215</sup> Gale Research Inc., *Ward’s Business Directory of U.S. Private and Public Companies*, Vols. 3-7, 1999, p. 274.

<sup>216</sup> Adams Media, *San Francisco Jobbank, 16th Edition*, October 2002, p. 152.

<sup>217</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, February 18, 1988, p. 40.

<sup>218</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit History for 800 Maude Avenue, [epermits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx](http://epermits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx). Accessed February 16, 2022.

<sup>219</sup> Tedsuya Osaka et al., *Electrochemical Nanotechnologies* (New York, NY: Springer Science+Business Media LLC, 2010), copyright page

<sup>220</sup> Google Street View, April 2011, September 2009.

<sup>221</sup> “Emerson Network Power Acquires Cooligy,” *Air Conditioning, Heating, Refrigeration News*, October 31, 2005, [www.achrnews.com/articles/99593-nov-1-2005-emerson-network-power-acquires-cooligy](http://www.achrnews.com/articles/99593-nov-1-2005-emerson-network-power-acquires-cooligy). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>222</sup> Google Street View, October 2021, June 2021, January 2020, June 2019, April 2019, October 2017, April 2017, April 2016, and April 2014.

Silicon Valley, the specific field for which the vicinity is most closely historically associated. Additionally, the short-term occupancy of these businesses would not fall into any potential period of significance. Furthermore, research does not indicate that 800 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet Criterion 2.

### **Criterion 3 – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1968. The subject property at 800 Maude Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 800 Maude Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect, and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 800 Maude Avenue does not appear to meet Criterion 3.

### **Criterion 4 – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 800 Maude Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under Criterion 4.

## ***Mountain View Register of Historic Resources***

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely align with that of the California Register, but takes the perspective of local significance.

### **Criterion A - People**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 2 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant people or organizations. As described above in the California Register Criterion 2 evaluation, research did not indicate that 800 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **Criterion B – Events**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 1 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant events. As described above in the California Register Criterion 1 evaluation, archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 800 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

### **Criterion C - Architecture**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 3 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is significant with regards to its architecture. As described above in the California Register Criterion 3 evaluation, is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 800 Maude Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### Criterion D – Information Potential

This criterion is similar to Criterion 4 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource has the potential to yield important historical information. As described above in the California Register Criterion 4 evaluation, 800 Maude Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion D.

800 Maude Avenue is recommended ineligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources.

### 830 Maude Avenue (APN 160-57-012)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 23**

830 Maude Avenue, Primary (East) and Secondary (South) Facades

### Architectural Description

Built in 1968, 830 Maude Avenue is one of three buildings located on APN 160-57-012. It is a commercial building with an L-shaped footprint measuring approximately 172 feet by 108 feet and oriented east-west. The one-story building appears to be of precast, reinforced concrete construction and is capped by a flat roof with roof-mounted mechanical equipment. The concrete structure is visible on the exterior as pilasters with chamfered edges and paneled friezes, and the structure is partially infilled with walls clad in combed stucco.

The primary (east) façade contains the building's primary entrance and faces a paved and landscaped courtyard shared with the adjacent building at 840-850 Maude Avenue. The courtyard features concrete planters with mature trees and planted areas along the north half of the façade. The façade is composed of eight structural bays. From the south, the third bay contains a recessed entrance composed of an aluminum-frame storefront assembly with a pair of glazed doors with a transom and sidelites. All of the other bays appear to be nearly identical, with blank walls clad in combed stucco flanked by fixed, two-part, aluminum-sash windows.

The secondary (south) façade faces Maude Avenue and is set back from the street behind groups of mature pine trees, a lawn, and a monument sign. It is composed of five structural bays, and the two westernmost bays are set back and partially obscured from the public right-of-way. The bays appear to be nearly identical, with blank walls clad in combed stucco flanked by fixed, two-part, aluminum-sash windows.

The side (west) façade faces the building located at 800 Maude Avenue, from which it is separated by a paved driveway and surface parking lot. It is composed of eight structural bays. From the north, the first, second, fifth, and seventh bays do not feature any fenestration. The third and fourth bays feature glazed, aluminum-frame doors accessed by concrete steps with metal railings, and the sixth bay features a flush, metal, pedestrian door accessed by identical steps. The southernmost bay is set back from the rest of the façade and is partially obscured from the public right-of-way.

The rear (north) façade faces a paved driveway and surface parking lot and is composed of five structural bays. From the east, the first, fourth, and fifth bays do not feature any fenestration and are partially obscured by mechanical equipment and fencing. The second and third bays feature metal, roll-up doors, and the third bay also features a fixed, aluminum-sash window and a flush, metal, pedestrian door. These two bays are located behind a loading dock with a raised concrete platform and a horizontal metal awning supported by steel columns. The loading dock is accessed by two paved vehicular ramps.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

830 Maude Avenue occupies the center one-third of APN 160-57-012, which measures 4.9 acres and includes two other buildings: 800 and 840-850 Maude Avenue.

A 1968 aerial photograph shows the subject property as undeveloped, and assessor data indicates that it was developed that same year. The immediate area is dominated by office parks and individual office buildings and was developed initially in the late 1960s and early 1970s when it was common for companies to relocate out of the downtown to a more suburban area. Building permits available through the City of Mountain View website date from 2007 to 2014, and documented alterations include a variety of tenant improvements, installation of a polyurethane foam roof overlay in 2007, and installation of exterior equipment in 2012.<sup>223</sup> A review of historic aerial photography indicates that, besides changes to the roof-mounted equipment, a rear loading dock was constructed ca. 1987-91.

## Occupancy History

The property is not listed in the reverse telephone directories in 1964, 1966, and 1968. Previous tenants include:

<sup>223</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit History for 830 Maude Avenue, [epermits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx](https://permits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx). Accessed February 16, 2022.

- Microform Data Systems Inc. (ca. 1971 – ca. 1980),<sup>224,225</sup> whose “patented microfilm system...is capable of reproducing more than 10,000 standard 8 ½ by 11-inch pages of printed material and graphics on a single 4 by 6-inch film card,”<sup>226</sup> and its subsidiary Icot Corp. (ca. 1981 – ca. 1985),<sup>227,228</sup> “a producer of communications systems for the airline industry,”<sup>229</sup>
- Quick Eagle Networks (ca. 2010),<sup>230</sup> a manufacturer and installer of telecommunications equipment;<sup>231</sup> and
- QualiTau (ca. 2014 – ca. 2020),<sup>232</sup> “the leading supplier of reliability test equipment and services...within the semiconductor industry.”<sup>233</sup>

The building was purchased by Google at an unknown date in the 2010s, and it appears to have been vacant since 2021.<sup>234</sup>

## Evaluation

### California Register

#### Criterion 1 – Events

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 830 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 830 Maude Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 830 Maude Avenue does not appear eligible under Criterion 1.

#### Criterion 2 – People

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 830 Maude Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Confirmed occupants are listed under the occupancy history, above. While all of these companies appear to be related to the technology sector, none are associated with the early development or manufacture of semiconductors in Silicon Valley, the specific field for which the vicinity is most closely historically associated. Additionally, the short-term occupancy of these businesses would not fall into any potential period of significance. Furthermore, research does not indicate that 830 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet Criterion 2.

<sup>224</sup> U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, *SEC News Digest*, November 11, 1971, p. 2.

<sup>225</sup> U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, *SEC News Digest*, January 8, 1980, p. 2.

<sup>226</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, September 6, 1968, p. 61.

<sup>227</sup> *Electronic Design*, Vol. 29, Nos. 21-26, 1981, no page.

<sup>228</sup> “Controllers,” *ComputerWorld*, January 14, 1985, p. 64.

<sup>229</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, October 18, 1974, p. 30.

<sup>230</sup> Adams Media, *The National Jobbank*, 2010, no page.

<sup>231</sup> “Quick Eagle Networks,” *Glassdoor*, [www.glassdoor.com/Overview/Working-at-Quick-Eagle-Networks-EI\\_IE2512.11,31.htm](http://www.glassdoor.com/Overview/Working-at-Quick-Eagle-Networks-EI_IE2512.11,31.htm). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>232</sup> Google Street View, April 2019, November 2017, April 2017, April 2016, and April 2014.

<sup>233</sup> “QualiTau Inc.,” *LinkedIn*, [www.linkedin.com/company/qualitau-inc/](http://www.linkedin.com/company/qualitau-inc/). Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>234</sup> Google Street View, October 2021, June 2021.

### **Criterion 3 – Architecture**

The property was developed in 1968. The subject property at 830 Maude Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 830 Maude Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect, and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 830 Maude Avenue does not appear to meet Criterion 3.

### **Criterion 4 – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 830 Maude Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under Criterion 4.

### ***Mountain View Register of Historic Resources***

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely align with that of the California Register, but takes the perspective of local significance.

### **Criterion A - People**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 2 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant people or organizations. As described above in the California Register Criterion 2 evaluation, research did not indicate that 830 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

### **Criterion B – Events**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 1 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant events. As described above in the California Register Criterion 1 evaluation, archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 830 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

### **Criterion C - Architecture**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 3 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is significant with regards to its architecture. As described above in the California Register Criterion 3 evaluation, is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 830 Maude Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

### **Criterion D – Information Potential**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 4 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource has the potential to yield important historical information. As described above in the California Register Criterion 4 evaluation, 830 Maude Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion D.

830 Maude Avenue is recommended ineligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources.

## 840-850 Maude Avenue (APN 160-57-012)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 24**  
840-850 Maude Avenue, Primary (West) Facade

### Architectural Description

Built in 1968, 840-850 Maude Avenue is one of three buildings located on APN 160-57-012. It is a commercial building with an L-shaped footprint measuring approximately 175 feet by 280 feet and oriented east-west. The one-story building appears to be of precast, reinforced concrete construction and is capped by a flat roof with roof-mounted mechanical equipment. The concrete structure is visible on the exterior as pilasters with chamfered edges and paneled friezes, and the structure is partially infilled with walls clad in combed stucco.

The primary (west) façade contains the building's primary entrance and faces a paved and landscaped courtyard shared with the adjacent building at 830 Maude Avenue. The courtyard features concrete planters and a berm with mature trees and several concrete tables with benches. The façade is composed of 13 structural bays. From the north, the sixth through twelfth bays are set back behind the courtyard, and the southernmost bay is set back farther behind a planted area. The seventh bay contains a recessed entrance composed of an aluminum-frame storefront assembly with a pair of glazed doors with a transom and sidelites. All of the other bays appear to be nearly identical, with blank walls clad in combed stucco flanked by fixed, two-part, aluminum-sash windows. The one exception is the southernmost bay, where the stucco cladding has been replaced with vertical wood siding.

The secondary (south) façade faces Maude Avenue and is set back from the street behind groups of mature trees, a lawn, and a monument sign. It is composed of eight structural bays. From the

east, the fourth and fifth bays are set back and partially obscured from the public right-of-way, and the three westernmost bay are set back farther behind the entry courtyard. The bays appear to be nearly identical, with blank walls clad in combed stucco flanked by fixed, two-part, aluminum-sash windows. From the east, the second bay also features a recessed entry with a flush, metal, pedestrian door that is accessed by a concrete ramp. The stucco cladding on the three westernmost bays has been replaced with vertical wood siding.

The side (east) façade faces the building located at 880 Maude Avenue, from which it is separated by two paved driveways and surface parking lots. The façade is composed of 13 structural bays. With the exception of the northernmost bay, which does not feature any fenestration, each bay features either one or two fixed, aluminum-sash windows; an aluminum-frame storefront assembly (i.e., a unit with at least one door and one window); or a flush, metal, pedestrian door.

The rear (north) façade faces a paved driveway and surface parking lot and is composed of eight structural bays. From the east, the first bay features a flush, metal, pedestrian door accessed by a concrete ramp; the third bay features a loading dock with a metal, roll-up door; and the sixth bay features an aluminum-frame storefront assembly. The other five bays are either fully or partially obscured by privacy fences.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

840-850 Maude Avenue occupies the western one-third of APN 160-57-012, which measures 4.9 acres and includes two other buildings: 800 and 830 Maude Avenue.

A 1968 aerial photograph shows the subject property as undeveloped, and assessor data indicates that it was developed that same year. The immediate area is dominated by office parks and individual office buildings and was developed initially in the late 1960s and early 1970s when it was common for companies to relocated out of the downtown to a more suburban area. Building permits available through the City of Mountain View website date from 1997 to 2010, and documented alterations include a variety of tenant improvements, installation of a nitrogen storage tank in 2005, and various work to the electrical, mechanical, and fire suppression systems.<sup>235</sup> A review of historic aerial photography indicates that, besides changes to the roof-mounted equipment, no additions or substantial alterations have occurred. The pedestrian survey performed in January 2022 confirmed that multiple areas of stucco cladding on the west and south façades have been replaced with vertical wood siding.

## Occupancy History

The property is not listed in the reverse telephone directories in 1964, 1966, and 1968. Previous tenants include:

<sup>235</sup> City of Mountain View, Permit History for 840-850 Maude Avenue, <https://epermits.mountainview.gov/h.aspx>. Accessed February 16, 2022.

- Nielsen Engineering & Research Inc. (ca. 1969 – ca. 1979),<sup>236,237</sup> which provides “analysis, research, design, and development services in the areas of fluid mechanics, aerodynamics, hydrodynamics, flow-related sensors, and aerodynamic hardware solutions”<sup>238</sup> (this company was headquartered at 510 Clyde Avenue from 1972 to 2002);
- Microform Data Systems Inc. (ca. 1974),<sup>239</sup> whose “patented microfilm system...is capable of reproducing more than 10,000 standard 8 ½ by 11-inch pages of printed material and graphics on a single 4 by 6-inch film card;”<sup>240</sup>
- Sequoia-Turner Corporation (ca. 1990), “a leading manufacturer of medical diagnostic instruments;”<sup>241</sup>
- Abbott Diagnostics (ca. 1992 – ca. 1993),<sup>242,243</sup> “a worldwide leader in the diagnostic products market;”<sup>244</sup>
- Microcide Pharmaceuticals (ca. 1994 – ca. 2001),<sup>245,246</sup> a “pharmaceutical [company] focused on the discovery [and] development of novel antimicrobial agents for the treatment [and] prevention of human infections;”<sup>247</sup>
- Iconix Pharmaceuticals (ca. 1999 – ca. 2013),<sup>248,249</sup> a “biopharmaceutical start-up whose innovative approach will advance discovery proc. [sic] for human drugs through systemic acquisition, integration [and] analysis of genetic [and] chem info [sic];”<sup>250</sup> and
- ChemoCentryx Inc. (ca. 2007 – ca. 2020),<sup>251</sup> “a biopharmaceutical company focused on discovering, developing and commercializing orally-administered therapeutics to treat autoimmune diseases, inflammatory disorders and cancer, primarily focused on orphan and rare diseases.”<sup>252</sup>

<sup>236</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, *Hydraulic Research in the United States, 1970* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1971), p. 95.

<sup>237</sup> NASA, *Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports*, Vol. 17, Nos. 13-16, 1979, pp. 1628, 2067.

<sup>238</sup> “Home Page,” *Nielsen Engineering & Research Inc., A Division of Analytical Mechanics Associates, Inc.*, <http://www.nearinc.com/>. Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>239</sup> Center for Advanced Studies in International Business, *California International Business Directory, 1974*, p. 305.

<sup>240</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, September 6, 1968, p. 61.

<sup>241</sup> “Job Opportunities,” *San Francisco Sunday Examiner & Chronicle*, March 25, 1990, p. 123, col. 10.

<sup>242</sup> “Job Opportunities,” *San Francisco Sunday Examiner & Chronicle*, May 9, 1993, p. 84, col. 1.

<sup>243</sup> “Job Opportunities,” *San Francisco Sunday Examiner & Chronicle*, June 7, 1992, p. 106, cols. 3-5.

<sup>244</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>245</sup> Diarmaid Hughs and Dan I. Andersson, eds., *Antibiotic Development and Resistance* (Taylor & Francis, 2003), p. x.

<sup>246</sup> “Job Opportunities,” *San Francisco Sunday Examiner & Chronicle*, May 22, 1994, p. 116, col. 6.

<sup>247</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>248</sup> Tohru Inoue and William T. Pennie, eds., *Toxicogenomics* (Springer Japan, 2013), pp. xvii, xix, xx.

<sup>249</sup> “Job Opportunities,” *San Francisco Sunday Examiner & Chronicle*, October 11, 1998, p. 75, col. 5.

<sup>250</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>251</sup> Google Street View, January 2020, October 2019, July 2019, April 2019, November 2017, April 2017, April 2016, April 2014, April 2011, September 2009, October 2007.

<sup>252</sup> “Home Page,” *ChemoCentryx*, [www.chemocentryx.com/](http://www.chemocentryx.com/). Accessed March 3, 2022.

The building was purchased by Google at an unknown date in the 2010s, and it appears to have been vacant since 2021.<sup>253</sup>

## Evaluation

### *California Register*

#### Criterion 1 – Events

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 840-850 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 840-850 Maude Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 840-850 Maude Avenue does not appear eligible under Criterion 1.

#### Criterion 2 – People

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 840-850 Maude Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Confirmed occupants are listed under the occupancy history, above. The earliest tenant, Nielsen Engineering & Research Inc. (NEAR), was a company founded in 1966 to perform applied research in aerodynamics of flight vehicles. NEAR appears to have occupied 840-850 Maude Avenue for a few years before its headquarters were established at 510-516 Clyde Avenue in 1972. The company remained there for over 30 years and conducted research for private, international, and government agencies, such as the Department of the Defense and NASA at nearby Ames Research Center.<sup>254</sup> While NEAR did contribute to the scientific study of aerodynamics, and conduct work for NASA and the Department of Defense, archival research did not indicate any especially significant associations between NEAR and these agencies. While the remainder of these companies appear to be related to the technology sector, none are associated with the early development or manufacture of semiconductors in Silicon Valley, the specific field for which the vicinity is most closely historically associated. Additionally, the short-term occupancy of these businesses would not fall into any potential period of significance. Furthermore, research does not indicate that 840-850 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it therefore does not appear to meet Criterion 2.

#### Criterion 3 – Architecture

The property was developed in 1968. The subject property at 840-850 Maude Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 840-850 Maude Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect, and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 840-850 Maude Avenue does not appear to meet Criterion 3.

<sup>253</sup> Google Street View, October 2021, June 2021.

<sup>254</sup> NEAR, 2014; NEAR, [ntrs.nasa.gov/api/citations/19750015411/downloads/19750015411.pdf](https://ntrs.nasa.gov/api/citations/19750015411/downloads/19750015411.pdf).

**Criterion 4 – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 840-850 Maude Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under Criterion 4.

***Mountain View Register of Historic Resources***

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely align with that of the California Register, but takes the perspective of local significance.

**Criterion A - People**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 2 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant people or organizations. As described above in the California Register Criterion 2 evaluation, research did not indicate that 840-850 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

**Criterion B – Events**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 1 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant events. As described above in the California Register Criterion 1 evaluation, archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 840-850 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

**Criterion C - Architecture**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 3 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is significant with regards to its architecture. As described above in the California Register Criterion 3 evaluation, is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 840-850 Maude Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**Criterion D – Information Potential**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 4 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource has the potential to yield important historical information. As described above in the California Register Criterion 4 evaluation, 840-850 Maude Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion D.

840-850 Maude Avenue is recommended ineligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources.

## 440 Logue Avenue (APN 160-58-001)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 25**  
440 Logue Avenue, Primary (East) Facade

### Architectural Description

440 Logue Avenue (APN 160-58-001) is a one-story, rectangular plan, flat roof, concrete building with a slab-on-grade foundation constructed in 1964. The primary (east) façade fronts Logue Avenue and it is surrounded on two sides (north and west) by a paved parking lot. The front of the building is separated from Logue Avenue by a rectangular expanse of grass. Shrubbery mark the north and south lot lines. Light rail tracks border the rear (west) property line.

The primary (east) facade is divided into three sections; the north and south sections vary in width but are clad in multi-colored stone veneer while the central section is clad in flat stucco. A flat roof, cantilevered awning extends across the central section, over the primary pedestrian entrance. Below the awning are two sets of eight-lite aluminum frame windows flanking a double-leaf, glazed aluminum frame pedestrian entrance. A two-lite sliding aluminum frame window is at the southern end of the central section. A vehicular roll-up door dominates the southern section while six-lite aluminum frame window and four light aluminum frame window are located in the northern section. A vertical expansion joint is visible in the middle of the central section. A horizontal expansion joint approximates a frieze near the top of the wall.

The north elevation is clad in smooth stucco and has a wood-frame shed roof that protects a slightly raised concrete loading platform. The western end of the roof is slightly higher than the eastern end. Plywood has been attached to the wood roof support posts, partially enclosing the loading platform. Beneath this roof is a vehicular roll-up door, one of two on this façade. Two four-lite metal frame clerestory windows are equally spaced between the two roll-up doors. The rear (west) façade is clad in smooth stucco with four vertical expansion joints. A single leaf metal pedestrian security door is located near the northwest corner. A four-lite metal frame clerestory window is centered above the door. Another four-light metal frame window is located near grade,

at the centerline of the façade. The southwest corner contains a large vehicular roll-up door that has been modified to include a pedestrian security door. The south elevation in on the south property line and was not visible due to heavy vegetation and lack of access. It is presumed to be clad in smooth stucco.

A rectangular plan, front gable shed, clad with corrugated metal sits on the south property line, midway between the rear of the building and the railroad tracks.

440 Logue Avenue was constructed in 1964 and is a modest example of the Midcentury Modern style as applied to commercial architecture. As such, it includes many character-defining features common to the style, such as:

- Cantilevered overhangs
- Flat, shed or low-pitched gable roof forms
- Articulated primary facades
- Stucco, wood (often vertical), or corrugated siding
- Stacked Roman brick or stone often used as accent material
- Strong right angles and simple cubic forms
- Large steel- or wood-framed windows

## **Site History and Construction Chronology**

The May 1965 aerial image shows the subject property developed mostly as it appears today. The footprint, front awning, eastern portion of the shed on the north façade, walkway to Logue Avenue, and rear, gable roof shed are visible in their present locations. The parking lot has not been paved or striped. Traces of former roads or access paths are visible in spite of the site being graded. A curved road dead ends near the shed and the rear (west) quarter of the lot does not appear to have been graded or prepped for paving. Logue Avenue ends in front of the property. There are no buildings north of 433 Logue. South of the property is an agricultural field and an orchard. There is a building at 441 Logue Avenue. This building does not appear to be the current structure at 441 Logue Avenue. At this time, Clyde Avenue has not yet been graded or paved and the area retains multiple agricultural fields and orchards.

### ***California Floral Industry***

The following is summarized from Chapter 3A of the *770 Woolsey Street Project DEIR*, prepared by ESA in 2021.

The flower industry in the San Francisco Bay Area began in the early 1880s when Hiroshi Yoshiike, a Japanese immigrant, sold chrysanthemums that he cultivated in Oakland from imported cuttings. Early Japanese flower growers were joined by Italian and Chinese immigrants who established family-run nurseries in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The growers formed a coalition to control their interests in the wholesale cut flower market. By specializing in particular plants, the growers reduced competition among themselves and retained a larger share of the profit by removing the middleman. Three corporations were formed: the

California Flower Market (Japanese growers), the San Francisco Flower Growers Association (Italian growers), and the Peninsula Flower Growers Association (Chinese growers).

Beginning in 1909, following a ban on street sales within San Francisco, flower sales were exclusively conducted indoors. In 1924, the wholesale flower market relocated to 5th and Howard streets in San Francisco's South of Market neighborhood, then relocated again in 1956 to a new building at 640 Brannan Street. In 2021, the wholesale flower market in San Francisco relocated to 901 16th Street in the Potrero Hill neighborhood.

Flower sales in California decreased beginning in the 1970s, due in large part to the rise in imported flowers. As this trend continued, many San Francisco nurseries closed their operations or relocated to San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Monterey counties, and were replaced by suburban development.

### **Long-Term Occupants**

#### **Amling's of California**

The Amling family and its many branches have been involved in the floral industry in the United States since at least 1889. Albert F. Amling formed a floral business with one of his brothers in 1889. They built greenhouses in the Maywood suburb of Chicago. Albert's eldest son, Ernst then joined with younger brother, Paul to establish a greenhouse flower business in Des Plaines, Illinois. Ernst moved to California in 1920 to try his hand at growing in the Los Angeles area.<sup>255</sup> He built five greenhouses in Santa Ana and was soon joined by another brother, Albert. All three brothers operated their businesses, in California and in Illinois, under the Amling Brothers name.<sup>256</sup>

Ernst and Albert became founding members of the Los Angeles Flower Market in 1921. They were the first to be granted a patent for a rose, leading to a local and regional reputation for innovative horticulture and superior flowers.<sup>257</sup> They operated only as wholesalers, but the name "Amling Roses" was used to market their flowers in many local flower shops.

Amling's of California was incorporated c.1943 and was "engaged as a wholesaler in the shipment of California flowers and floral items largely to dealers outside of California, but to some dealers within the state."<sup>258</sup> Representatives of the company regularly traveled between California and Florida where they had "establishments."<sup>259</sup> The exact business connections between Amling Brothers in the Chicago area, Amling Brothers in the Los Angeles area, Amling's of California, and several other floral businesses utilizing the Amling name could not be established through research at this time. However Amling's of California operated a floral

<sup>255</sup> "100 Years of Color - Celebrating the Original Los Angeles Flower Market's Centennial," *Bloomin' News*, February 9, 2021, [issuu.com/bloominnews/docs/bloominnews100yearsofcolor](https://issuu.com/bloominnews/docs/bloominnews100yearsofcolor). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>256</sup> Peggi Ridgeway, *Sending Flowers to America: Stories of the Los Angeles Flower Market*, p.213-218.

<sup>257</sup> "Flower Market History," *The Original Los Angeles Flower Market*, [originallaflowermarket.com/flower-market-history/](https://originallaflowermarket.com/flower-market-history/). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>258</sup> The National Archives of the United States, *Federal Register*, Vol 10., No. 37., February 21, 1945, [www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1945-02-21/pdf/FR-1945-02-21.pdf](https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1945-02-21/pdf/FR-1945-02-21.pdf). Accessed March 8, 2022.

<sup>259</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, November 24, 1945.

packing and shipping center, owned by Mrs. Marion Amling Zucco, at 211 Fourth Street in San Francisco from at least 1949<sup>260</sup> through 1953.<sup>261</sup>

Amling's of California occupied 440 Logue Avenue from 1966 to at least 1968 before moving to 420 Clyde Street presumably from 1971 through at least 1980. While the company appears to have been in business up to at least 2010,<sup>262</sup> their current status could not be confirmed.<sup>263</sup>

### **Cintra, Inc. / Tektronix, Inc.**

Cintra, Inc. was founded in 1967 by former Hewlett-Packard employee, Irwin Wunderman.<sup>264</sup> The company developed and designed calculators, a state-of-the-art technical device at that time. Cintra focused on the development of “instruments measuring light” and a “compatible computer-calculator.”<sup>265</sup> In 1968, the company hired David Takagishi, an influential engineer, from Fairchild Semiconductor.<sup>266</sup> Cintra's first major release was the Cintra 909 calculator in 1969.<sup>267</sup> This calculator “was among those to first employ algebraic notation...It also featured a data bus permitting real-time integration between measuring instruments, computers, and network systems.”<sup>268</sup> Its major differentiator was the ability to compute nested parenthetical expressions up to 100 deep.<sup>269</sup>

Cintra, Inc. was acquired by Tektronix, Inc. in 1971.<sup>270</sup> Tektronix rebranded the Cintra calculators as their own and continued development of similar products through 1975. At that time, they licensed the technology to Texas Instruments and other competitors,<sup>271</sup> closed their calculator division,<sup>272</sup> and focused on applying the technology to their growing desktop computer division.<sup>273</sup>

<sup>260</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, February 10, 1949, p. 29.

<sup>261</sup> "Florists Shop Swept by Fire," *Oakland Tribune*, December 28, 1953, p.39.

<sup>262</sup> American Floral Endowment Celebrating 50 Years, September 2010, p.18, [studylib.net/doc/8392612/50th-anniversary-commemorative-program](http://studylib.net/doc/8392612/50th-anniversary-commemorative-program). Accessed March 8, 2022

<sup>263</sup> Internet research did not result in any recent data regarding the current business status of Amling's of California.

<sup>264</sup> "Irwin Wunderman, Obituary" *San Jose Mercury News*, [www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/mercurynews/name/irwin-wunderman-obituary?id=26483473](http://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/mercurynews/name/irwin-wunderman-obituary?id=26483473). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>265</sup> Ibid.

<sup>266</sup> Rick Bensene, "A Timeline of Calculator History," *The Old Calculator Web Museum*, [www.oldcalculatormuseum.com/timeline.html](http://www.oldcalculatormuseum.com/timeline.html). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>267</sup> Bensene.

<sup>268</sup> "Irwin Wunderman, Obituary."

<sup>269</sup> "Irwin Wunderman, Obituary"; Advertisement, "Cintra 909," *Scientist*, August 1969, [www.oldcalculatormuseum.com/a-cintra909-2.html](http://www.oldcalculatormuseum.com/a-cintra909-2.html). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>270</sup> "Electronics Review," *Electronics*, May 24, 1971, [worldradiohistory.com/hd2/IDX-Site-Technical/Engineering-General/Archive-Electronics-IDX/IDX/70s/71/Electronics-1971-05-24-OCR-Page-0030.pdf](http://worldradiohistory.com/hd2/IDX-Site-Technical/Engineering-General/Archive-Electronics-IDX/IDX/70s/71/Electronics-1971-05-24-OCR-Page-0030.pdf). Accessed, March 9, 2022.

<sup>271</sup> "Irwin Wunderman, Obituary."

<sup>272</sup> Bensene.

<sup>273</sup> "It's Our 75<sup>th</sup> Birthday," *Vintage TEK Museum*, 2021 [secureservercdn.net/45.40.145.201/7vm.c31.myftpupload.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/75-Historic-Pages-Commemorating-Tek-75th.pdf](https://secureservercdn.net/45.40.145.201/7vm.c31.myftpupload.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/75-Historic-Pages-Commemorating-Tek-75th.pdf). Accessed March 9, 2022.

Tektronix, Inc. was founded by Jack Murdock and Howard Vollum in 1946 in Portland, Oregon.<sup>274</sup> The company made oscilloscopes, which were becoming essential to computing industries of the time. “In 1950, there were more than forty companies producing oscilloscopes in the United States.”<sup>275</sup> This included RCA, Sylvania, and General Electric. Responding to supply problems, Tektronix developed its own cathode ray tube (CRT) technology. This eventually became a major business sector for the company, and allowed them to move into the television market. In 1964, Tektronix joined the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol “TEK.”<sup>276</sup> Also in 1964, the company formed a 50/50 partnership with Sony, becoming the first American company to do so in Japan. This partnership lasted until 2002, when Tektronix fully acquired the Tektronix Japan company.<sup>277</sup> Tektronix Japan was relocated to Beaverton Oregon in 2008.<sup>278</sup> Today the company continues to produce electronic and technical equipment for a variety of markets.<sup>279</sup>

The acquisition of Cintra, Inc. in 1971 expanded the company’s product line to include programmable calculators.<sup>280</sup> However, this does not appear to have been a major market or line of innovation for the company. The acquisition is given a passing nod in the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary literature (1971) and very little is noted about it in the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary (2021) literature.<sup>281</sup> Instead it seems like the acquisition was a way for the company to move into the desktop computer market, which they launched in 1975. 1975 is also the year that the calculator line was discontinued.<sup>282</sup>

Product literature, advertisements, and scientific papers from this period locates the company at 440 Logue Avenue.<sup>283</sup> However, by 1970, company headquarters is given as 1089 Morse Avenue in Sunnyvale.<sup>284</sup> The address of 440 Logue Avenue, Mountain View continues to be used through at least 1973.<sup>285</sup> It is unclear if the subject property served as offices, a manufacturing facility, or as a warehouse and distribution center.

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<sup>274</sup> Bensene.

<sup>275</sup> “It’s Our 75<sup>th</sup> Birthday.”

<sup>276</sup> Ibid.

<sup>277</sup> Ibid.

<sup>278</sup> Ibid.

<sup>279</sup> “About Us,” *Tektronix*, 2022, [www.tek.com/en/about-us](http://www.tek.com/en/about-us). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>280</sup> “It’s Our 75<sup>th</sup> Birthday”

<sup>281</sup> Ibid.

<sup>282</sup> Bensene.

<sup>283</sup> “Cintra Scientist 909 Ad,” *The Old Calculator Web Museum*, [www.oldcalculatormuseum.com/a-cintra909-2.html](http://www.oldcalculatormuseum.com/a-cintra909-2.html). Accessed March 9, 2022. This is one of many advertisements from the era using the 440 Logue Avenue address.

<sup>284</sup> “Calculators Thinks Math,” *Electronics Magazine*, August 1970, [www.oldcalculatormuseum.com/a-cintra911.html](http://www.oldcalculatormuseum.com/a-cintra911.html). Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>285</sup> *Worldwide Directory of Computer Companies*, Academic Media, 1973, p.68, [www.google.com/books/edition/Worldwide\\_Directory\\_of\\_Computer\\_Companie/eJMiQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=cintra%20logue](http://www.google.com/books/edition/Worldwide_Directory_of_Computer_Companie/eJMiQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=cintra%20logue). Accessed March 9, 2022.

## California Flower Shippers

California Flower Shippers was founded in 1972.<sup>286</sup> According to the company's website, they are "the longest established wholesale flower shipper in Northern California (San Francisco Bay Area)" and are a family-owned business.<sup>287</sup> The company is first associated with 440 Logue Avenue in 1980.<sup>288</sup> They remained at the site until at least 2002.<sup>289</sup> They are currently located at 538 West Trimble Road, San Jose.

## Occupancy History

The original owner and occupant of the building could not be identified through research. The first known occupant was Amling's of California in 1966.<sup>290</sup> They are listed at the property through 1968.<sup>291</sup> From 1969<sup>292</sup> through at least 1973, Cintra, Inc. is listed at the property either as a headquarters or as a manufacturing and distribution facility.<sup>293</sup> The occupants between 1973 and 1979 could not be verified. In 1980, California Flower Shippers is listed at 440 Logue Avenue.<sup>294</sup> They remained at this address until 2014 when the subject property was purchased by Google in 2014.<sup>295</sup>

## Evaluation

### California Register

#### Criterion 1 – Events

While the building is associated with several themes, archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 440 Logue Avenue and important events or patterns in history.

<sup>286</sup> "When Current CalFlowers Members Were Founded," *CalFlowers*, www.cafgs.org/members-year-founded. Accessed March 7, 2022.

<sup>287</sup> "California Flower Shippers, Inc.," *California Flower Shippers*, californiflowershippersinc.com/. Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>288</sup> *Who's Who in Floriculture*, Society of American Florists, 1980, p.150, www.google.com/books/edition/Who\_s\_who\_in\_Floriculture/rU5MAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=440+logue+avenue+mountain+view+ca&dq=440+logue+avenue+mountain+view+ca&printsec=frontcover. Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>289</sup> *Directory of Nurserymen and Others Licensed to Sell Nursery Stock in California*, Nursery Service Division of Plant Industry, 2002, www.google.com/books/edition/Directory\_of\_Nurserymen\_and\_Others\_Licen/REpAGD8T6SMC?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=440+Logue+mountain+view&dq=440+Logue+mountain+view&printsec=frontcover. Accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>290</sup> *Mountain View City Directory*, 1966.

<sup>291</sup> *Mountain View City Directory*, 1968.

<sup>292</sup> Advertisement, *Scientific Research*, Vol.4, 1969, p. 18, www.google.com/books/edition/Scientific\_Research/ReTyAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0. Accessed March, 3, 2022.

<sup>293</sup> *Worldwide Directory of Computer Companies*, Academic Media, 1973, p.68, www.google.com/books/edition/Worldwide\_Directory\_of\_Computer\_Companie/eJMIAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=cintra%20logue. Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>294</sup> *Who's Who in Floriculture*, Society of American Florists, 1980, p.150, hwww.google.com/books/edition/Who\_s\_who\_in\_Floriculture/rU5MAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=440+logue+avenue+mountain+view+ca&dq=440+logue+avenue+mountain+view+ca&printsec=frontcover. Accessed March 9, 2022.

<sup>295</sup> "Google Spends \$98.1M On 9 Buildings, Expanding Its Mountain View Empire," *Silicon Valley Business Journal*, July 30, 2014, www.bizjournals.com/sanjose/news/2014/07/30/google-buys-nine-buildings-expanding-its-mountain.html. Accessed March 9, 2022.

The building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 440 Logue Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events and is not recommended eligible under Criterion one for this association.

440 Logue Avenue is also associated with the floral industry in Northern California, that association begins c.1968, long after the height of the industry in the San Francisco Bay Area and it does not appear to be significant within this context. For these reasons, 440 Logue Avenue does not appear eligible for this association under Criterion 1.

440 Logue Avenue is also briefly associated with early Silicon Valley through its occupation by Cintra, Inc. from 1968 through at least 1973. For a portion of this time, presumably from 1968-1970, the building may have been the sole location of Cintra, Inc. At that time, it developed and launched its first programmable calculator, the Cintra 909. Cintra, Inc. appears to have been an influential contributor to the early calculating and modern computer era. However, while influential, the company does not appear to be historically significant in the larger computer or computing field. Many companies were engaged in developing technology of this type and many went on to enjoy commercial and professional success. Additionally, the company's association with 440 Logue Avenue was short-lived and it does not appear to have served as its headquarters for more than two years. 440 Logue Avenue does not appear eligible for this association under Criterion 1.

### **Criterion 2 – People**

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 440 Logue Avenue and significant persons or businesses. The building had several long-term or notable tenants – Amling's of California, Cintra, Inc. and California Flower Shippers. Amling's of California and California Flower Shippers were associated with the wholesale flower distribution industry. Cintra, Inc. was associated with early Silicon Valley. As noted above, none of these companies appear historically significant within their relative contexts and as a result, the building does not appear to share historically significant associations to either industry. The Bay Area floral industry was in a period of decline in the late 1960s when Amling's occupied the building and was no longer a dominant part of the local economy or agricultural industry by the 1980s when California Flower Shippers occupied the building. The association with Cinta, Inc. was during a pivotal period in the company's history, but that history does not appear to be historically significant within the larger context of early Silicon Valley. Further research did not uncover historically significant individuals associated with the property. As a consequence, 440 Logue Avenue does not appear to meet Criterion 2.

### **Criterion 3 – Architecture**

440 Logue Avenue was constructed in 1964 and as elements of the Midcentury Modern architectural style, as applied to an industrial building. The subject property at 440 Logue Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Midcentury Modern architectural style. Additionally, 440 Logue Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 440 Logue Avenue does not appear to meet Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4 – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 440 Logue Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under Criterion 4.

***Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Evaluation***

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely align with that of the California Register, but takes the perspective of local significance.

**Criterion A - People**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 2 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant people or organizations. As described above in the California Register Criterion 2 evaluation, research did not indicate that 440 Logue is significantly associated with the productive life of any locally significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

**Criterion B – Events**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 1 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant events. As described above in the California Register Criterion 1 evaluation, archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 440 Logue and important events or patterns in Mountain View's history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

**Criterion C - Architecture**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 3 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is significant with regards to its architecture. As described above in the California Register Criterion 3 evaluation, is a typical and modest example of the Midcentury Modern architectural style. 440 Logue Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

**Criterion D – Information Potential**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 4 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource has the potential to yield important historical information. As described above in the California Register Criterion 4 evaluation, 440 Logue Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion D.

440 Logue Avenue is recommended ineligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources.

## 885 – 889 Maude Avenue (APN 160-59-005)



SOURCE: ESA, 2022

East Whisman 19-Property Survey

**Figure 26**  
885-889 Maude Avenue, Primary (Northeast)  
Facade

### Architectural Description

885-889 Maude Avenue (APN 160-59-005) is on a 0.98-acre lot and the building sits in the center of the lot. The building is a rectangular plan, single-story, stucco clad, corporate building on a slab-on-grade foundation and a flat roof. The building is divided into two separate addresses with 885 Maude Avenue occupying the western portion of the building and 889 Maude Avenue occupying the eastern portion of the building. The primary (northeast) façade faces towards Maude Avenue and is defined by a group of aluminum-framed windows flanked by four double-leaf, aluminum-framed door sets. Both entrances have a flat awning that lies perpendicular to the wall and are supported by two anchored poles.

The northwest façade has three windows with contemporary aluminum framing, a pedestrian single-leaf entrance, and the façade faces an at-grade parking lot. The southwest façade has four rollup doors, three pedestrian single-leaf entrances, two windows with contemporary aluminum framing, and the southwest façade is flanked by gates prohibiting access. The southeast façade has three contemporary aluminum-framed windows and faces an at-grade parking lot.

The parcel is partially landscaped including approximately 10-foot-tall bushes that run along the southwest lot line; trees along the southeast lot line; and a combination of lawn and trees between the building and Maude Avenue, leaving only narrow walkways to and from the entrances.

## Site History and Construction Chronology

According to the assessor's parcel database the building was developed in 1963.<sup>296</sup>

## Occupancy History

Based on archival review, the first known occupant was Monolith, which dealt with ceramic component systems used for the space industry in 1964.<sup>297</sup> A few years later, in 1974, the occupant was Veller Inc., a non-government supplier to the military for support. Archival review was unable to determine what type of supplies the company produced.<sup>298</sup> Since then, 885-889 Maude Avenue has had additional occupants revolving around software systems such as MARTEX CIRCUITS in 1992 and META Technologies in 2006, archival review was unable to determine duration of occupancy for many of the businesses.<sup>299300</sup>

## Evaluation

### *California Register*

#### Criterion 1 – Events

Archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 885-889 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in history. While the building is associated with the sprawling development of office parks in Silicon Valley, which began in earnest in the mid-1950s and in this specific area in the late 1960s, 885-889 Maude Avenue does not appear to rise above typical associations with these events. This pattern of development was typical for the time. For these reasons, 885-889 Maude Avenue does not appear eligible under Criterion 1.

#### Criterion 2 – People

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 885-889 Maude Avenue and significant persons or businesses. Archival research only definitively revealed businesses back to 1964 with years periodically vacant. While Veller Inc. provided goods and/or services to the government for military support, the proximity of Moffett Field and Monolith within the space industry, were common business models and archival research did not reveal any particular information that would suggest any significant associations. None of the other identified businesses would fall into any potential period of significance. Research also does not indicate that 885-889 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, and it, therefore, does not appear to meet Criterion 2.

#### Criterion 3 – Architecture

The property was developed in 1963. The subject property at 885-889 Maude Avenue is not significant for its design or engineering. It is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 885-889 Maude Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master

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<sup>296</sup> *ParcelQuest*, www.parcelquest.com. Accessed March 2, 2022.

<sup>297</sup> *Western Machinery and Steel World*.

<sup>298</sup> Nongovernment Organization Codes.

<sup>299</sup> National Directory of Minority-owned Business Firms. United States, Business Research Services, 1992.

<sup>300</sup> California Manufacturers Register. United States, Times Mirror Press, 2006.

architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. For these reasons, 885-889 Maude Avenue does not appear to meet Criterion 3.

#### **Criterion 4 – Potential to Yield Information**

Lastly, 885-889 Maude Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information and therefore, does not appear eligible under Criterion 4.

### ***Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Evaluation***

The criteria for eligibility for the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources closely align with that of the California Register, but takes the perspective of local significance.

#### **Criterion A - People**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 2 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant people or organizations. As described above in the California Register Criterion 2 evaluation, research did not indicate that 885-889 Maude Avenue is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion A.

#### **Criterion B – Events**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 1 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is associated with significant events. As described above in the California Register Criterion 1 evaluation, archival review does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 885-889 Maude Avenue and important events or patterns in history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion B.

#### **Criterion C - Architecture**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 3 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource is significant with regards to its architecture. As described above in the California Register Criterion 3 evaluation, is a typical and modest example of the Corporate Modern architectural style. 885-889 Maude Avenue does not appear to be the work of a master architect and no architect or builder was identified in the archival record. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion C.

#### **Criterion D – Information Potential**

This criterion is similar to Criterion 4 of the California Register and seeks to determine if a resource has the potential to yield important historical information. As described above in the California Register Criterion 4 evaluation, 885-889 Maude Avenue does not appear to have the potential to yield more information. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources under Criterion D.

885-889 Maude Avenue is recommended ineligible for listing on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources.

## Potential Historic District

National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, defines a district as “a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.”<sup>301</sup> While many of the building were constructed in the same timeframe and share a historical association to early Silicon Valley, as a group they do not appear to represent a historic district. As collections of buildings, they represent typical suburban office park development from the late 1960s and 1970s, and do not poses characteristics that would make them unique or significant for the period. While the architects and builders / developers of the buildings have not been identified, the list of early occupants demonstrates that the office park was occupied by a wide variety of tenants. Many were loosely associated with the early period of growth of Silicon Valley, but not shared direct or historically significant associations with important companies, people, or industrial trends that are recognized as important to the historical narrative. Together these 19 buildings did not comprise a grouping or campus of a single industry or occupation. Additionally, no subset of the subject properties appears to represent a historic district.

## Integrity Analysis

Integrity is the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity as shown by the survival of characteristics that existed during the period of significance. For a resource to be eligible for the California Register, it must also retain enough integrity to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey the reasons for its significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A resource that does not retain sufficient integrity to meet the California Register criteria may still be eligible for listing in the local register.

There are seven aspects to consider when evaluating the integrity of a property: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As discussed above, none of the 19 age-eligible properties in the survey area appear eligible for listing in the California Register or local register; therefore, a further assessment of integrity is not presented.

## Conclusions

After conducting an intensive-level pedestrian survey and completing archival research, ESA does not recommend any of the subject properties as historic resources for the purposes of CEQA. The demolition of one or more of these buildings would not result in a significant impact to historic resources.

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<sup>301</sup> National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 1997:5, [www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15\\_web508.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf). Accessed March 2, 2022.

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## East Whisman 19-Property Survey Historic Resources Survey Report

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**DATE:** March 22, 2022

### Introduction

David J. Powers & Associates (Client), representing Google, Inc., contracted PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) to complete a peer review of the Historic Resource Survey Report for a portion of the East Whisman Precise Plan in Mountain View, California. This report was prepared by ESA in March 2022 and delivered for peer review on March 15, 2022. Peer review was then conducted between March 16-21, 2022.

### Background

The subject Historic Resource Survey Report was completed as part of a proposed property redevelopment project that includes the demolition of all buildings within the study area. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is the applicable cultural resources regulation for this project. As such, CEQA requires the identification of historical resources forty-five years or older (before 1977) to assess potential effects. ESA identified nineteen buildings that meet this threshold.

### Summary of Findings

The report concluded that none of the buildings qualify as historic resources individually or grouped as a district, are eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) or the local City of Mountain View register of historic places, as defined by local ordinance.

### Peer Review

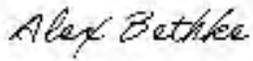
Overall, the report is technically sound and its recommendations are appropriate. Detailed comments are provided in the attached comment matrix. While the report is technically appropriate and utilizes suitable methodology, the report needs clarity and consistency in organization. Methodologically, more information is needed on page 2 regarding the sources consulted. Namely, there is a glaring gap in identifying the architect or builder of any building and this needs to be either explained or additional research conducted. In the specific building evaluations from pages 18-97, there is a lack of consistency in how information is presented, such as the Occupant History and associated analysis. These inconsistencies, while not changing the substance of the document, make for difficulties in understanding a logical progression in arriving at determinations of eligibility and need to be corrected.

## Conclusion

The peer review conclusion is that the Historic Resource Survey Report would be best served by incorporating the general and detailed comments described above. Regardless, PaleoWest concurs that none of buildings evaluated qualify as a historic resource, individually or as a district, for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) or the local City of Mountain View register of historic places.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if there are further questions or issues that I can assist you further with this project.

Sincerely,



Alex Bethke, M.A.  
Principal Investigator and Sr. Architectural Historian

**Draft**  
**East Whisman 19-Property Survey**  
 Prepared by ESA  
 March 2022

***Comment/Response Matrix***

#	Page	Line/Para/Sec	Comment	Contractor Res
1.		General	The document could use a good editing for spelling and formatting.	
2.	1	P1, L1-5	This initial paragraph (the first three sentences) is not a clear way to begin the report and should be moved to the “Methodology” section on page 2.	
3.	1	P1, L1	Re: the use of the word “criterion” in the first sentence (and in fact this appears elsewhere where the 45-year old practice is referenced. “Criterion” in this context is confusing because of it’s use regarding significance. The more optimal and clearer word is “threshold,” which is used a few lines later. (Here and elsewhere.)	
4.	1	P3, L3	Re: “age-eligible buildings” ... again here the use of the age threshold is confusing, specifically because “eligible” has specific meaning with regard to significance. I would simply eliminate the age portion of this phrase. Are there other buildings (and if so, how many) that are under 45-years old? (Here and elsewhere.)	
5.	1	P4, L1-2	Regarding the area, please be more precise. It’s a minor issue, but the shape is a pentagon. With regard to the addresses, please remove 520 Logue and 520-526 Clyde as it is confusing to have multiple addresses defining these two corners.	
6.	2	Methodology	Everything is online. There’s not necessarily a problem with this as long as it meets the need. I think it begs the question, though, what other repositories were either considered or utilized? San Jose Library CA Room? Mtn View Historical Assoc.? Local Universities? This might be especially important in better defining the methodology, especially since there appeared to be a problem identifying architects and some occupants.  The report later makes mention of reverse directories, but never mentions them here and it a key resource for occupant identification. Crucial resources like directories, aerials, and Sanborns should specifically state which years were reviewed.	
7.	3	NRHP	Remove this section since the report does not utilize NRHP criteria.	
8.	4	CRHR	This section (or even make a distinct previous section) needs to begin with a CEQ regulatory framework discussion.	
9.	4	CRHR Last Sentence	Re: “integrity to meet the National Register criteria” – as in the previous comment, NRHP is irrelevant in this document, so this should be revised (even deleted).	

#	Page	Line/Para/Sec	Comment	Contractor Res
10	4	City of Mtn. View	This section looks like it was copied and pasted from the City's website – per formatting. Please re-format.	
11	4	City of Mtn. View, L1	Replace with “Division 15 of the City's Zoning Ordinance”	
12	4	City of Mtn. View	Remove “that are considered during the development review process.”	
13	5-8	Historic Context	Much of this is superfluous context. If the properties in question date from the 1970s, please remove the Prehistoric, AP./Mex Period, Late 19th Century, and even Early Mtn. View contexts. It certainly doesn't change the DOE, but it also doesn't help the reader to focus on the properties at hand.	
14	14-16	Aerials	Nice job with the aerials. Is it possible to focus-in more on the subject properties?	
15	17	Historic Resource Analysis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Here again is the issue of clarity around the 45-year threshold.</li> <li>2. As recommended earlier, it would be good to identify how many and which properties were NOT evaluated because they were constructed under the 45-year old threshold.</li> </ol>	
16		Property Evaluations	<p>A few general comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Why aren't any of the architects identified? Regardless of the answer, this needs to be discussed somewhere in the document – likely in the “Methodology” section.</li> <li>2. The Discussion of the “Mountain View Register of Historic Resources Evaluation” section under each property is too similar to make a distinct division. Please simply combine the CRHR and the Mtn. View evals into one section.</li> <li>3. It is important to be consistent with regard to the “Occupant History” portion – currently the layout/discussion is not consistent. A) The list of occupants should be in bullet. It would be ideal to precede the bullet list with an intro of some sort, but not necessary. B) The list of occupants should be in descending order (oldest first) and should include the current occupant (Google is sometimes left out of these bulletized lists). C) If distinct sections are necessary for “Long-Term Occupants,” these sections should occur in “Occupant History,” not in “Site History” as they sometimes do.</li> <li>4. Under “Site History,” if assessor parcel data is cited, please state that before the aerial evidence. The aerial photo evidence should be used to corroborate the assessor data.</li> </ol>	
17	25	Site History	For properties like this, it would be beneficial to verify the build-date with something other than the Assessor – likely using whatever aerials are available.	
18	28	Site History	Re: “Archival review indicates ...” – presumably, this sentence should also be included in the previous property eval as well.	

#	Page	Line/Para/Sec	Comment	Contractor Res
19	30	Figure 11	Is there a better picture of this property?	
20	31	Site History, Last Sentence	Re: “The immediate area is dominated ...” – this sentence seems out of place for the site specific history. The broader area development was already discussed earlier in the document. (Here and elsewhere.)	
21	32	L1-2	Re: “It is unclear if that would have been ...” – This leaves the issue of significance unresolved. Just needs a closing statement, something along the lines of, “Even if associated, there is no historical significance associated with ...”	
22	36	Last line	Re: “into any potential period of significance” – Potential periods of significance have not been defined, so this phrase should be removed. Is this really meaning to state that the other occupants were there less than the 45-year threshold and their importance therefore cannot be determined? The statement just needs to be made clearer.	
23	40	Criterion 2	Re: “The property is not listed in the reverse telephone ...” – this sentence should be moved to the “Occupant History” or “Site History” sections above – it’s not analysis, but evidence.	
24	55	Criterion 2	Re: “The earliest and longest tenant ...” – This section should start with the earliest tenants. In fact, this section never mentions the first three occupants at all, representing a gap in the analysis.	
25	58	Site History	Re: “and north and northeast ...” – it’s not clear why this statement is relevant. Like the earlier comment about broader development history in site specific evals, this should be removed, or if necessary to include, it needs more detail to explain why it’s relevant to the evaluation of significance.	
26	61	Criterion 2	Re: “Also, while the businesses ...” – this sentence is unnecessary and should be removed.	
27	64	California Floral Industry	Occupant history and contextual information needs to come under “Occupancy History” and even then, the general “California Floral Industry” can and should be	
28	75	Site History	Re: “developed that same year” – what does the 1970 aerial show?	
29	96	Criterion 2	This section doesn’t discuss Monolith.	
30	98	Potential Historic District	Re: “as a group” – There could also be a “subgroup” of buildings that constitute a historic district, so this statement should be changed to reflect that this possibility was also analyzed.	
31	98	Potential Historic District	Re: “While the architects and builders ...” – Again, this begs the question why none of the builders or architects were identified. The reasoning for this should really be started in the Methodology section as data that was looked for (and where?) but unable to be ascertained. This is definitely a gap in the document.	
32	98	Integrity	If we don’t have any significance, integrity is irrelevant, which means that this section can/should be removed.	