

ATTACHMENT A:

Application & Attachments



PASADENA PERMIT CENTER
www.cityofpasadena.net/permitcenter

PLANNING DIVISION MASTER APPLICATION FORM

Project Address: 1500 Normandy Drive Pasadena, Ca 91103

Project Name: Historic Monument Designation Application/Mills Act Application

Project Description: (Please describe demolitions, alterations and any new construction) Applications for both Historic Monument Designation and Mills Act Applications

Zoning Designation: _____ **General Plan Designation:** _____

Valuation (Cost of Project): _____

APPLICANT / OWNER INFORMATION

APPLICANT NAME: Ken Shaw and Stacy Gamble

Telephone: [213] 618-9785

Address: 1500 Normandy Drive

Fax: [] _____

City Pasadena State: Ca Zip: 91103

Email: stacy.shaw@isylaw.com

CONTACT PERSON: same as above

Telephone: [] _____

Address: _____

Fax: [] _____

City _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email: _____

PROPERTY OWNER NAME: same as above

Telephone: [] _____

Address: _____

Fax: [] _____

City _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email: _____

TYPE OF PLANNING REVIEW AND APPROVALS REQUIRED (Mark clearly the type of approval(s) required):

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ADJUSTMENT PERMIT | <input type="checkbox"/> HEIGHT AVERAGING | <input type="checkbox"/> PREDEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW |
| <input type="checkbox"/> AFFORDABLE HOUSING CONCESSION OR WAIVER | <input type="checkbox"/> HILLSIDE DEVELOPMENT PERMIT | <input type="checkbox"/> RELIEF FROM THE REPLACEMENT BUILDING PERMIT REQUIREMENT |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HISTORIC DESIGNATION (MONUMENT, LANDMARK, TREE OR SIGN) | <input type="checkbox"/> SIGN EXCEPTION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CERTIFICATE OF EXCEPTION | <input type="checkbox"/> HISTORICAL RESEARCH/EVALUATION | <input type="checkbox"/> TENTATIVE PARCEL/TRACT MAP |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CHANGES TO APPROVED PROJECT | <input type="checkbox"/> LANDMARK TREE PRUNING | <input type="checkbox"/> TEMP. CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT | <input type="checkbox"/> MASTER DEVELOPMENT PLAN | <input type="checkbox"/> TREE PROTECTION PLAN REVIEW |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DESIGN REVIEW | <input type="checkbox"/> MASTER SIGN PLAN | <input type="checkbox"/> TREE REMOVAL |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> MINOR CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT | <input type="checkbox"/> VARIANCE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EXPRESSIVE USE PERMIT | <input type="checkbox"/> MINOR VARIANCE | <input type="checkbox"/> VARIANCE FOR HISTORIC RESOURCES |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FLOOR AREA RATIO (FAR) INCREASE | <input type="checkbox"/> PLANNED DEVELOPMENT ZONE | <input type="checkbox"/> ZONE CHANGE (MAP AMENDMENT) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> PRELIMINARY PLAN CHECK | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: <u>Mills Act App</u> |

Note: Space for signature is on reverse side

MAP -- Master Application REVISED.doc1/20/11

INDEMNIFICATION

Applicant agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the City and its officers, contractors, consultants, employees, and commission members (collectively, "City") from any and all liability, loss, suits, claims, damages, costs, judgments and expenses (including attorney's fees and costs of litigation), including any appeals thereto (collectively, "proceeding") brought against the City with regard to any approvals issued in connection with the application(s) by the City, including any action taken pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. If Applicant is required to defend the City in connection with such proceeding, the City shall have and retain the right to approve counsel to so defend the City; and all significant decisions concerning the manner in which the defense is conducted; and any and all settlements, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld. The City shall also have and retain the right to not participate in the defense, except that the City agrees to reasonably cooperate with Applicant in the defense of the proceeding. If the City's Attorney's Office participates in the defense, all City Attorney fees and costs shall be paid by Applicant. Further, Applicant agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City from and for all costs and fees incurred in additional investigation or study of, or for supplementing, revising, or amending, any document if made necessary by said proceeding.

CERTIFICATION:

I hereby certify that I am the applicant or designated agent named herein and that I am familiar with the rules and regulations with respect to preparing and filing this petition for discretionary action, and that the statements and answers contained herein and the information attached are in all respects true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT OR AGENT: DocuSigned by:
Stacy Shaw Date: 4/11/2017
1081803F80694F5...

<p><u>For Office Use Only</u></p> <p>PLN # <u>2017-00217</u></p> <p>CASE # _____</p> <p>PRJ # _____</p> <p>DATE ACCEPTED: _____</p> <p>DATE SUBMITTALS RECEIVED: _____</p> <p>RECEIVED BY (INITIALS): <u>aw</u></p> <p>FEES:</p> <p>BASE FEE: \$ _____</p> <p>3% RECORDS FEE: \$ _____</p> <p>TOTAL: \$ _____</p> <p>HISTORIC ARCH. RESEARCH REQUIRED? YES NO</p> <p>PUBLIC ART REVIEW REQUIRED? YES NO</p> <p>TRANSPORTATION REVIEW REQUIRED? YES NO</p> <p>INCLUSIONARY HOUSING REQUIRED? YES NO</p>	<p><u>REVIEW AUTHORITY:</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> STAFF</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> HEARING OFFICER</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> PLANNING COMMISSION/BZA</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> DESIGN COMMISSION</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> CITY COUNCIL</p> <p><u>TAXPAYER PROTECTION</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> DISCLOSURE REQUIRED</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NOT REQUIRED</p>	<p><u>CEQA REVIEW:</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> EXEMPTION</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> INITIAL STUDY</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> EIR</p> <p><u>CEQA REVIEW STATUS:</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> PENDING</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETED</p>	<p><u>Design & Historic Preservation:</u></p> <p><u>TYPE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW:</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> CATEGORY 1 (DESIGNATED)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> CATEGORY 2 (ELIGIBLE)</p> <p>LANDMARK/HISTORIC DISTRICT NAME: _____</p> <p><u>TYPE OF DESIGN REVIEW:</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> CONCEPT</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> FINAL</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> CONSOLIDATED</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> PRELIMINARY CONSULTATION</p>
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Note: In addition to this application, a completed **Planning Division Master Application Form** is also required.

PROPERTY PROPOSED FOR DESIGNATION

1. Name of Property:	The Clark Millikan House
2. Property Address:	1500 Normandy Drive Pasadena, Ca 91103
3. Date of Original Construction	1932
4. Original Owner	Clark Blanchard Millikan
5. Architect / Builder:	Wallace Neff

DESIGNATION CATEGORY

(CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX—SEE CRITERIA ON PAGES 2 & 3 FOR MORE INFORMATION):

HISTORIC MONUMENT

LANDMARK

HISTORIC SIGN

LANDMARK TREE

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Briefly describe the property proposed for designation, indicating whether the entire site or a portion of the site is the subject of the nomination (e.g., how many buildings or objects on the site are included in the nomination) or if the nomination is for an object, sign or tree. A map may be used for the description. Please also submit recent and, if available, historical photographs. Use additional sheets if necessary.

(see attached)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON SIGNIFICANCE OF PROPERTY

With this application, please attach information that will assist staff with the preparation of a designation report. Books, photographs, articles, and other archival information will all be useful to document the significance of the nominated resource.

Refer to bibliography, historical photographs, chronology, and other supporting information.



LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Attach a copy of the most recently recorded legal description for the property (usually in the deed for the property or other documents when the property was purchased—also available from a title company).

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION

Check the box under the category checked on first page that corresponds to the criterion under which you are nominating the property, object, sign or tree for designation. Multiple boxes may be checked if applicable.

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATING AN HISTORIC MONUMENT (May include significant public or semi-public interior spaces and features)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the region, state or nation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B. It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in the history of the region, state or nation.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C. It is exceptional in the embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a historic resource property type, period, architectural style or method of construction, or that is an exceptional representation of the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose work is significant to the region, state or nation, or that possesses high artistic values that are of regional, state-wide or national significance.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history of the region, state or nation.

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATING A LANDMARK	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the City, region, or State.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B. It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in the history of the City, region, or State.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, architectural style, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose work is of significance to the City or, to the region or possesses artistic values of significance to the City or to the region.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important locally in prehistory or history.



CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATING A HISTORIC SIGN

<input type="checkbox"/>	A. It is exemplary of technology, craftsmanship or design of the period when it was constructed, uses historic sign materials and means of illumination, and is not significantly altered from its historic period. Historic sign materials shall include metal or wood facings, or paint directly on the façade of a building. Historic means of illumination shall include incandescent light fixtures or neon tubing on the exterior of the sign. If the sign has been altered, it must be restorable to its historic function and appearance.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B. It is integrated with the architecture of the building.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. It demonstrates extraordinary aesthetic quality, creativity, or innovation.

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATING A LANDMARK TREE

<input type="checkbox"/>	A. It is one of the largest or oldest trees of the species located in the City.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B. It has historical significance due to an association with a historic event, person, site, street, or structure.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. It is a defining landmark or significant outstanding feature of a neighborhood.

DESIGNATION PROCESS (INFORMATION ONLY; NO ACTION REQUIRED)

§17.62.050 Pasadena Municipal Code:

1. A preliminary evaluation by staff to determine if the nominated property meets the applicable criteria and is eligible for designation.
2. If staff determines that the nominated property is eligible for designation, the nomination is scheduled for a public hearing before the Historic Preservation Commission. If not, the applicant may appeal the determination of ineligibility to the Historic Preservation Commission or it may be called for review by the Historic Preservation Commission or City Council.
3. If the Historic Preservation Commission finds that the nominated resource qualifies for designation, it forwards a recommendation on the designation to the City Council.
4. At a noticed public hearing, the Council then determines whether to approve or disapprove the application.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Clark B. Millikan was designed by Master Architect Wallace Neff and completed in 1932. Located at 1500 Normandy Drive, perched above the Arroyo in Pasadena, the estate is an impressive extant work that reflects Neff's distinct viewpoint. The large square-plan residence with central courtyard has been called "Mexican" in style for its use of courtyards and hacienda feel. The siting of the house is unique; the Millikan House "drapes itself over its site on a plan that is formal and flexible at the same time. A central, hilltop entrance patio gives access to a service wing to the left, living area ahead, and sleeping rooms to the right, all of which plunge down over the crest of the rise as red-and-blue-trimmed, white-walled, tile-roofed, arch-opened, and chimney spiked Hispanic forms." (Belloli, p. 57)

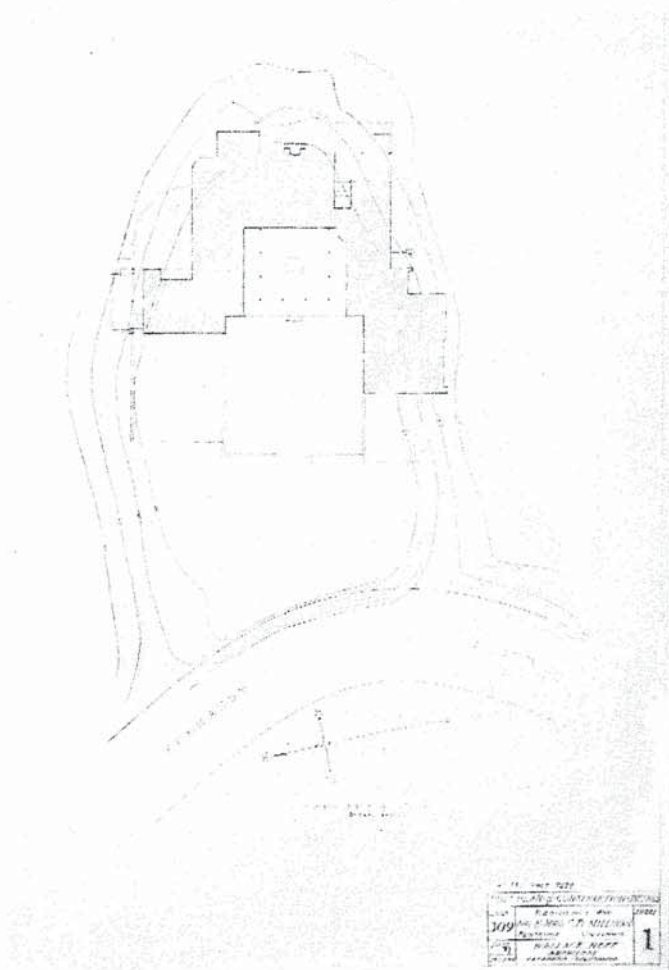


Figure 1 Site Plan for 1500 Normandy

The original building permit for the home was issued on December 4, 1931 (permit #3717) and described a residence measuring 112 by 140 feet. The house was to have a concrete foundation, stucco over wood-frame exterior walls, a tile

roof, and a brick chimney. Final inspection was completed on May 17, 1932. The house cost \$27,900 to build, which was a significant amount for a building in the Depression era. In July 1937, a room and bath, 24 x 30 feet of space, was added. Wallace Neff was the architect and Ray Gerhart was the builder.

The permit history is attached as a chronology of development. The most significant changes since the earliest phase of construction are:

- Subdivision of the lot into three separate lots (1964)
- Enclosure of the covered terrace on the south east corner of the house (2002(?) – referenced in *Neffscape*)

Character-defining features of the residence include its plan orientation embracing courtyards and patios/terraces, smooth stucco walls, clay tile roof, widespread use of Spanish style detailing including wood beamed ceilings, chimneys capped with twin bishops shrouds, and original tiled floors. The central courtyard anchors the residence, with spaces organized around the courtyard.

Significant Spaces include the Living Room, Dining Room, and outdoor spaces (terrace, drying yard, motor court, and central patio). Interior spaces are characterized by high wood-beamed ceilings, smooth stucco walls, and fireplace (in living room).

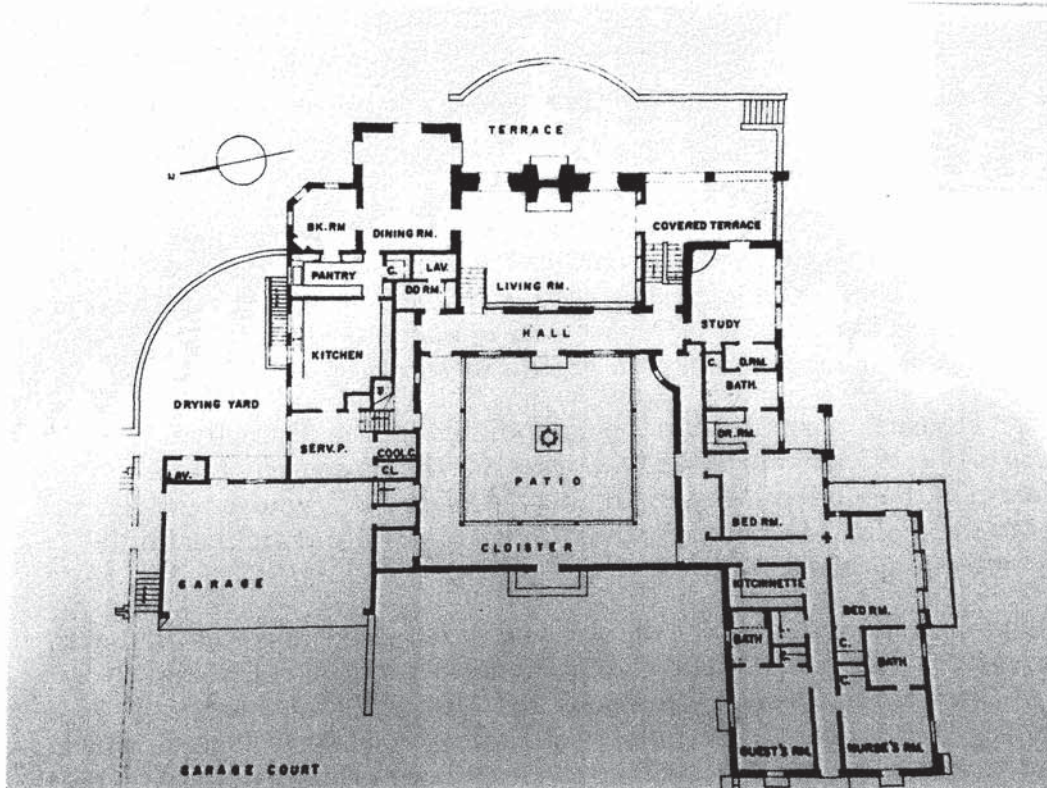


Figure 2 Floor Plan

The buildings on site include a main residence and a garage.

The original landscape was reportedly designed by famed landscape architect Florence Yoch. When Edward and Gloria Renwick took ownership in 1978 the landscape was altered and the original fountain was enlarged. It is believed that some elements of the original landscape remain – including many fruit trees planted on the eastern slope, as well as hardscape elements that connect the various landscaped areas.

The historic integrity of the Clark Millikan House is largely intact, with the house amply able to convey its historic significance.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON SIGNIFICANCE OF PROPERTY

Substantial historical documents and articles have been compiled by the owner and are included with this application. Tim Gregory, Building Biographer, completed a building history. Archives at the Huntington hold the original drawings for the residence. The home has been featured in many publications (both historic and contemporary). A bibliography and digital file has been included with the available information.

The subject residence is proposed to be significant under the City of Pasadena's Criteria for Historic Monument Designation as a regionally significant resource. (See criteria discussion below)

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Legal description included on attached Grant Deed

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION

Criteria C. – It is exceptional in the embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a historic resource property type, period, architectural style or method of construction, or that it is an exceptional representation of the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose work is significant to the region, state or nation, or that possesses high artistic values that are of regional, state-wide or national significance.

The Millikan House is exceptional in the embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a 1930s Spanish Revival residence that is an exceptional representation of the work of Master Architect Wallace Neff, whose work is significant to the region. The home possesses high artistic and architectural values that are of regional significance.

The house has been heralded as one of Neff's favorite houses and was built at a time in his career when his aesthetic viewpoint had been fully honed and celebrated. Tim Gregory's report has stated that "The Millikan House is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places...due to its association with a regionally significant architect and prominent local owners,

its good state of preservation, and its contribution to the architectural and historical context of the Linda Vista/Flintridge neighborhoods.” (Gregory, 2006)

Pasadena’s Period Revival Architecture in Pasadena, California: 1915-1942 review of Wallace Neff’s work puts the house in context. “There are numerous houses by Neff in Pasadena. One of his favorites was for Clark B. Millikan, a scientist at Caltech. Perched on the top of the hill overlooking the San Gabriel Valley, Neff considered the house to be his most authentic Mexican design. Neff designed the house around a central courtyard, a layout he had used before. The Millikan House was Neff’s last project completed before the Depression and for the most part ended his practice in Pasadena.” (Period Revival Architecture in Pasadena, p. 19)



Figure 3 Historic Photo from Huntington Library Collection

During the Golden Age of Architecture the stylistic and philosophical discourses amongst architects thrived, producing varied styles and approaches. In his discussion of Wallace Neff, Andrea Belloli writes, “The coexistence of works such as the International Style Lovell houses on the one hand and the California Noble and Millikan houses on the other belied the contested historical ground they occupied.” (Belloli, p. 59)

Neff (1895-1982) was an extremely celebrated architect who designed houses for many of the most significant celebrities of their day. Katherine Hepburn praised Neff, saying that her home’s design was “full of charm, originality, comfort and taste.” (Period Revival Architecture, p. 19) The Millikan House is equally as original and welcoming with its uniquely Mexican stylistic bent and its courtyard layout that gracefully makes the most of the stunning hilltop view site.

The Millikan House is regionally significant due to its fully realized and exceptionally executed representation of Neff’s work in the Depression era. The

house is also unique in its commitment to the Mexican aesthetic and the details that support that style.

Criteria B. – It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in the history of the region, state or nation.

It is typically very difficult for a property to be designated under Criteria B in that the person of importance must have been residing at the home during the period in which that importance was achieved. Due to the importance of the original and subsequent owners it is certainly appropriate to include a discussion of their connection with the residence, whether or not it qualifies the subject house under criteria B. It should be noted that Clark Millikan did reside at 1500 Normandy Drive during the years that he was on Caltech's faculty and working towards his significant accomplishments and contributions to the Aerospace Industry.

The House - Originally the site for the Millikan House was purchased by William R. Staats. Staats was a wealthy real estate investor who had developed many prestigious Pasadena neighborhoods, such as Oak Knoll. It is said that the Normandy Drive lot was a gift to his daughter Helen Staats, who had recently married Clark Blanchard Millikan. The new Mrs. Millikan hired Neff to design the house for her.

"The Millikans were people of taste and culture, and for some reason in later years Neff considered this house, one of his favorites, to be more authentically Mexican than anything he had done....The Millikan house gives the feeling that the ground on the hilltop was hardly disturbed at all and that the room levels simply follow the slope organically, a pleasant and rare sensation in hillside domestic architecture." (Neff, p.157)

The Owners - The home has a long history and connection with the Aerospace industry – namely Caltech and Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Clark Blanchard Millikan (ca. 1902-1966) was the son of Nobel-prize winner and President of Caltech Robert A. Millikan. Clark Millikan followed in his father's footsteps and was also a recognized pioneer in the field. A graduate of Yale and Caltech, Dr. Millikan was appointed to Caltech's faculty in 1928 and became internationally famous for his work in aerodynamics. "Among his professional accomplishments: he served as chairman of the board of directors of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, was elected to the National Academy of Sciences, headed the Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory at Caltech, and was a founder of the Aerojet-General Corporation. Over 1,000 people attended his memorial service in 1966." *Articles on Millikan included as attachments* (Gregory, 2006)

By 1960 it appears that Mrs. Millikan was living at the residence on her own and by 1964 she had sold the property to Richard and Marian Schuster. Schuster was also associated with Caltech. Another important Caltech professor, Dr. Liepmann purchased the property in 1969.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

City of Pasadena Planning Department, Design and Historic Preservation Section (Archives)

City Directories: 1932 –

Huntington Library Collections (file on the Millikan House)

Pasadena Public Library (Centennial Room)

Pasadena Museum of History (Library and Archives)

Publications

Belloli, Andrea P.A., ed. *Wallace Neff: 1895-1982*. San Marino, Huntington Library, 1989.

Carew, Harold D. *History of Pasadena and the San Gabriel Valley*, Vol 2. Chicago, S.J. Clarke, 1930.

Gebhard, David and Robert Winter. *Los Angeles: An Architectural Guide*. Salt Lake City, Gibbs-Smith, 1994.

Gregory, Tim. *Building Biography*. Copyright 2000; revised 2006.

Grimes, Teresa and Mary Jo Winder. *Residential Period Revival Architecture Development in Pasadena 1915-1942*. Pasadena, City of Pasadena Planning Department, 2004.

Kanner, Diane. *Wallace Neff and the Grand Houses of the Golden State*. New York, Monocelli Press, 2005.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York, Knopf, 1984.

Neff, Wallace, Jr. *Wallace Neff: Architect of California's Golden Age*. Santa Barbara, Capra Press, 1986.

Sechler, E. E. *Clark Blachard Millikan: A Biographical Memoir*. Washington D.C., National Academy of Sciences, 1969.

Scheid, Ann. *Pasadena: Crown of the Valley*. Northridge, Windsor Publications, 1986.

Terry, Elizabeth. *Neff Scape*. Los Angeles, Los Angeles Times Magazine, 2003.

Articles/Other

Architectural Digest: Vol. IX, No. 1 (1932?)

Los Angeles Times: October 19, 1937; May 5, 1945; October 5, 1957; June 24, 1964; October 15, 1964; October 5, 1967; October 23, 1977; October 22, 2000; October 21, 1993.

Pasadena Star News: August 8, 1963; January 3 and 5, 1966; April 15, 1976; July 18, 1982; September 30, 1993; October 19, 2009.

Pasadena Heritage Docent Script (1979)

Real Estate Listings Materials

Wallace Neff: The Romance of Regional Architecture. San Marino, Huntington Library, 1989.



**THE BUILDING
BIOGRAPHER
TIM GREGORY**

- ❖ Building Histories
- ❖ Archival Consulting
- ❖ Cultural Resource Studies
- ❖ Historic Resources Surveys
- ❖ Local, State and National Landmarking

1500 NORMANDY DRIVE

PASADENA

Style: Spanish Colonial Revival

Year Completed: 1932

Architect: Wallace Neff, often considered the most influential architect in Southern California during the 1920s and 1930s. Please see the attached biographical information.

First Owner and Builder: Clark Blanchard Millikan (ca. 1902-1966), the son of Nobel prize-winner and Caltech president Robert A. Millikan, and a recognized pioneer in the area of aerospace research at Caltech in his own right. A graduate of Yale and Caltech, Dr. Millikan was appointed to the Caltech faculty in 1928 and became internationally famous for his work in aerodynamics. Among his many professional accomplishments: he served as chairman of the board of directors of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, was elected to the National Academy of Sciences, headed the Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory at Caltech, and was a founder of the Aerojet-General Corporation. Over 1,000 people attended his memorial service in 1966.

Dr. Millikan lived in his Normandy Drive home with his first wife Helen Staats Millikan and their son Michael. Mrs. Millikan was the daughter of William R. Staats, a wealthy real estate investor who had developed many prestigious Pasadena neighborhoods, such as Oak Knoll. It is said the Normandy Drive lot was his gift to the newly-married Mrs. Millikan. At the time the house was constructed, the property encompassed about 3.4 acres, with 200 feet of frontage along Devon Road.

Please see the attached articles for more detail on Dr. Millikan's important career.

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(626) 792-7465 ❖ timgregory@sbcglobal.net
www.buildingbiographer.com

Cost To Build: \$27,900--a small fortune in Depression-era Pasadena, when the average middle-class house and lot could be purchased for around \$5,000.

Original Building Permits: #3717, issued on December 4, 1931 for a residence to measure 112 by 140 feet. The house was to have a concrete foundation, stucco over wood-frame exterior walls, a tile roof, and a brick chimney. (A permit for construction of the foundation only had been issued separately on November 12, 1931; it was to cost \$5,000.) Final inspection of the completed residence occurred on May 17, 1932.

Copies of these permits are attached.

Other Building Permits Found In City Files: Construction of a concrete pump-house, to measure nine-feet-square, was permitted in January 1934. Bent Smith of Pasadena was the contractor for this \$190 project.

In July 1937, a room and bath, totaling 24 by 30 feet, were added to the house. Wallace Neff was again the architect, and Ray Gerhart was the builder. The cost was \$3,100. The tile roof on the house was repaired in March 1939. Two water heaters and a dishwasher were installed in January 1952.

Concrete flash walls were installed in March 1964. In May 1964, the kitchen was remodeled with new cabinets, appliances, and formica counters. A window and furred ceiling were also changed. Fixtures in one bathroom were also replaced. The well-known Los Angeles architectural firm of Buff, Straub & Hensman designed the alterations, and Ted Tyler of Pasadena was the builder. The cost was \$4,800.

In July 1964, the owners were given permission by the City Planning Commission to divide the property into three separate lots. The original house was to occupy a 93,562-square-foot property, while two 100-foot wide lots along Devon Road, numbered 1875 and 1895, were to have 38,118 and 31,670 square feet respectively.

New central air-conditioning was installed in April 1972. Construction of a swimming pool was permitted in February 1981. R. B. Perry & Associates of Arcadia were to be the designers and builders. The pool, to cost \$14,000, was to be 733 square feet and have a capacity of 29,000 gallons. Electrical service was raised to 200 amps at the same time.

In February 1987, the kitchen was again remodeled and the former service porch was turned into a family room. William Armstrong of Glendale served as builder of this \$40,000 project. A furnace and air-conditioning unit were installed in March 1987. The house was re-roofed in April 1987; the original tile was re-used.

A chimney with a stucco exterior was repaired "down to the throat" in March 1998.

In October 2001, a permit was issued for the remodeling of six bathrooms and kitchen. No square footage was to be added and no walls were to be removed or added. The following month, the family room and a bathroom were to be remodeled.

A permit was issued in July 2002 to build a 351-square-foot addition to the family room. That same year, electrical service to the property was upgraded to 400 amps.

Copies of many of these permits are attached.

Assessor's Records: The Pasadena City Assessor first visited the property shortly after the house was built. He recorded a single residence with a concrete foundation, plaster walls, and a gabled and cut-up tiled roof. Heat was provided by three fireplaces and a gas furnace. There were 22 plumbing fixtures. Interior finishes were rated "special"--the highest category available.

The Assessor estimated the square footage at 9,107. The first floor contained four living rooms, four bedrooms, three bathrooms, two kitchens, a pantry, and an attached garage. On the second floor were two bedrooms and one bathroom. There were five tile floors and six hardwood floors in the house.

The Assessor returned in late 1937 to record the construction of the addition, which measured 24-feet-square and was connected to the house by a covered passage. On November 30, 1964, the Assessor recorded the alterations to the kitchen.

Copies of the Assessor's records are attached.

Other Owners and Residents: By 1960, directories show Mrs. Millikan as living in the home on her own. By 1964, she had sold the property to Richard P. Schuster, Jr., and his wife Marian M. Schuster. Like Mr. Millikan, Mr. Schuster was associated with Caltech.

Hans W. and Detlind Liepmann purchased the property in January 1969. Dr. Liepmann was also a Caltech professor, specializing in the fields of fluid mechanics and aerodynamics. A native of Germany, he received his Ph.D. from the University of Zurich and joined the Caltech faculty in 1939. He was later to receive the National Medal of Science and the National Medal of Technology. Please see the attached materials on Dr. Liepmann.

In January 1978, Edward S. and Gloria Renwick became the owners. At that time, Mr. Renwick worked as an attorney in Los Angeles. Mrs. Renwick, a UCLA graduate, was a writer. (A newspaper article about Mrs. Renwick is attached.) The Renwicks extensively re-landscaped the property and restored and enlarged the original fountain.

Peter D. Whitford has owned the property since June 2001.

Notes: The Millikan house has been documented in a number of books and magazines as one of Wallace Neff's greatest works, a building that "drapes itself over its site on a plan that is formal and flexible at the same time." It was said to have been one of Neff's favorite houses because it was more "authentically Mexican than anything he had done [before]." Copies of some of this

documentation is attached, including photographs of the house published in *The Architectural Digest* magazine shortly after it was completed.

Florence Yoch, a well-known Pasadena landscape architect, is said to have designed the original grounds.

The Wallace Neff collection at the Huntington Library contains eight drawings of the Millikan house, including floor plans, elevations, and details.

The house was featured on one of the first tours ever sponsored by Pasadena Heritage, in 1979. A copy of the docent script is attached.

Significance: The Millikan house is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and by extension, on the California Register of Historical Resources due to its association with a regionally significant architect and prominent local owners, its good state of preservation, and its contribution to the architectural and historical context of the Linda Vista/Flintridge neighborhoods.

Sources:

City of Pasadena, Planning Dept., Design & Historic Preservation Section (Archives)
 Pasadena Public Library (Centennial Room)
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WALLACE NEFF

Architect

Southern California's pre-eminent architects have often enjoyed longevity. Charles and Henry Greene, Myron Hunt and Alfred Heineman all lived well beyond the allotted Biblical span, and Wallace Neff was no exception. (He was born Edwin Wallace, was known in his young years as "E. Wallace," but dropped the "Edwin" completely soon after he started his architectural career.) The son of Edwin D. and Nannie (McNally) Neff, Wallace Neff was born on the family ranch at La Mirada on January 28, 1895, in a house designed by well-known architect Frederick Roehrig. Roehrig had also designed the 1887 Altadena winter home of Neff's grandfather Andrew McNally, founder of the Rand-McNally Map Company, with whom Wallace spent much time during his childhood. Some of Wallace's earliest recollections were of spending endless hours after Sunday dinners in the exotic "Turkish" Smoking Room which his grandfather had purchased from the Chicago World's Fair of 1893 and had added to his Altadena mansion. Thus, in typical California fashion, Neff was exposed to eclectic influences from the start. But he also stored in his memory impressions of the then unspoiled landscape of Southern California and of the long, low, romantic Spanish Missions and adobes, which were then, as now, greatly admired in the region.

Fortuitously, Wallace Neff's architectural education proceeded in backwards fashion. At the age of fourteen he went with his family to live in Europe (primarily Germany and Switzerland) for five years. Normally an American architect would have taken the Grand Tour after completing his education, but Neff, not knowing exactly what an architectural education was at that early age, took drawing lessons in Europe which stood him in good stead later on. Thus, on his own, he acquired a first-hand knowledge of European architecture.

The family was forced to return to Altadena at the outbreak of World War I, and Wallace decided to pursue architecture in earnest. His own story, perhaps just a good story (he had many good stories), was that he tried to enroll at Caltech and was turned down, and thus was forced to get his architectural education at MIT in Boston. Perhaps it was lucky that Caltech turned him down, as MIT was and still is one of the best American architectural schools. Ralph Adams Cram was head of the school at the time, and Wallace was greatly impressed with some simple small chapels in the Mediterranean vernacular that Cram had designed in the Boston area. Although it has been said Neff never completed his studies at MIT, that institution did grant him an honorary degree many years later.

In 1919, after service in the shipyards of San Pedro during World War I where he designed munitions-transport ships, Neff joined the office of Santa Barbara architect George Washington Smith as a draftsman. Smith's interpretation of Mediterranean styles was to have a major impact on Neff's own developing tastes. Neff stayed with Smith only a short time. He subsequently became associated with the Frank Meline Company of Los Angeles, a major real estate and contracting firm, as its chief designer. In 1920, he moved to Pasadena and established his own firm, although he continued creating designs for the Meline Company until 1922. Neff located his office in the self-designed Neff-Ruppel Building at 180 East California Street. (He was later to re-locate his office to Los Angeles, first around 1935, to 5504 Hollywood Boulevard and then, in the 1940s, to 5927 Franklin Avenue.) His timing in starting his career at that point was impeccable, for, in hindsight, the era of the 1920s was to be called the "golden age" of Southern

California architecture. It was a time of unprecedented wealth and growth when innumerable great homes were being built in spectacular locations.

Neff had the knack of appealing to the tastes and expectations of his customers, and his success as a residential architect was almost instantaneous. His skillful, understated, yet elegant renderings entranced clients, and the houses themselves were soundly built and carefully took into account such factors as orientation and the need for cross-ventilation, so necessary in the hot summers before air-conditioning. During his career, Neff's clients included a number of celebrities and tycoons, including Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks ("Pickfair"), King Vidor, three of the Marx Brothers, Ameleta Galli Curci, Red Skelton, Claudette Colbert, Louis B. Mayer, Darryl Zanuck, Joan Bennett, Frederick March, Charlie Chaplin, as well as the E. L. Doheny, Henry Haldeman, Ralph Chandler, King Gillette and Carol Post families. Some of his other works include what is now the Alverno Academy in Sierra Madre, St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church in Altadena, the Manreasa Retreat House in Azusa, and the Fairbanks Ranch in Rancho Santa Fe.

Of course what really made Neff's reputation was his ability to combine diverse elements into a convincing statement. There was warmth (he was a warm man) and an almost impressionistic spontaneity (which sometimes got out of hand) in his work. He was not afraid to mix motifs. For instance, in the house he built in Beverly Hills in 1925 for the handsomely-paid Hearst scriptwriter Frances Marion Thompson and her cowboy actor husband, the engaged columns on either side of the front door extended above the roof and were topped with Islamic finials. The gatehouse was ornamented with a Baroque cartouche, and access to the entrance court was through a parabolic arched passage. He made the parabolic arch part of the vocabulary of 1920s' Mediterranean architecture in Southern California. Neff homes are also known for their clean, uncluttered facades with minimal openings, often focusing on pieces of elaborate wrought-iron grill-work, and unique treatments of chimneys and fireplaces. This is the style, combining Spanish, Tuscan and other Mediterranean Revival elements, that Neff preferred to call "Californian." Most critics and laymen loved it, and Neff's office was soon forced to turn down any job under \$50,000.

Until the Great Depression put an end to this phase of his career, Neff, who did all his own designing, concentrated on single-family houses, and left apartments and courts to other architects such as Robert Ainsworth and Everett Phipps Babcock, who had been trained in his office. In the 1930s and later, Neff employed English Tudor, French farmhouse, and American Colonial elements in warm, homey horizontal combinations. He seemed to favor the contrast of white brick walls with dark shake roofs. He also began to incorporate circular rooms and staircases into his interiors. In the depths of the Depression, Neff became interested in the problems of low-cost housing. He designed a mobile home, surely one of the first, but the company soon went out of business. His next venture was the invention of a round "bubble house" of concrete sprayed onto a rubber balloon which was deflated when the concrete had set. This Airform construction method met with great success, and was used for defense housing during World War II and after the war as quickly-built, low-cost housing in such developing countries as South Africa, Brazil, and Pakistan.

After World War II, Neff resumed his flourishing residential practice, which was more than ever keyed to the Hollywood stars. He turned out so many jobs in a number of styles (including the

Modern) that they are hard to classify. But his first love, undoubtedly, was his “Californian” style, and the last house he did, in Big Canyon at Newport Beach, played off the simple stucco-covered horizontal masses against tall, elongated chimneys in typical Neff fashion. Until the last couple of years Neff lived in Pasadena in one of his “bubble houses,” which had originally been designed for his brother. Although the “bubble” technique worked most of the time, there were occasional setbacks. In this particular house, the concrete happened to collapse the first time after the balloon had been deflated. The next day, Wallace Neff, a tall distinguished figure dressed as always in black shoes, dark suit, and plain dark tie (he hated anything that was not simple and restrained, and this included his wardrobe) was out surveying the disaster and planning the removal of the mess and the re-inflating of the balloon for the next (and more successful) try at unconventional building. Wallace Neff was usually undaunted, and Pasadena can feel fortunate in counting this man who gave it so many beautiful buildings, as one of its most distinguished architects.

Neff lived most of his life in Pasadena, Altadena and San Marino. He was honored during his own lifetime by the American Institute of Architects, which he had joined in 1924. In 1956 they conferred on him the status of Fellow for his many contributions of excellence in design. Articles and photographs of his projects appeared in many national and regional architectural magazines. Neff was not particularly active in civic organizations, but he was a member of the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce and the Annandale Country Club. He had married Louise (Up de Graff) Neff in 1924 and they had three children. Wallace Neff retired in 1975 and died in Pasadena June 8, 1982 at the age of 87. Some of his professional records are at the Huntington Library.

(Note: This summary of the life and work of Wallace Neff is largely based on an essay published in the Spring 1982 edition of the Pasadena Heritage newsletter.)

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WALLACE NEFF

There is perhaps no one who contributes more directly to improving and beautifying a city than does the architect whose ability can be expressed in terms of adornment as well as of utility and whose experience can enable him to wisely direct the thoughts of his patrons in the matter of building construction. In this connection Wallace Neff is well known, for he has attained a creditable place among the well known architects of Pasadena.

California numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in La Mirada, January 27, 1895. His parents, Edwin D. and Nannie (McNally) Neff, were born in Chicago and from that city Andrew McNally, grandfather of Wallace Neff, removed with his family to California at an early day. He built the first house erected in Altadena and was closely associated with the pioneer development of that section. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Neff removed to Pasadena

Carew (1930)
Vol. 2, p. 240
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dena, where they still make their home and where he has been associated with various business interests. Their family numbers four sons and a daughter: Wallace, Andrew, William, John and Della.

The graded and high schools of Altadena accorded Wallace Neff his educational opportunities and after leaving school he was sent to various architectural centers of learning in Europe, studying for six years in Germany, Italy, Austria and England and acquainting himself with the finest architectural examples of the old world. With his return to America he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a member of the class of 1918 and after studying there for a time was assigned to duty with the shipping board of the United States army in the construction department, remaining in the government service until 1920. In that year he returned to his native state and began the practice of his profession in Pasadena, where as an architect he has won prominence and success. He erected the handsome residence of King C. Gillette, of Gillette Razor fame, Calabasas, California, the Keith Spalding residence at Pasadena, the residence on the country estate of E. L. Doheny near Santa Paula, California, and many of the beautiful homes for which Pasadena is so justly famed. He was also the architect of the California Security Loan building, St. Elizabeth's church at Altadena and designed the interior of the residence of Douglas and Mary (Pickford) Fairbanks at Beverly Hills. Many other of the fine public and private structures of this section of the state stand as monuments to his skill and capability, and his professional rank is indicated in the fact that he holds membership in the American Institute of Architects. In October, 1929, he completed a commodious and up-to-date fire-proof building for his studio and office at No. 180 East California street, Pasadena. It is of brick and concrete construction and two stories in height.

In 1924 Mr. Neff was married to Miss Louise Updegraff, daughter of Dr. T. S. Updegraff, of Pasadena. They have one child, Phyllis, born in Pasadena in 1926.

Mr. Neff is a Roman Catholic in religious faith, and in politics he maintains an independent course, but his interest in community welfare is shown in his membership in the Chamber of Commerce. Appreciative of the social amenities of life, he has membership in the Annandale Country and Golf Club but the major part of his time and attention is given to his business and professional interests, along which line he has made steady and commendable progress.

Veteran architect to be remembered for his showplaces



WALLACE NEFF

Private services have been held for world-renowned master architect Wallace Neff, the father of hundreds of showplace mansions in Pasadena, San Marino, Hollywood and Beverly Hills, creator of dozens of the gorgeous Pasadena Showcase Houses, inventor and developer of the innovative "balloon houses" and the designer of homes for the well-to-do around the globe.

Neff, who played an integral part in giving many Southern California cities their beauty, brought architectural elegance, untainted by theatricality, to the area, critics said.

Neff, born in La Mirada Jan. 28, 1905, moved with his family to Pasadena three years later. He maintained a home and offices in Pasadena throughout his architectural career, which ended only a few years ago when ill health forced his retirement. He died Tuesday afternoon at a Pasadena convalescent home.

Neff reached far into the past for a solution to the future for his pneumatic form-type of home, popularly referred to as

"Airform" or "Balloon Form" houses. The homes were designed to give protection against the elements and against the developments of modern warfare too.

The balloon-type homes were originally constructed in underdeveloped areas around the world under the Marshall Plan after World War II. Today the balloon home's popularity is still growing because it is said to be the fastest and most economical method of construction. Many of the balloon-type homes are located throughout Los Angeles County including Pasadena, San Marino, South Pasadena and Beverly Hills. Neff also built thousands of that type home in South Africa, more than 900 in slum areas in Brazil and hundreds more in Pakistan and Egypt, where he was awarded a gold medal by King Farouk.

He designed the first bubble home for his late brother, Andrew Neff, a founder of the Pasadena Symphony. The brothers lived in the home for many years.

Neff, who had been honored with many National American Institute of Architecture accolades, often recalled how much he was like his grandfather, Andrew McNally, who was kicked out of his home in Ireland because he wouldn't go to college. Wallace Neff never graduated, he frequently said, from anything, but he received an honorary degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He attended and flunked out of the little elementary school his grandfather built for him and his brother on the family's La Mirada ranch, now the city of La Mirada. He got the MIT honor because of what he learned studying design and working with architects in Florence, Ita-

ly. He tried to enroll at MIT, but because he had had little formal education, was given a special project to design a library. He filled his drawing with statues and when the math professor saw it, enrolled him.

He often credited his study in Florence as necessary background for an Italian Villa in Sierra Madre that today is the Alverno Academy. The design for the structure followed the architectural pattern Neff discovered while studying works of Michaelangelo. Neff also designed the St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church in Altadena, which Pope Pius XII toured two months before he became pope, and the Manreasa Retreat House in Azusa, which received a national AIA award.

Celebrity homes Neff designed included those of Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford (Pickfair), Groucho Marx, Galli Curci, Clark Millikan, Charles Thorne, the Doheneys, Anheuser Busch and Carol Post, Red Skelton, King Vidor, Darryl Zanuck and other wealthy persons in all walks of life.

Other famous people who commissioned Neff to design their homes were Ralph Candler and King C. Gillette, of razor blade fame. Most of the homes he designed still are in use.

Neff had rubbed elbows with presidents including Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, university professors and presidents including Robert Hutchins of the University of Chicago and Dr. William Milli-

kan of Caltech, and was a friend of Henry Ford's. When Ford saw Neff's work in pre-pressed concrete design for the "bubble home," Ford said Neff's "balloon" would do for residential areas what his "lizzie" had done for travel.

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June 10, 1982
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Neff frequently recalled how people who bought his early homes had the habit of falling in love with them and when there was upgrading to do, called on him to do the job. His son, Arthur Neff, and his family, occupy one of Neff's homes in Pasadena, but they have not changed it. It was built originally for his mother and grandmother, both who died several years ago.

His design of Rancho Zorro for Douglas Fairbanks Sr. before he and Mary Pickford separated, was constructed in Rancho Fe Springs. It bears the name Fair-

banks Ranch and is now owned by wealthy couple from Texas.

A home Neff built on Orlando Road in San Marino, across from the Huntington Library, received a national award upon its completion. Most of the homes

Neff designed have at one time or another appeared on cover and inside pages of national magazines and have been featured in many newspaper articles.

Neff's wife of 50 years, Louise

Up de Graff Neff, died two years ago. He is survived by two sons, Wallace Libby Neff of Laguna Beach and Arthur Libby Neff of Pasadena, and two grandchildren, Arthur M. Neff, 15, and Andrea, 9, of Pasadena.

Wallace Neff, Architect for Famous Homes, Dies

By JERRY BELCHER, Times Staff Writer

Architect Wallace Neff, whose imagination and craftsmanship encompassed mansions for movie magnates and utilitarian "bubble houses" for the masses, is dead at the age of 87.

In ill health for several years, he died of pneumonia Tuesday in a Pasadena convalescent home.

His fame and fortune were based largely on splendid, expansive "Californian" country homes, suburban retreats and movie star showplaces.

Creator of Pickfair

His design for Pickfair—the Beverly Hills mansion of Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks Sr.—was considered the epitome of Southern California architecture.

But Neff also was concerned with housing for ordinary Americans and he pioneered in the design of inexpensive, mass-produced "bubble" structures in which inflated reusable balloons are sprayed with concrete.

Henry Ford once wrote Neff a letter in which he said the architect's "bubble house" could have the same impact on housing as

Ford's famous Model T.

The concept was tested in a 21-home development in Falls Church, Va., reportedly the first of its kind. In the 1950s, entire housing projects were built using this technique in South Africa, French West Africa, Pakistan and Brazil.

Born in Southland

Neff's grandfather, publisher Andrew McNally, settled in Southern California in the late 1870s. Neff was born in La Mirada in 1895.

He studied art in Germany and Switzerland in the early 1900s and returned to the United States to study architecture with Ralph Adams Cram at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

After a stint at the shipyards in San Pedro during World War I, Neff joined the office of Santa Barbara architect George Washington Smith as a draftsman in 1919. Later in the same year he formed his own firm in Santa Barbara, moving it to Pasadena a few years later.

He worked as an architect until his retirement in 1975.

Although Pickfair was his best-

known design, he created literally hundreds of others, many of them considered among the best of their style and time.

Among them are the Gillette Ranch in Calabasas; Norman Chandler House in Nottingham Road, Los Angeles; Doheny Ranch in Santa Paula; the Frederick March Estate in Beverly Hills; Joan Bennett House in Holmby Hills; King Vidor Estate in Beverly Hills; William Goetz House in Santa Monica; the Elizabeth Hay Bechtel Estate in Santa Barbara, and the Browne Estate in Newport Beach.

He also designed homes for three of the Marx brothers, Groucho, Harpo and Gummo.

An article in Contemporary Architects credits Neff with helping to create what is known as the Southern California style of architecture in the 1920s and '30.

His eclectic style was widely imitated through the decades of the '30s and '40s and still is much in evidence.

Neff is survived by sons Wallace Neff Jr., a real estate man, and Ar-



Los Angeles Times

Wallace Neff

thur Neff, a publisher.

Private funeral services will be held.

California's architect for the 'golden age'

By KATHY REGISTER
Arts Editor

PSN 5-17-87(B-1)

IN architectural circles, the 1920s and '30s are now referred to as California's "golden age." It was a time of unheralded excess, an era when great homes were designed and built in spectacular locations. And Pasadena architect Wallace Neff figured prominently in this glittering epoch.

As one of the most sought-after designers of the day, Neff created dream homes and vacation getaways for Hollywood's elite and the Southland's great tycoons. Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, King Vidor, Joan Bennett and Charlie Chaplin, the Dohenys, Chandlers, Gillettes and Posts all commissioned Neff houses.

Exactly how much the prolific architect figured into the Southland's

'I wanted to show his flair. People recognize his work, but they don't know why.'

— Wallace Neff Jr.
the architect's son

domestic-domicile heyday becomes clear upon reading "Wallace Neff: Architect of California's Golden Age" (Capra Press, \$50), compiled by the architect's son, Wallace Neff Jr., and written by Alson Clark.

Hundreds of photographs, plans and drawings of 72 of Neff's commissions make up the slightly over-sized book. Of the 198 works the younger Neff is aware of, only the houses he



believes were his father's better creations are featured.

Like Charles and Henry Greene, the elder Neff became known for creating homes that were uniquely Californian, but with a European flavor. Born and raised in La Mirada, and later Altadena, Neff eventually

Pasadena Star-News
May 17, 1987
Continued...

entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology to study architecture, after spending five years living in Europe with his family.

Neff's work is distinctively his own, but it's often difficult to establish exactly what makes it so unusual. It's to this end that the younger Neff decided to produce his book.

"I wanted to show his flair," said Neff. "People recognize his work, but they don't know why."

Neff describes his father's style as "clean and uncluttered. There weren't a lot of windows. And he was known for his chimneys and fireplaces. When he did a home it was like a work of art."

The many renderings included in the book show his father had an artist's hand in the drawing stages as well.

The architect used a variety of styles in his homes, most notably a combination of Spanish Colonial and Mediterranean images in his early houses of the mid- to late '20s. Designs from this period were usually stucco with red-tile roofs, and usually featured a prominent oval window and elaborate wrought iron grill work.

In the '30s and later, the designer employed English Tudor and French farmhouse elements in warm, homey, horizontal combinations. "He liked the texture of white brick and shake roofs," said Neff. His father also became well known for his circular rooms and staircases.

Many excellent examples of both of these distinctive Neff styles can be found all over Pasadena and San Marino, and 18 are featured in the book. Most were built during the 1920s, before the architect's commissions abruptly dropped off during the Depression.

For the younger Neff, chronicling his father's work has become a hobby — one started in boyhood, but which has kept him seriously occupied for the

last 22 years.

"I wasn't even born during my father's peak," said the 57-year-old Orange County real estate agent. "I once counted them, and during his heyday, 1928 and '29, he did 10 or 11 homes, really BIG ones."

The younger Neff was born in the stately San Marino home the architect designed and built for himself in 1928 (and later was forced to sell). Though his parents separated when he was a child, Neff maintained close contact with his father and eventually developed an appreciation for his style. "When I was about 10 or 12, I picked up an interest in his work," Neff explained. "I went on tours with my father. I knew his work, I could see it, spot it. I knew if things had been changed."

When the architect compiled a book of his own designs in 1964, Neff felt his father had omitted many of the best drawings and photographs.

"I never had the idea to do a book until I saw *his* book, and I was disappointed in it," said Neff, shaking his head. "So, I began collecting everything I could get my hands on, and then I hired a photographer."

Neff has been working on the book full time for the last two years, "mostly gathering photos." If he couldn't locate originals, he had new photographs taken of his father's homes, which are located all over California.

One of the more interesting aspects of the architect's career, is the fact that he wasn't only concerned with designing homes for the rich. Two of his more adventurous projects — a line of mobile homes and innovative "bubble" houses — were created as affordable housing alternatives.

Conceived during the 1940s as a low-cost, labor-saving method of building, his air-form construction was put to considerable use in this country and in many Third World nations.



Clark Millikan, son of Caltech president Robert Millikan, became head of the Guggenheim Aeronautics Laboratory at Caltech and a founder of the Aerojet company. He followed in his father's footsteps by fostering

strong ties between the scientific community and the military-industrial complex in the crucial years following World War II. Courtesy, California Institute of Technology Archives



DR. CLARK MILLIKAN
 . . . Aerojet director

***Dr. Millikan
 Named Official
 at Aerojet Firm***

PSN AUG 8 1963
 Dr. Clark B. Millikan, director of the Graduate Aeronautical Laboratories at Caltech and one of the nation's leading aerospace scientists, was named to the board of directors of the Aerojet-General Corp. yesterday.

The appointment was announced at the directors' August meeting in Akron, Ohio, by Dan A. Kimball, chairman of the board. Aerojet is a subsidiary of General Tire & Rubber Co.

Pasadena Star-News
 August 8, 1963

1. 12. 1961, 10:10 AM, SON 47 1000A

Dr. Millikan, Caltech

Aerospace Expert, Dies

PSN JAN 3 1966

Dr. Clark B. Millikan, 62, who during a long and distinguished career at California Institute of Technology became one of the nation's foremost pioneers in aerospace research and development, died Sunday morning at Huntington Memorial Hospital. He had suffered a heart attack.

Dr. Millikan, son of the late Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Nobel Prize winner and laureate physicist at Caltech, had been on the Caltech faculty for the past 37 years.

He was internationally famed for his work in aerodynamics and made major contributions to the field of jet propulsion and fluid mechanics. As director of the Cooperative Wind Tunnel of Caltech, Dr. Millikan conducted experimental operations which aided five major aircraft companies. He was instrumental in major aircraft development during World War II.

Dr. Millikan served as chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in its early days, and over the years wrote more than 40 scientific papers relating to aerodynamics and jet propulsion techniques. He served on the Space Systems Advisory Group of the



DR. CLARK B. MILLIKAN
... heart attack fatal

Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, and had been a member of the Army Ballistics Laboratory's scientific advisory committee.

In 1964 Dr. Millikan was elected to the National Academy of Sciences, and became a

founding member of its offspring, the National Academy of Engineering. He had headed the Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory and was a member of the American Physical Society and a director of Aerojet General Corporation and the National Engineering Science Company.

Dr. Millikan served on the Caltech faculty since 1928, after receiving his doctor's degree at the institute upon his graduation from Yale University in 1924 with Phi Beta Kappa honors. He became a full professor in 1940, and subsequently became a member of Caltech's executive council, and became a highly placed member of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory's executive staff.

He helped perfect virtually all of World War II's most sophisticated military aircraft and missiles, pertaining to jet propulsion and missile innovations and aerodynamics.

Among his many honors, Dr. Millikan served as a member of the Guided Missile Committee of the Research and Development Board, Naval Advisory Committee; National Committee on Aeronautics and the Aeronautics Panel of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory.

In service to his country Dr. Millikan in 1961 was chairman of the Scientific Advisory Committee for the U.S. Secretary of Defense, of the Ballistics Missiles Committee for the Secretary of the Air Force, of the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board.

Dr. Millikan also served as a member of the International Movement for an Atlantic Union, the Los Angeles Committee on Foreign Relations, the United Nations Association, Southern California Symphony Association Board of Directors, Los Angeles County Music Commission, Mental Health Association of Pasadena, and Planned Parenthood Association.

No Funeral Services

Dr. Millikan leaves his wife, Mrs. Edith Millikan, of 639 Wendover Road, and a son, Dr. Michael Millikan, 275 Westbridge Place, Pasadena; as well as a brother, Dr. Max F. Millikan, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and four stepchildren and four grandchildren.

There will be no funeral services, but friends are asked to contribute to scholarship funds for worthy students at Yale University and Caltech.

A memorial service for Dr. Millikan will be held at 4 p.m. Thursday in the Beckman Auditorium on the Caltech campus.

Pasadena Star-News
January 3, 1966

Aerospace Pioneer Eulogized

Tribute Paid ^{PSN} 1/6
To Dr. Millikan

By CHUCK STERLING

Nearly 1,000 persons gathered in Beckman Auditorium on the Caltech campus Thursday afternoon to pay final tribute to Dr. Clark B. Millikan, 62, one of the nation's foremost pioneers in aerospace research and development and a member of the Caltech faculty for the past 37 years.

Dr. Millikan, son of the late Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Nobel Prize winner and laureate physicist at Caltech, died last Sunday morning at Huntington Memorial Hospital following a heart attack.

Among those present for the memorial service were Gen. Bernard E. Shriever, commander of the Air Force System Command, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Horton G. Stever, president of Carnegie Tech who represented the Secretary of the Air Force; Dr. Augustus B. Kenzel, president of the National Academy of Engineering and president of the National Salk Institute for Biological Studies at La Jolla as well as a Caltech trustee, and Maj. Gen. Ben I. Funt, commander of the Space Systems Division, Air Force System Command, at Los Angeles.

The service was also attended by many outstanding individuals connected with the aviation industry who had come in contact with Dr. Millikan during his wide career.

Guests and members of the Caltech student body heard brief eulogies given by three men who carried their audience over the span of Dr. Millikan's life.

Philip W. Pillsbury, a classmate of Dr. Millikan's while a student at Yale University, related his experiences with the budding young scientist who even then was destined for renown. Pillsbury and Dr. Millikan were graduates of the class of 1924.

Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, president of Caltech, presented "Millikan the Man" and recalled Dr. Millikan's joining the Caltech faculty in 1928, his rise to a full professorship in 1940, Caltech executive council membership and a subsequent place on the Jet Propulsion Laboratory's executive staff.

Dr. Millikan's position as a scientist was related by William Zisch, president of Aerojet-General Corp., who traced his rise to prominence in the field of aerospace research.

Dr. Millikan served as chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in its early days, and over the years wrote more than 40 scientific papers relating to aerodynamics and jet propulsion techniques.

He served on the Space Systems Advisory Group of the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, and had been a member of the Army Ballistics Laboratory's scientific advisory committee.

Dr. Millikan also served as a member of the Los Angeles Committee on Foreign Relations, the United Nations Association, the Scientific Advisory Committee for the U.S. Secretary of Defense and many other organizations.

Invocation and benediction for the memorial service were given by the Rev. Dr. Max M. Morrison, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church of Pasadena.

Dr. Leipmann Honored With Caltech Chair

PSN 4-15-76

Dr. Hans W. Leipmann, internationally known in the fields of fluid mechanics and aerodynamics, has been named the Charles Lee Powell Professor of Fluid Mechanics and Thermodynamics at the California Institute of Technology. President Harold Brown of Caltech has announced.

The professorship is made possible by a gift from the Charles Lee Powell Foundation, of San Diego, which is named in memory of a prominent engineer whose career included work both in this country and in Mexico. Powell designed, among other projects, the Second Street Tunnel in Los Angeles.

A member of the Caltech faculty for 37 years, Dr. Leipmann is director of the Graduate Aeronautical Laboratories of the California Institute of Technology (GALCIT). His work has had considerable influence on the designs of aircraft and rockets, and he is an authority on shock waves, plasmas, and the flow of rarefied gases.

"It is fitting that Dr.

Liepmann, who is one of the world's outstanding engineers and scientists, has been appointed to a professorship named for another outstanding engineer, Charles Lee Powell," Dr. Brown said.

"We appreciate the kind of support from the foundation that enables Caltech to continue to make significant contributions in science and engineering.

The cost of preeminence is high, but preeminence is worth what it costs. The Charles Lee Powell Foundation understands the value of the very best in engineering education and research."

Dr. Leipmann has written two textbooks, "Aerodynamics of a Compressible Fluid," with A. E. Puckett, and "Elements of Gasdynamics," with Anatol Roshko. The latter has been translated into Russian, French, Japanese and Chinese.

Born in Berlin, Dr. Leipmann received his Ph.D. in physics from the University of Zurich. After serving a year at his alma mater, he came to Caltech in 1939



DR. H. W. LIEPMANN
faculty honoree

as a research fellow.

He has won many awards, including the Ludwig Prandtl Ring, the highest distinction of the German Society for Aeronautics and Astronautics, and the Worcester Reed Warner Medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The Caltech scientist is a member of several professional organizations, and is a fellow of the American Physical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the International Academy of Astronautics, and is an honorary fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

Pasadena Star-News
April 15, 1976

Caltech's Liepmann gets another National Medal

By Elizabeth Wilson
STAFF WRITER

PASADENA — Receiving prestigious awards from U.S. presidents is becoming a habit with eminent Caltech educator and researcher Hans W. Liepmann.

In 1986, then-president Ronald Reagan presented Liepmann with the National Medal of Science. Today, President Clinton will honor Liepmann, this time with the National Medal of Technology, the country's highest award for extraordinary technological achievement.

But the 79-year-old former aeronautics professor, who has propelled dozens of graduate students into dazzling careers, is anything but jaded about the honors.

"It's somewhat overwhelming," Liepmann said yesterday from his hotel room in Washington, D.C. "I didn't expect the tech-



LIEPMANN

nology award in addition to the science. I was not even sure they were on the level when I got the call. I thought they might be pulling my leg."

The National Medal of Technology is given to those who have contributed markedly to the advancement of technology. Liepmann is being recognized "for his outstanding research contributions of the field of fluid mechanics and for his devotion for over 40 years to the education of the world's leaders in aeronautical engineering."

Liepmann taught at Caltech for 54 years, developing the first courses in aerodynamics, collaborating on textbooks that became standards in the country, and winning high praise for his teaching.

"I'm sure I speak for his students, and students of his students, about what a superb teacher he was for us," said Donald Coles, Caltech aeronautics professor and a former graduate student of Liepmann's.

In addition to Coles, Liepmann's former students include Caltech aeronautics professors Anatol Roshko and Brad Sturtevant, dozens of other faculty members at leading universities, and people in high positions in industrial and government labs.

"They have propagated Liepmann's style — his passion for clarity, brevity and excellence — all over the world," Coles said.

Other notable Liepmann proteges include Bob Suzuki, president of Cal Poly Pomona, and George Solomon, former head of the Space and Defense Sector at TRW, Inc.

Accidental Trip Led to a Lifetime Career

■ **Science:** Acclaimed Caltech professor who was recently honored by President Clinton got into aerodynamics after making a flip remark at a party.

PASADENA

By AILEEN CHO
TIMES STAFF WRITER

When the Liepmanns heard the explosion from the bedroom, they knew immediately what had happened. Their son, Hans, was experimenting again.

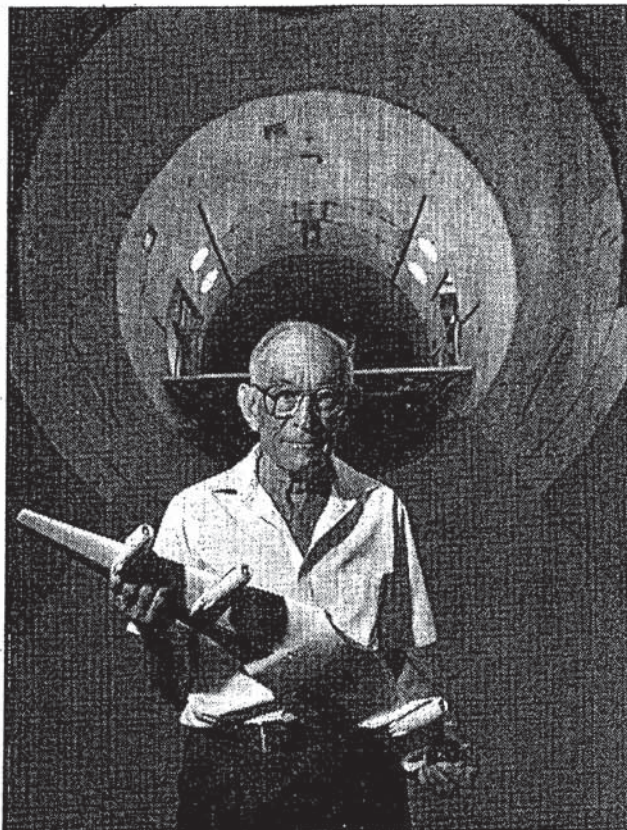
"But I removed the guinea pigs and mice first," Hans Liepmann, now 79, remembers of the blast that blew a hole in the bedroom door. During his childhood in Berlin, his family could not afford a house and so his father, an obstetrician who experimented on animals, kept his laboratory specimens in the apartment's one bedroom.

The grade-school boy was consequently forbidden to try to build rockets at home with magnesium powder, which was used for photography in the 1920s.

The man who once flunked Greek and wrestled with Latin at the University of Berlin received the National Medal of Technology from President Clinton on Sept. 30 at the White House. Liepmann was honored for lifetime achievement in teaching and research in aerodynamics and fluid mechanics.

He has worked and taught at Caltech 54 years, leading the first studies of high-speed aerodynamics. He also received the National Medal of Science in 1986, becoming the 11th person to win both

Please see PROFESSOR, J4



CASEY LUKSCH / For The Times

At Caltech, where he has taught for 54 years, Hans W. Liepmann holds a model of a DC-8 wing in school's air tunnel.

PROFESSOR

Continued from J1
awards.

His foray into aerodynamics, he says, was purely accidental.

Liepmann had earned doctoral degrees in physics and mathematics from the University of Zurich in 1938. At his Ph.D. party, his physics professor asked him what his plans were.

The young Liepmann, drunk and knowing nothing about the field, answered: "Aerodynamics."

The professor, Edgar Meyer, told aeronautics pioneer Theodore von Karman, who invited Liepmann to come to Caltech. "I took to Caltech

like a duck to water," Liepmann said.

He worked first as a post-doctorate fellow at the Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratories and rose to full professor by 1949. Liepmann taught Caltech's first courses in high-speed aerodynamics. He also taught at the Douglas and Lockheed aircraft companies as the aviation industry grew during the 1940s, spurred by World War II.

The war, however, put German-born Liepmann in a strange position. "I drove the Pasadena police nuts," he said, grinning. "I was an 'enemy alien' with secret clearance."

The bespectacled professor, who still roams through the austere halls of Caltech's labs with sly

energy, has proved himself to be one of American technology's assets in terms of teaching as well as research.

A poster on a stairwell wall shows a "family tree" of Ph.D.s in academic, industrial and executive fields, all taught by Liepmann.

"It was one of the best relationships in academia I ever had," said Kaimo Hakkinen, who is a professor of fluid mechanics at Washington University in St. Louis. Hakkinen had Liepmann for a teacher and research head when he was at Caltech from 1949 to 1953. "He had a very strict scientific discipline and a wonderful sense of humor. . . . We felt we could talk with him about anything."

She gets down to 'Strictly Business'

By LOUISE EGAN STEELE

PON 7-18-82

Just after she had turned 39, Gloria Renwick of Pasadena gave up smoking, gained 14 pounds and sat right down and wrote herself a novel.

Right now, minus those 14 pounds, this wife, mother of three, ex-smoker and brand new member of Romance Writers of America, is seeing her "Strictly Business," on shelves in book stores and supermarkets wherever she goes.

And what's Gloria Renwick doing to celebrate the publishing of her first novel?

She's sitting right down and writing herself another.

The newly published author, wife of attorney Edward Renwick, has wanted to be a fiction writer since she graduated from UCLA. Needing steady income and afraid of rejection slips, she settled in her younger years for writing advertising copy at JCPenney's instead. She did, however, "put my dream on a mental back burner."

During her early years of marriage and child rearing in Pasadena, she didn't feel she had the extra time or energy to devote to writing. "And I wouldn't trade one of those years for a library full of best sellers," she said.

As the three Renwick children grew a little older, Mom did try her hand at a few short stories and still has those dreaded rejection slips to prove it. She also was a docent at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art and a member of the Pasadena Junior Philharmonic Committee. She, in fact, originated the "Music Mobile," the Committee's traveling classroom which still serves the entire San Gabriel Valley.

By the time the Music Mobile was well on the road, Gloria Renwick took a hard look at her own lifestyle. Her youngest, Walter, now an eighth grader at St. Bede's School, was out of kindergarten and into all-day school like his older brother, Ed Jr., now a St. Francis High junior, and sister

Elese, who has just graduated from Mayfield Senior School and will enter UCLA in the fall.

Instead of waiting until 40, Mrs. Renwick decided that her new life was to begin right then and there, at 39. She put those cigarettes up and picked up a ballpoint pen. It was time to take that dream off the back burner.

She decided to try romance writing. A publishing phenomenon of the last decade or so, the romance paperback novel sells as fast as it hits the stands, Mrs. Renwick explained. "I knew that the paperback romance was a fabulous publishing opportunity for women like me, at that second career stage of life. Besides, this is an area where maturity counts in a very positive way."

The paperback romance, she further explained, is written to a formula, which various publishing houses make available to would-be authors. A typical plot, with variations, involves a go-getting and attractive young woman in an exotic foreign setting who falls in love with an older, somewhat distant — and very rich — man.

Mrs. Renwick let her plot thicken in Southern California instead of on some distant shore. Her heroine is a fashion writer, another familiar territory for the writer, and she falls in love with the owner of Butler's, a department store chain, and the up-and-down-and-up-in-the-end romance is carried on in the best places.

Once Mrs. Renwick had her plot and first chapter approved, Dell Publishing gave her the go-ahead, complete with an advance check.

From then on, for the next three months, she got up early each morning, put her family's breakfast on the table, car pooled everybody who needed to be car pooled, marketed, tidied up the house, organized dinner and then applied her trusty ballpoint pen to lined legal paper for four straight hours.

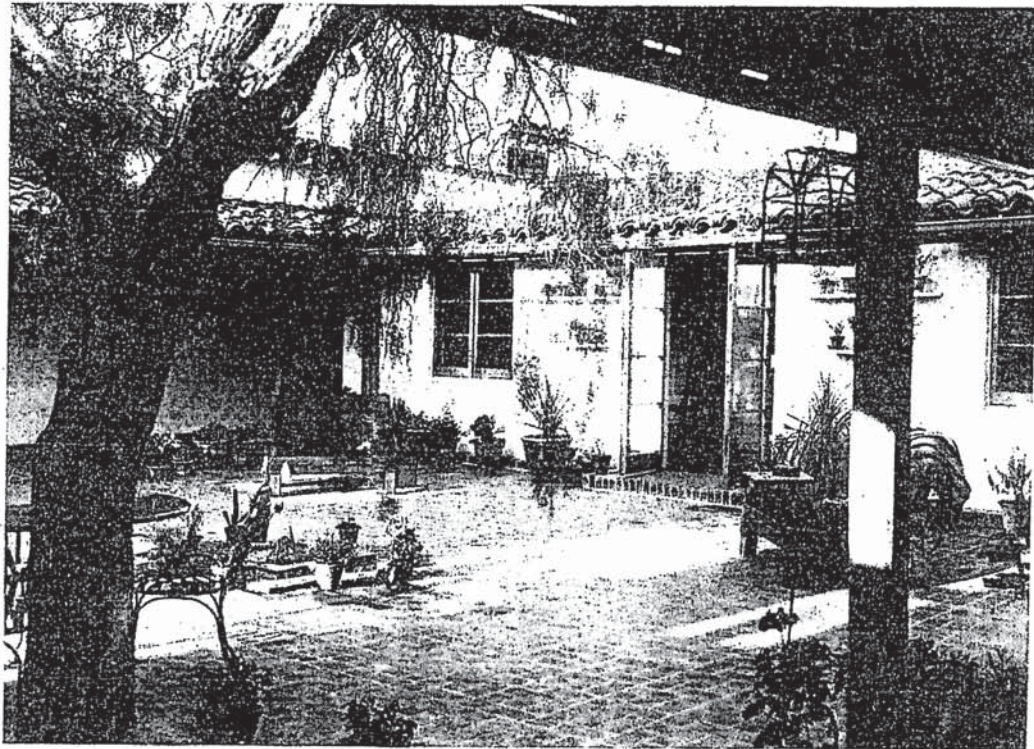
Pasadena Star-News

July 18, 1982

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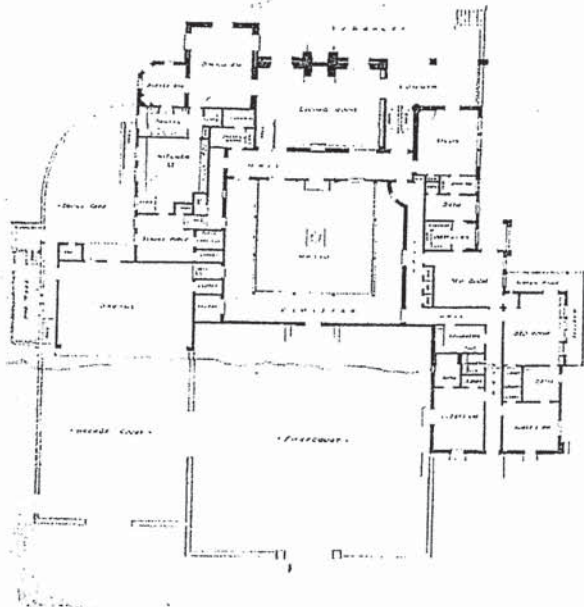


Gloria Renwick with son, Walter and daughter, Elise Staff photo by Walt Mancini



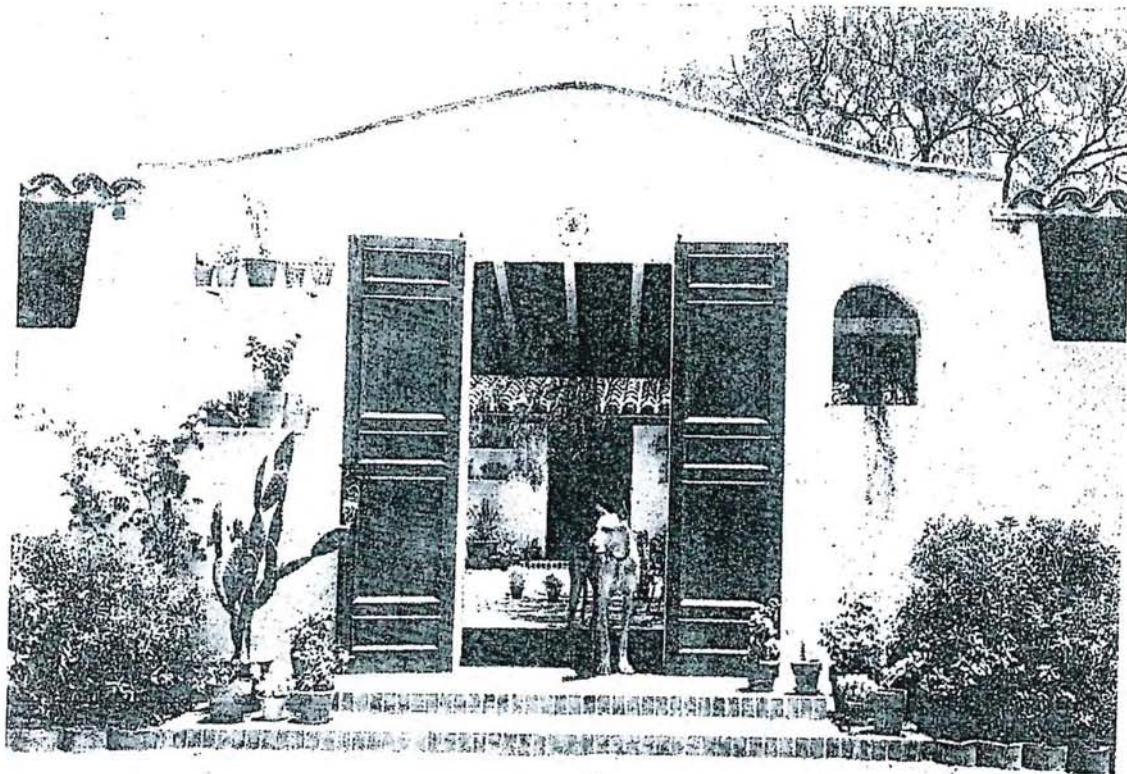
Patio

*Residence of
Mr. and Mrs. Clark B. Millikan,
Flintbridge
Wallace Neff, Architect*

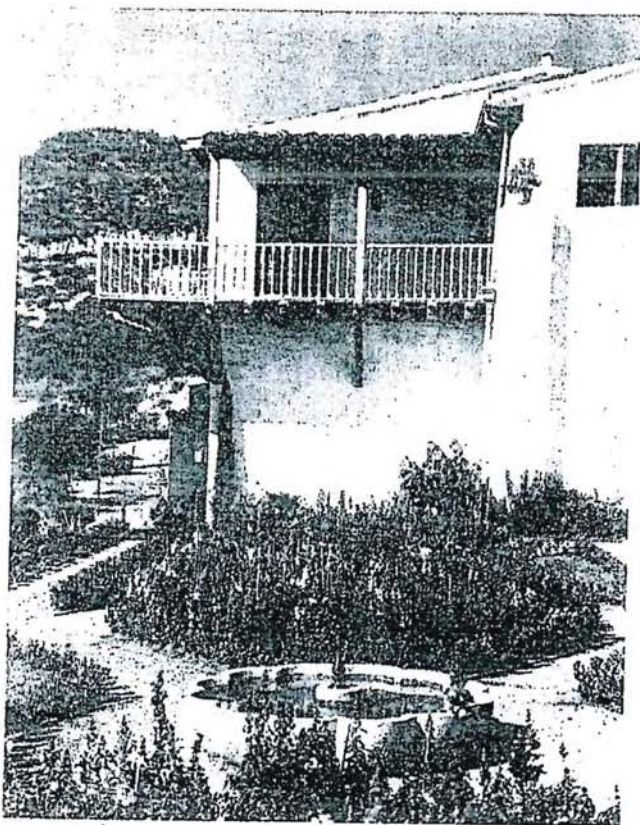


Living Room

Photographs, Padilla



Entrance



Garden Detail

Photographs, Padilla

*Residence of
Mr. and Mrs. Clark B. Millikan,
Flintridge
Wallace Neff, Architect*

Finishing Hardware by West and Company



Fig. 43
Mr. and Mrs.
Clark B. Millikan House,
Pasadena, 1931.

European-born designer, was conceived as a series of five parallel concrete frames that elevate and shape the enclosed rectangular volumes. Neff's Clark B. Millikan House of 1931 (fig. 43), located in Flintridge, on the other hand, drapes itself over its site on a plan that is formal and flexible at the same time. A central, hilltop entrance patio gives access to a service wing to the left, living area ahead, and sleeping rooms to the right, all of which plunge down over the crest of the rise as red- and blue-trimmed, white-walled, tile-roofed, arch-opened, and chimney-spiked Hispanic forms (figs. 44, 45).

From Sheldon Cheney¹⁴ to David Gebhard,¹⁵ critics and historians of California's domestic architecture of the early twentieth century, while noting the differences, have also remarked on the continuities between modernism and the Hispanic styles that resulted largely from shared simplicity and chromatics; tersely put, both in general favored untextured white walls. Recognition of this superficial continuity must be offset by a perception of such fundamental distinctions as the up-to-date technological symbolism that underlies the one and the traditional handmade aesthetics of the other. This is a distinction between the cerebral, sharp-edged, evenly illuminated, apparently weightless, two-dimensional planes of modernism versus the optical manipulation of light and shadow patterns cast on heavy walls by beam ends, wrought iron, tiled eaves, and "other scenic devices" (to quote Newcomb again¹⁶) characteristic of Hispanic forms. The one is best revealed by fluorescent lamps, whereas Newcomb happily dubbed the other a "sun-begotten style." Emphasis on the continuity between works such as these by Neutra and Neff not only obscures the visually obvious; it dilutes the polemic they represented in the era between the two world wars and thereby impoverishes the richness of recent architectural history.

A nation of voluntary and forced immigrants is nervous about its identity. The shape of American architecture is a design problem that has concerned American practitioners and critics at least since the Civil War. By the early twentieth century there were those who thought that while a truly national style was probably impossible, given the vastness and diversity of the country, a collection of regional styles might at least identify that characteristic



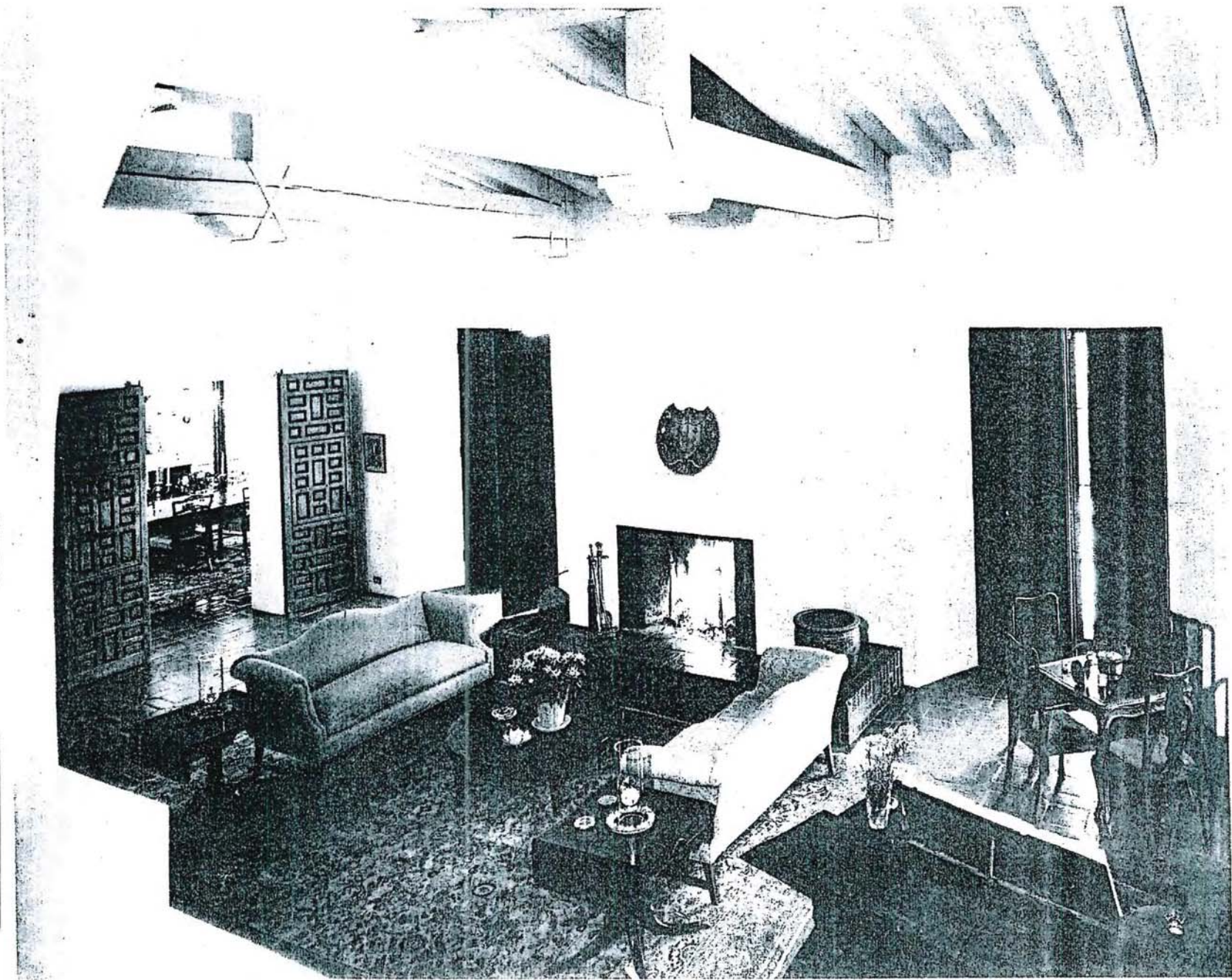
Fig. 44
Millikan House,
living room.

Fig. 45
Millikan House,
aerial view.

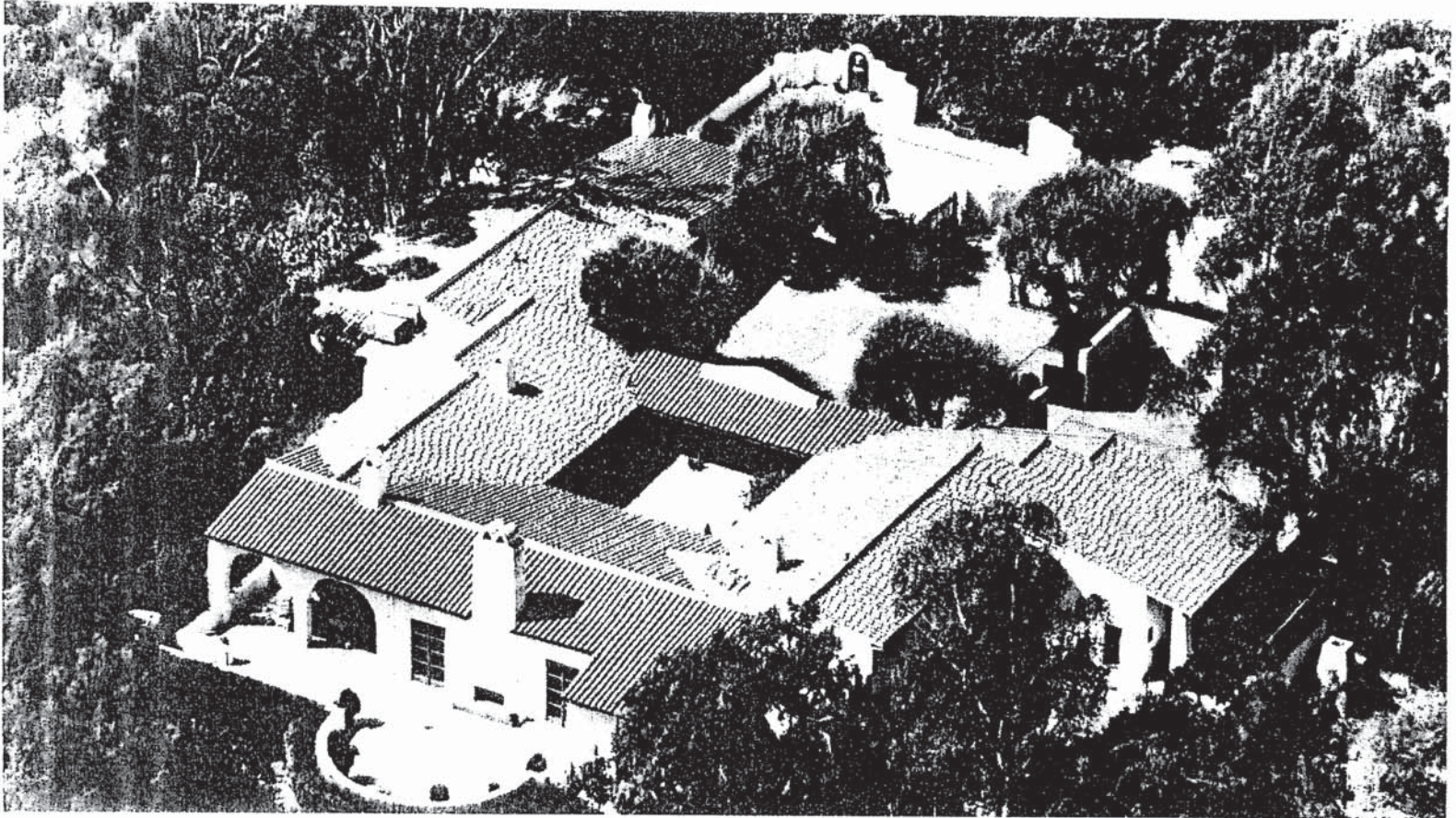
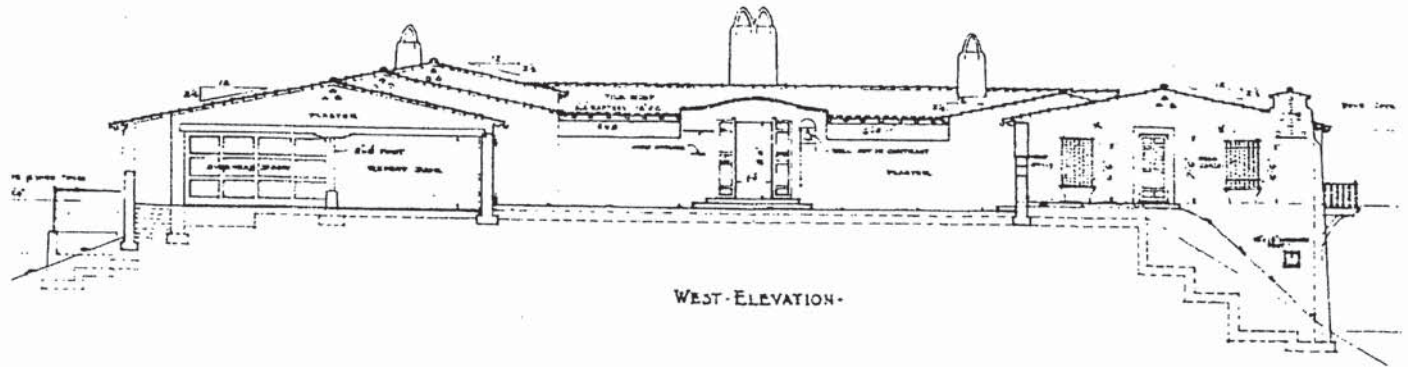


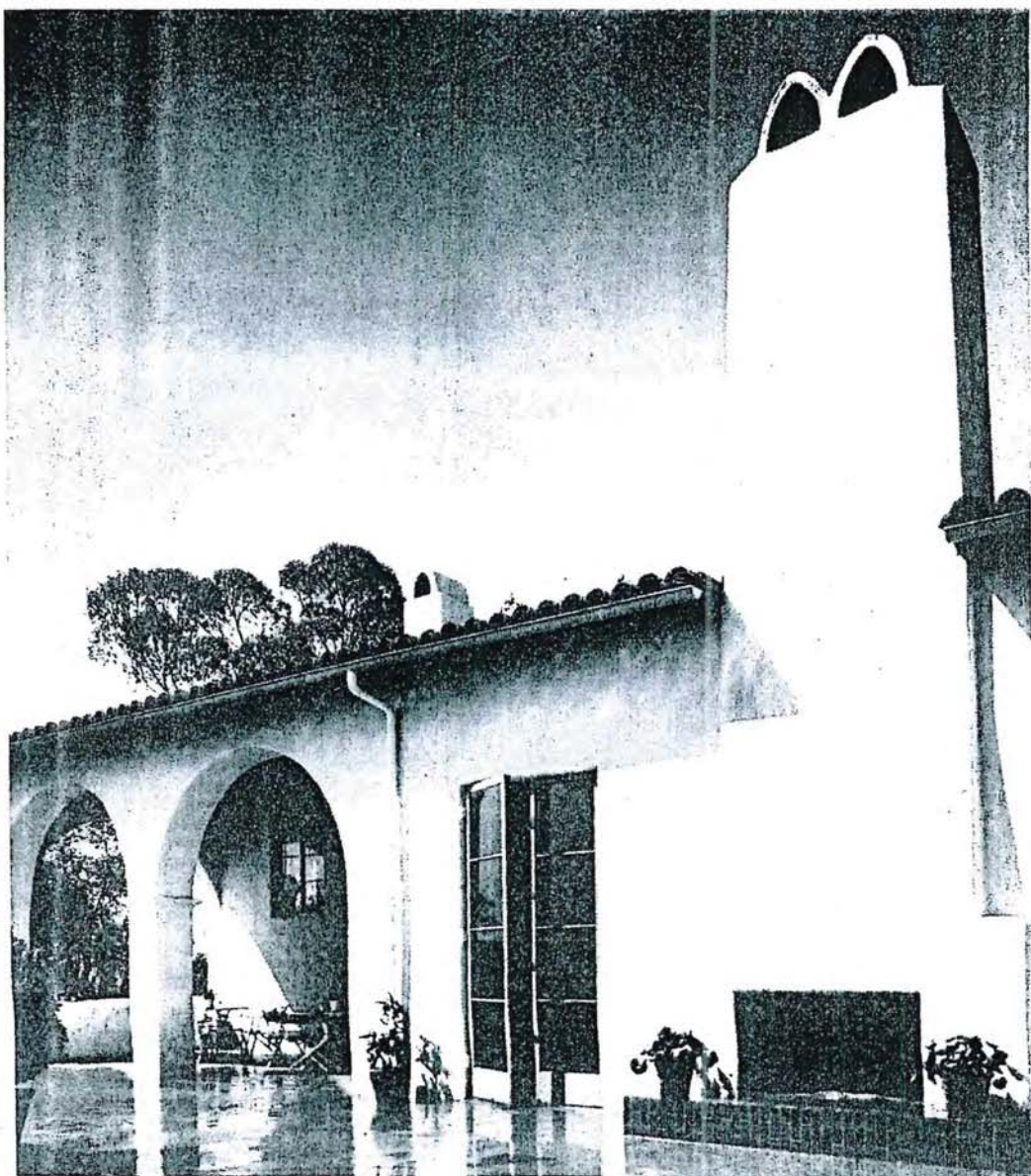
diversity. In a brief note on Neff's work published in 1926, for example, that leading proponent of regionalism Rexford Newcomb wrote: "[I]n a great country like our own it would seem folly to seek an homogeneous architectural expression. . . . [This is] impossible for several reasons among the chiefest of which are: the great varieties of topography, geology and climate . . . , and the wide diversity of historic and ethnic backgrounds of our people."¹⁷ Colonial and Federal revivals in New England and along the Atlantic coast, picturesque fieldstone farmhouses in Pennsylvania, Prairie School houses in the Midwest, Hispanic, or at least Mediterranean, forms from Florida through the Southwest to California: these and other styles were rooted in local historical or physical characteristics. By the 1920s the Californian was one among many established American regional styles; against such indigenous diversity, the International Style must have appeared a homogeneous and foreign usurpation.

The coexistence of works such as the International Style Lovell houses on the one hand and the Californian Noble and Millikan houses on the other belied the contested historical ground they occupied. Like the political polemic, the architectural one between "us" and "them" reached a crescendo in the late 1920s and early '30s, but it had, in fact, begun much earlier and not within the California context. An attempt to define an appropriately American domesticity occurs, for example, in the writing of the architect Joy Wheeler Dow at the beginning of the century.¹⁸ Rejecting the "newly-invented architecture" of the protomodernist, Midwestern Prairie School as undomestic, rootless, and foreign, Dow championed the revival of Georgian colonial architecture because its "Anglo-Saxon home feeling" suggested landed and familial continuity with the past. This attitude survived into the era between the wars. "The second onslaught of modernism upon America came not from the middle west," wrote Wells Bennett,¹⁹ "but from abroad, [and that was] quite a different matter you may be sure. . . . Why, by this second and third decade of the twentieth century, doesn't everyone like modern architecture?" he asked. William Orr Ludlow's answer echoed Dow. He thought modern design suitable for commercial work, for skyscrapers, but "the sentiment about 'home' is not dead yet by any means. . . . The 'family' still means something, and as long



Living room

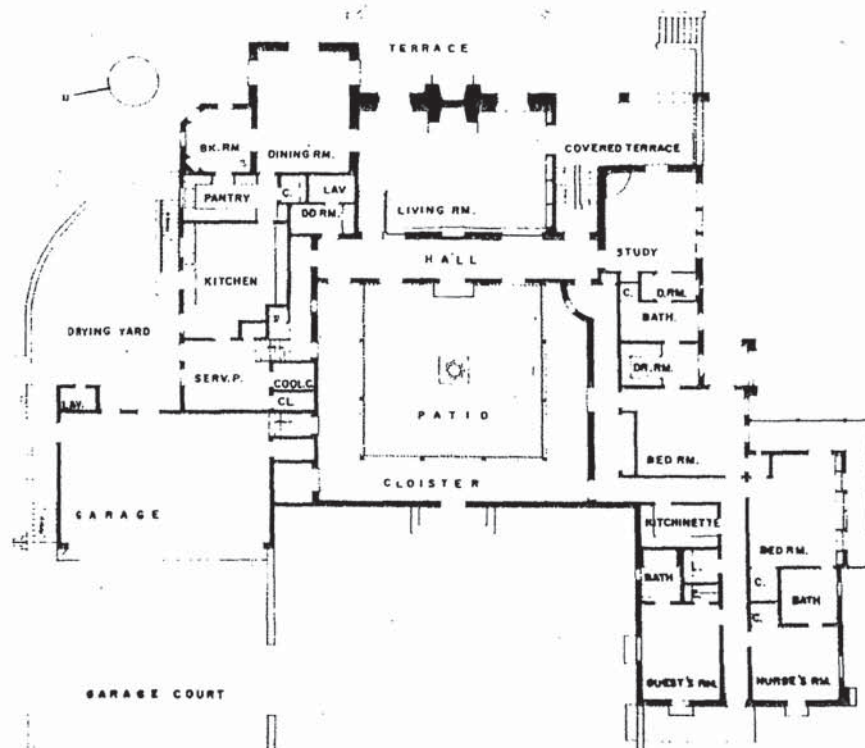




THE MILLIKAN house was the last house done before the depression pretty much put a stop to Neff's practice in the Pasadena area. Years later, the contractor recounted his delight at securing this choice job when work was so hard to come by. The site, on a hill overlooking the San Gabriel Valley, was like the Thorne lot, but had views to the north and south as well as east, making possible a more convenient plan, as all the bedrooms could be arranged in a wing facing south, which enjoyed spectacular but different views from the living room, dining room, and the secluded study provided for the owner, a scientist at the California Institute of Technology.

The Millikans were people of taste and culture, and for some reason in later years Neff considered this house, one of his favorites, to be more authentically Mexican than anything he had done. As at the Thorne house, there is a sheltered central court to give relief from the precipitous slopes and almost unbearably sweeping views of the exterior perimeters, but this patio is treated more informally, and there is no "front door," there being four pairs of identical French doors which connect the patio with a hall which is half a story above the living room, with views down into it. The dining room, breakfast room, and kitchen wing are also chopped a half story below the patio, with the servants' rooms above.

The Millikan house gives the feeling that the ground on the hilltop was hardly disturbed at all and that the room levels simply follow the slope organically, a pleasant and rare sensation in hillside domestic architecture.





PASADENA HERITAGE DOCENT SCRIPT (1979)

Clark Millikan Residence

1500 Normandy

1931 Cost: \$27,900

This property was originally part of several acres purchased by Staats Investments and William Wilson Realty with the idea of forming a water company. A natural stream and spring run nearby. The water company was never formed, however, and Mr. Staats purchased the property from William Wilson. He later gave the property to his daughter, the new Mrs. Millikan as a wedding gift. She hired Neff to design the house on this spectacular site. The second owner, Richard Schuster, subdivided the property to the south of the house. The property to the north, Cottonwood Canyon, is still in the Millikan family.

Clark Millikan was the son of ^{*}Robert Millikan, a Nobel Prize winner (1923) and laureate physicist. Clark Millikan received his Doctorate from Yale in 1924 and was a full professor at Cal Tech in 1940. He made major contributions in the field of fluid mechanics, was the director of the wind tunnel at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, made major contributions to the development of aircraft in World War II, and served on the Space Systems Advisory Board for the Air Force. In 1964 he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. He headed the Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory and was a Director of Aerojet General Corp.

The Millikan House has been owned by two other professors from Cal Tech; Richard Schuster Jr., and Hans Liepmann. The current owners have lived here 10 years.

The property currently consists of two and a half acres, and it is said that no shovel of dirt was moved for the construction of this house. Instead ~~he~~ Neff designed a home to work with the natural contours of the earth. Many of the interior rooms are a half story above or below adjoining rooms. Wallace Neff himself said that he considered this home to be one of his finest examples of "California architecture". It was the last house he did before the depression undermined his practice in Pasadena.

All the rooms of the Millikan House have different and spectacular views. Like the Thorne House, there is a sheltered courtyard, but this house is more like the informal Mexican Hacienda. The outside courtyard or car court was originally surfaced with decomposed granite. The second owners bricked it. Originally, the house had no wrought iron. The current owners have added the doors, finials and light fixtures on the inner court to compliment the original ones in the motor court.

Notice the exterior facades and the understated entrances. Neff was noted for his smooth unbroken planes and "uncluttered" spaces. Notice the varied roof lines, the many chimneys, (some of which are ornamental), the rojas (turned wood grills) in front of the window and "rake" eaves. The wing nearest the pool was

added by Neff for Mrs. Millikan seven years after the house was finished. The inner courtyard was intended to be a retreat - a place of solitude away from the sweeping views of the house. From this courtyard you see a variety of Neff trademarks: the use of bottle glass, the Mexican tile, the alignment of doors, the round shapes, the oval window. The exterior of the house is gently articulated with an almost organic flow. Walls are sloped and buttressed and seem to grow out of the landscape.

The formal rooms of this house all face east. Neff thought it important to consider the path of the sun and the direction of the wind when designing a house, so this house and others were carefully orientated to the site.

The original landscape design was by Florence Yoch. New planting is being done by the current owner and Bob Shryock, Landscape Architect, to blend the old with the new.

Living Room:

Massive whitewashed ceiling beams ✓

The fireplace is the focal point between doors to the terrace ✓

Dining Room:

Secret panels on doors open for ventilation ✓

Natural, hand-hewn ceiling beams ✓

Octagonal breakfast room adjoining ✓

Butler Pantry and Kitchen:

The kitchen was recently remodeled replacing a 60's remode ✓

Simple original kitchen and servants rooms were combined ✓

Greenhouse windows are new ✓

Stairs lead to servants' rooms - now children's rooms ✓

Kitchen Patio:

Once purely functional, now a pleasant outdoor room ✓
 Front Patio

Double arches, a favorite Neff feature ✓

Multiple roof lines provide visual interest ✓

Gardens in wonderful variety ✓

Exterior stairway ✓

Study:

Conical corner fireplace ✓

Stencils on walls of hall not original ✓

Built-in bookcases

The William Wilson Company

Real Estate Since 1887

The property located at 1500 Normandy Drive, Pasadena, California, has 6,846 square feet as per the assessor's records. The house is a large Spanish Colonial Hacienda designed with great authenticity by Southern California's famous architect, Wallace Neff.

The present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Renwick, have put great devotion, time and money into restoring, remodeling and relandscaping this 67 year old residence.

The house is situated on a view lot of approximately 93,654 square feet. The entire lot has been extensively relandscaped, new lighting and automatic sprinkling system installed. They have planted 48 new citrus trees and 40 eucalyptus trees. An oleander hedge now extends from the west to the east side of the property. There is an exotic specimen cactus garden and a large rose garden.

The following improvements have been made in 1986-87:

Tile roof covering 10,500 square feet

Gutters and down spouts

Forced air heating (all old asbestos professionally removed)

Central air conditioning

Complete sand blasting

Exterior paint with replastering in needed areas

Sophisticated security system, with an automatic fire alarm built into the security system.

State of the art kitchen including walls removed and extended; windows relocated; a sitting room with a new fireplace; double work areas; the latest equipment; new hardwood floors in the kitchen, butler's pantry, family room and the newly developed walk-in computer room.

The upstairs suite of 2 bedrooms and a bath – totally redecorated – the bath remodeled; the floors refinished.

A large brick patio with an extensive bar-be-que center consisting of a built-in gas bar-be-que, a custom made brick Chinese bar-be-que and a new built-in brick charcoal bar-be-que.



Real Estate Since 1887

Eighteen new exterior lights and the remaining exterior lights totally reworked to their original state.

Intercom with eight separate stations.

Electrically controlled awnings on the south side.

Six pairs of French doors fashioned from metal – custom made – the height over nine feet.

Custom designed metal security doors at the entrance.

Large terrace across the front of the house has been resurfaced.

Floors refinished in the library.

Interior wood doors, window frames totally restored in the living room, dining room, and breakfast room.

In 1980 the pool and spa were built. The guest house was remodeled at that time to include a new kitchen area and bath.

The house has been bolted to the foundation.

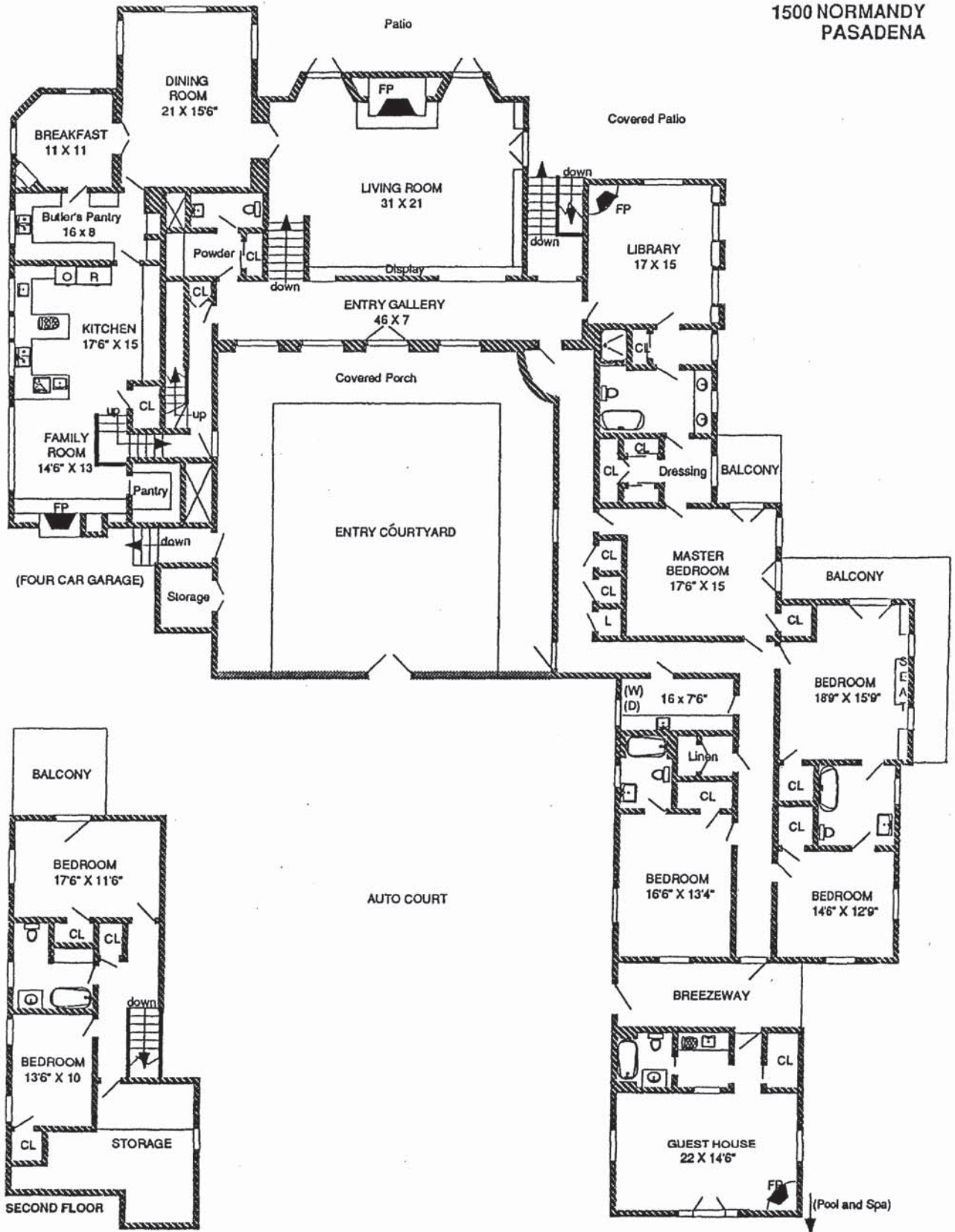
There are two basements.

The south side has two entrances.

The north basement is entered off the kitchen patio.

Exclude chandeliers from the dining room and small dining room.

1500 NORMANDY
PASADENA



Map Rec
 ORIGINAL LOCATION OF JOB

16-00 Newway Drive
 Permit No. 1667 - Final Ins. 181422

BUILDING

Department of Building, Pasadena, Calif.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Lot 5-5 Tract 9299

NOV 11 1931

Map No. 488

Size of Lot 30' X 50'	Size Bldg.	Date
Height, Feet	Stories	Type

Use Residence Foundation Only

10' 2" SET BACK Front 64' 2" Side X

Owner Name Mrs. & Mrs. C.B. Millikan
 Address 2700 Newway Drive

Arch. Name Wallace Neff -
 Address

Contractor Name Owner
 Address

Contractor's License No.

	MATERIAL	SIZE
Foundation	Concrete	
Exterior Walls		
Partitions		
Joists		
Rafters		
Roof		
Chimney		
Fireplace		
Roof Structures		
Signs		
Fences		

Cont. 5.000 - Fee 11.75

Special Permit No. *OK 7*

1500 Normandie Drive
 Permit No. 3717 Final Insp. 5-17-32

BUILDING

Department of Building, Pasadena, Calif.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Lot 55 Tract 9299

Map No. 488

Size of Lot 200 X 400	Size Bldg. 112 X 140	Date Dec 4 1931
Height, Feet 26	Stories 2	Zone R-1

Use Residence

Side SET BACK Front Side

Owner Name Mr. & Mrs. C.B. Millikan
 Address 2200 Riverside

Arch. Name Wallace Nell
 Address 170 E California

Contractor Name Owner
 Address _____
 Contractor's License No. _____

	MATERIAL	SIZE
Foundation.....	Concrete	8 x 12
Exterior Walls.....	stucco	2 x 6 + 2 x 8
Partitions.....	Plaster	2 x 6 + 2 x 4
Joists.....	Wood	2 x 8 + 2 x 14
Rafters.....	Wood	2 x 6
Roof.....	tile	
Chimney.....	brick	6 x 12 + 2 x 3
Fireplace.....	brick	
Roof Structures.....	Wood	
Signs.....		
Fences.....		

Cost 27,500 Fee 53

Special Permit No. 25636 - Pump House

ORIGINAL LOCATION OF JOB
 1500 Normandie Dr.
 Permit No. 6387 Final Insp. FEB-2 1934
BUILDING
 Department of Building, Pasadena, Calif.
 LEGAL DESCRIPTION
 DO NOT FILL IN FOR USE OF ASSESSOR ONLY

Lot 55 Tr. 9299
 Map No. 488

Size of Lot	Size Bldg.	Date
		Jan 10 1934
Height, Feet	Stories	Type Zone
		2 R-1

 Use Pump - Local
 Side SET BACK Front Side

Owner Name Clark B. Milliken
 Address 1500 Normandie Dr.

Arch. Name
 Address

Contractor Name Brent Smith
 Address 985 W. Mentor
 Contractor's License No. 2314

	MATERIAL	SIZE
Foundation	Concrete	9x9-
Exterior Walls	Concrete	
Partitions		
Joints		
Rafters		
Roof	Concrete	
Chimney		
Fireplace		
Roof Structures		
Signs		
Fences		

Cost \$190.00 Fee \$10.00

Special Permit No.

ORIGINAL

LOCATION OF JOB

1500 Normandy
NUMBER STREET

BUILDING ALTERATION

Permit No. 6280 Final Insp. DCI 15 1937

Department of Building, Pasadena, Calif.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

DO NOT FILL IN FOR USE OF ASSESSOR ONLY

Lot # 55

9299

Map No. 488

Size of Lot	Size Bldg.	7-24-37	
Height, Feet	Stories	Type	Zone

Use

SET BACK		
Side	Front	Side

Owner Name: C.B. Miller Kern

Address: 1500 Normandy

Arch. Name: Wallace Miller

Address: Hollywood

Contractor Name: Ray Westcott

Address: 3341/2 Greenwood

Contractor's License No. 2680

Special Permit No.

State Clearly All Alterations to Be Made

Add Kitchen and Bath
24' x 30'

Total Cost 3100.00

Including labor, material, wiring, heating, plumbing, etc.

Fee

7.95

C.M.H.

JOB ADDRESS
1500 NORMANDY DR.
NUMBER STREET

APPLICATION FOR A
BUILDING PERMIT

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING, PASADENA, CALIF.

CONTRACTOR
TED TYLER BLDG INC
STATE LIC. NO. 1710199
MAILING ADDRESS
174 E. BELLA VUE DR
TEL. NO. 5122275
ENGR. BUFF SARAH HENSON
STATE LIC. NO.
MAILING ADDRESS
1225 LINDA ROSA - LA 1, CA 45211
TEL. NO.
OWNER
RICHARD P. SCHUSTER JR
TEL. NO. 792-5204
MAILING ADDRESS
1500 NORMANDY DR PASADENA

NEW ADD'N ALTER. REPAIR DEMOLISH

FLOOR AREA (SQ. FT.) NO. OF STORIES NO. OF DWELLING UNITS

PRESENT BLDG. USE SINGLE RDS PROPOSED BLDG. USE SAME

DESCRIBE WORK TO BE DONE
NEW KITCHEN CABINETS
& APPLIANCES, CHANGE WINDOW,
CHANGE FURRED CEILING

EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL EXIST. ROOF FRAMING MATERIAL DO.

PARTITIONING MATERIAL ROOF COVERING MATERIAL

LOT WIDTH LOT DEPTH NO. OF EXISTING BLDGS. ON LOT

VALUATION NOTE: INCLUDE LABOR, MAT., WIRING, PLUMB., HEAT., ETC. \$4800.00

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY ENGR. - ST. DEPT.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION LOT 55

TRACT # 9299

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY BLDG. SECTION

USE ZONE R-1 FIRE ZONE OCCU. TYPE

REQ'D SET BACKS FRONT RIGHT SIDE LEFT SIDE REAR

APPEAL NO. USE PERMIT OR VARIANCE NO. PARK SPACES REQ'D

PLAN CHECK FEE PERM. PLAN APPROVED BY

PERMIT FEE 18.00 APPROVED W/O PLAN APPROVED BY [Signature]

I have carefully read and examined the above application and find the same to be true and correct. All provisions of the Laws and Ordinances governing building construction will be complied with whether specified herein or not. No person shall be employed in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California. I will not to occupy or allow occupancy of any building authorized by this permit until final building inspection has been received.

TED TYLER BY [Signature]
SIGNATURE OF OWNER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT

PERMANENT

1

18.00
CL. CASH M.O. PLAN CHECK VALUATION

7-13-55 11:19 AM
CL. CASH M. O. NOTE: WORK PROJECT VALIDATED BY THIS FORM CONSTITUTES A PERMANENT PERMIT TO DO THE WORK DESCRIBED HEREIN.

ADDRESS 1500 Normandy Drive & 1875-95 Devon Road R-1

PETITIONER Mr. Richard P. Schuster, Jr.

PETITION NO. ZC #7147

GRANTED 7-9-64 w/c
EFFECTIVE DATE 7-16-64

~~12-17-64: Granted ext. - Expires: 1-16-66~~

~~ACTION AND/OR DISPOSITION~~ Granted permission to divide ppty into 3 sites for sgl family dwellings. "A" located 1500 Normandy would have width of over 100' at front bldg. line, approx. area of 93,562 sq.ft. "B" 1875 Devon Rd. width of approx 100' at front bldg. line, approx area of 38,118 sq.ft. "C" 1395 Devon Rd., width of approx 100' at front bldg. line, approx area of 31,670 sq.ft. Exists family dwelling on "A".

(over)

~~Am 10-1-63 P8~~ 1-16-67: Granted FINAL ext. - Expires: 1-16-67

JOB ADDRESS

1500 NORMANDY DR
NUMBER STREET

APPLICATION FOR A
SWIMMING POOL PERMIT
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING, PASADENA, CALIF.

OWNER <u>DR. J. M. & RENWICK</u>	TEL. NO. <u>796 6820</u>
MAILING ADDRESS <u>1500 NORMANDY DR PASA</u>	
ENGINEER <u>R B FERRY</u>	STATE LIC. NO. <u>8782</u>
MAILING ADDRESS <u>409 POLYN PL ARC</u>	
CONTRACTOR <u>RB FERRY & ASSOC</u>	STATE LIC. NO. <u>362142</u>
MAILING ADDRESS <u>409 POLYN PL</u>	
	CITY BUS. TC. NO. <u>19378</u>
<u>ARCADIA CA</u>	
	TEL. NO. <u>446 5256</u>

POOL SIZE 29,000 733 SQ. FT. PRIVATE

EST. CAPACITY 29,000 GALS SEMI-PUBLIC

TYPE FILTER DES 51

BACKWASH DRAINS TO SEP TANK

POOL HEATER YES

RAMP AT DEEP END _____ SHALLOW END X

VALUATION (NOTE include labor, Material Electrical Heating Plumbing) \$ 14,000

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY ENER. - ST. DEPT.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION _____

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY BUILDING DEPT.

U/M ZONE R-1 VARIANCE NO. UP. 1104 MODIFICATION NO. _____

REQUIRED SET BACKS	FRONT	RIGHT SIDE	LEFT SIDE	REAR

BUILDING AND PLUMBING FEES

PLUMBING 21.65

PLAN CHECK <u>62.95 + 20.00</u>	APPROVED BY <u>[Signature]</u>
PERMIT <u>96.85 + 12.12 + 91.00 + 89</u>	<u>2/14/80</u>
TOTAL <u>221.30</u>	

I have read and examined the above application and know the same to be true and correct. All provisions of the laws and Ordinances covering building construction will be complied with whether specified herein or not. No person shall be employed in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California.

SIGNATURE OF OWNER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT
[Signature] 11/1/80

PERMANENT

96795 FEB 13 PC
 PLAN CHECK VALIDATION
 M.O. CASH
 96797 FEB 22
 NOTE: WHEN PROPERLY VALIDATED IN THIS SPACE THIS FORM CONSTITUTES A PERMIT TO DO WORK DESCRIBED HEREON.

CITY OF PASADENA

CODE ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

MAILING ADDRESS

N. GARFIELD AVE. - RM. 103 - PASADENA, CA. 91101-7215

PHONE: (818) 405-4200

P.O. BOX 7115 - PASADENA, CA. 91109-7215

WORKER'S COMPENSATION DECLARATION

I hereby affirm that I have a certificate of consent to self insure, or a certificate of Workers' Compensation Insurance, or a certified copy thereof (Sec. 3800, Lab. C.)

- Certified copy is hereby furnished.
- Certified copy is filed with the city building inspection department.

CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION FROM WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE

This section shall not be completed if the permit is for one hundred dollars (\$100) or less. I certify that in the performance of the work for which this permit is issued, I shall not employ any person in any manner so as to become subject to Workers' Compensation Laws.

Date: 2/10/87 Applicant: [Signature]

NOTICE TO APPLICANT: If, after making this Certificate of Exemption, you should become subject to the Workers' Compensation provisions of the Labor Code, you must forthwith comply with such provisions or this permit shall be deemed revoked.

LICENSED CONTRACTORS DECLARATION

I hereby affirm that I am licensed under provisions of Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 7000) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code, and my license is in full force and effect.

License Number: _____ Lic. Class: _____ Date: _____

I am exempt from the licensing requirements as I am a licensed architect or a registered professional engineer acting in my professional capacity (Section 7031, Business and Professions Code)

Arch. Reg. No. _____ Date: _____

OWNER-BUILDER DECLARATION

I hereby affirm that I am exempt from the Contractor's License Law for the following reason: (Sec. 7031.5) Business and Professions Code. Any city or county which requires a permit to construct, alter, improve, demolish, or repair any structure, prior to its issuance, also requires the applicant for such permit to file a signed statement that he is licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Contractor's License Law (Chapter 9) (commencing with Section 7000) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code or that he is exempt therefrom and the basis for the alleged exemption. Any violation of Section 7031.5 by any applicant for a permit subjects the applicant to a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500).

I, as owner of the property, or my employee with wages at their sole discretion, will do the work, and the structure is not intended or offered for sale (Sec. 7044) Business and Professions Code; The Contractor's License Law does not apply to all owner property who builds or improves thereon, and who does such work himself or through his own employees, provided that such improvements are not intended or offered for sale; however, the building or improvement is sold within one year of completion, the owner-builder will have the burden of proving that he did not build or improve for the purpose of sale.

I, as owner of the property, am exclusively contracting with licensed contractor to construct the project (Sec. 7044) Business and Professions Code. The Contractor's License Law does not apply to an owner of property who builds or improves thereon, and other contracts for such projects with a contractor(s) licensed pursuant to the Contractor's License Law.

I am exempt under Section _____ of the Business and Professions Code for the reason: _____ Date: _____

CONSTRUCTION LENDING AGENCY

I hereby affirm that there is a construction lending agency for the performance of the work for which this permit is issued (Sec. 3077) Civ. C.

Lender's Name: _____ Lender's Address: _____

I certify that I have read this application and state that the above information is correct, agree to comply with all ordinances and State laws relating to building construction, and hereby authorize representatives of this city to enter upon the above mentioned property for the purpose of inspecting the same.

OWNER: NORMANDY DR	TRACT NAME: _____
MODEL: KITCHEN & SERVICE PORCH (PORCH BECOMES FAMILY ROOM)	APPLICANT: _____
OWNER: EDWARD S	TRACT NAME: _____
STREET: NORMANDY DR	APPLICANT: _____
CITY: PASADENA CA 91103	PHONE: _____
OWNER: EDWARD S	BUILDING: _____
OWNER: WILLIAM	PHONE: _____
OWNER: WILSON	PHONE: _____
CITY: PASADENA CA 91103	PHONE: (818) 900-1986
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER: _____	DATE: _____
CITY: PASADENA CA 91103	PHONE: (818) 900-1986



BUILDING		TOTAL FEES	0416.00
Construction Tax		TOTAL FEES	02180
S.M.I.P. Tax		TOTAL FEES	0401.97
BUILDING	40,000 Current	Fee	158.00
Current Valuation	Review Fee	Fee	386.45
Processing Fee			
Building Fee			

CITY OF PASADENA

CODE ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

MAILING ADDRESS

100 N. GARFIELD AVE. - RM. 103 PASADENA, CA. 91101-7215

PHONE: (818) 405-4200

P.O. BOX 7115 - PASADENA, CA. 91109-7215

WORKER'S COMPENSATION DECLARATION

I hereby affirm that I have a certificate of consent to self insure, or a certificate of Workers' Compensation Insurance, or a certified copy thereof (Sec. 3800, Lab. C.).

Policy No. _____ Company _____
 Certified copy is hereby furnished.
 Certified copy is filed with the city building inspection department.
 Applicant _____

CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION FROM WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE

This section need not be completed if the permit is for one hundred dollars (\$100) or less. I certify that in the performance of the work for which this permit is issued, I shall not employ any person in any manner so as to become subject to Worker's Compensation Laws.

Date: 5/2/87 Applicant: [Signature]
WARNING TO APPLICANT: If, after making this Certificate of Exemption, you should become subject to the Worker's Compensation provisions of the Labor Code, you must forthwith comply with such provisions or this permit shall be deemed revoked.

LICENSED CONTRACTORS DECLARATION

I hereby affirm that I am licensed under provisions of Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 7000) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code, and my license is in full force and effect.

License Number _____ Lic. Class _____
 Contractor _____ Date _____
 I am exempt from the licensing requirements as I am a licensed architect or a registered professional engineer acting in my professional capacity (Section 7051, Business and Professions Code).
 Lic. or Reg. No. _____ Date _____

OWNER-BUILDER DECLARATION

I hereby affirm that I am exempt from the Contractor's License Law for the following reason: (Sec. 7031.3) *Business and Professions Code: Any city or county which requires a permit to construct, alter, improve, demolish, or repair any structure, prior to its issuance, also requires the applicant for such permit to file a signed statement that he is licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Contractor's License Law (Chapter 9) (commencing with Section 7000) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code) or that he is exempt therefrom and the basis for the alleged exemption. Any violation of Section 7031.3 by any applicant for a permit subjects the applicant to a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500).*

I, as owner of the property, or my employees with wages as their sole compensation will do the work, and the structure is not intended or offered for sale (Sec. 7044) *Business and Professions Code: The Contractor's License Law does not apply to an owner of property who builds or improves thereon, and who does such work himself or through his own employees, provided that such improvements are not intended or offered for sale. However, the building or improvement is sold within one year of completion, the owner-builder will have the burden of proving that he did not build or improve for the purpose of sale.*
 I, as owner of the property, am exclusively contracting with licensed contractors to construct the project (Sec. 7044) *Business and Professions Code: The Contractor's License Law does not apply to an owner of property who builds or improves thereon, and who contracts for such projects with a contractor(s) licensed pursuant to the Contractor's License Law.*
 I am exempt under Sec. _____ B & P.C. Sec. _____

reason _____
 Date _____ Owner _____

CONSTRUCTION LENDING AGENCY

I hereby affirm that there is a construction lending agency for the performance of the work for which this permit is issued (Sec. 3097, Civ. C.).

Lender's Name _____
 Lender's Address _____

I certify that I have read this application and state that the above information is correct, agree to comply with all city ordinances and State laws relating to building construction, and hereby authorize representatives of this city to enter upon the above-mentioned property for inspection purposes.

Date: 5/2/87
 Signature of Applicant or Agent: [Signature]

200	NORMANDY	DR	RECORD NO. 158707	PAGE 202282
METALIZATION OF FURNACE AND A-C UNIT				
NEWICK EDWARD S			TRACT NAME	
200	NORMANDY	DR	4009292-00	870
PASADENA	CA	91103	818-796-6920	
NEWICK EDWARD S			MECHANICAL	
HANEY GEORGE L			SOUNDING	
STUVER COLDRUP			BU	
LENOX			CA 91103	
32445 KZU			818-743-4264	
CITY ENGINEER				
CITY				

FILE

MECHANICAL		TOTAL FEES	875.00
MECHANICAL Furnace (BTU):	100k & less 1 Over 100k 1	Fee	27.00
	Floor Furnace 0 Space Heater 0	Fee	32.50
Compressors (H/P):	To 3 1 3.1-15 1 15.1-30 0	Fee	15.50
Processing Fee	30.1-50 0 50.1 + 0		

BUILDING DESCRIPTION BLANK

No. 500 Normandy Tr. St. Ave. Map No. 488
 Description

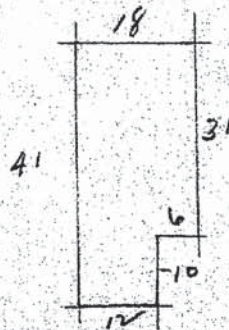
* 9299

PERMIT No. 371 F Cost \$ 27,900 Res. 112/140
 OWNER C.B. Millikan

Basement		1	2	3	4	5	Alto
ft. x ft.	Living Room	4					
ft. deep	Bed "	4	2				
cu. ft. <u>10465</u>	Bath "	3					
Sq. ft. in. Drives, etc.	Kitchen	2					
	Storage	1					
	Offices						
	Store	1					
	Marble Floor						
	Tile Floor	5					
	Hardwood Floor	4	2				
	Hardwood Fin.	X	X				
	Cement Floor	1					
	Unfinished						

CLASS	ROOF	TRIMMINGS	BUILT IN FEATURES
Single, Double	Flat Hip	Tile, Marble	Desk, Buffet
California	Gables, Dormers	Cobblestone	Patent Beds
Bungalow	Cut-up, Ordinary	Brick, Plaster	Refrigerator
Residence	Plain, Gravel	Stone, Wood	Bookcases
Flat, Apartment	Flt., Shingle	Plaln, Concrete	Plain
Factory	Corr. Iron, Tin	Ornamental	Ornamental Elevator
Garage	Composition	Terra, Cotta	AVG. 1936
Shed, Barn	Slate, Concrete		CONDITION
Church	CONSTRUC-TION	INSIDE FINISH	Good
School, Office	Good, Medium	Plain, Ormntl.	Medium
Store, Storage	Cheap	Stock, Special	Popr. 1932
FOUNDATION	HEATING	Plaster	Dep. Rate 2/2
Stone, Brick	Fire Place	Plaster Board	
Concrete, Wood	Gas Furnace	B. & B., T. & G.	
Piers	Steam Stove		
EXTERIOR	False Mantel	BLDG. VALUES	
Bay Windows	Floor Furnace	NO. CU. FT.	
1 sty 2 sty 3 sty	Gas Radiators	No. SQ. FT. <u>9107 9743</u>	
Wall Covering:	PLUMBING	AT \$2.40 <u>23383</u>	
Plaster, Met Lath	No. of Fixtures	BLDG. COST \$ <u>21856</u>	
Hollow Tile	Automatic	BSMT COST \$ <u>1046</u>	
Concrete Brick	Storage	HEAT COST \$ <u>350</u>	
Reinforced Con-crete	Good, Medium-Cheap,	PLB. COST \$	
Shakes, T. & G.	Cesspool; Sewer	Out-Buildings <u>X 2305</u>	
Siding, B & B	LIGHTING	Drives, Walks, etc. <u>24979</u>	
Brick, P. or C	Electric	<u>1501</u>	
Corr. Iron	Good, Medium-Cheap	<u>12467.98</u>	
Steel		Assessed Value \$	
Terra Cotta			

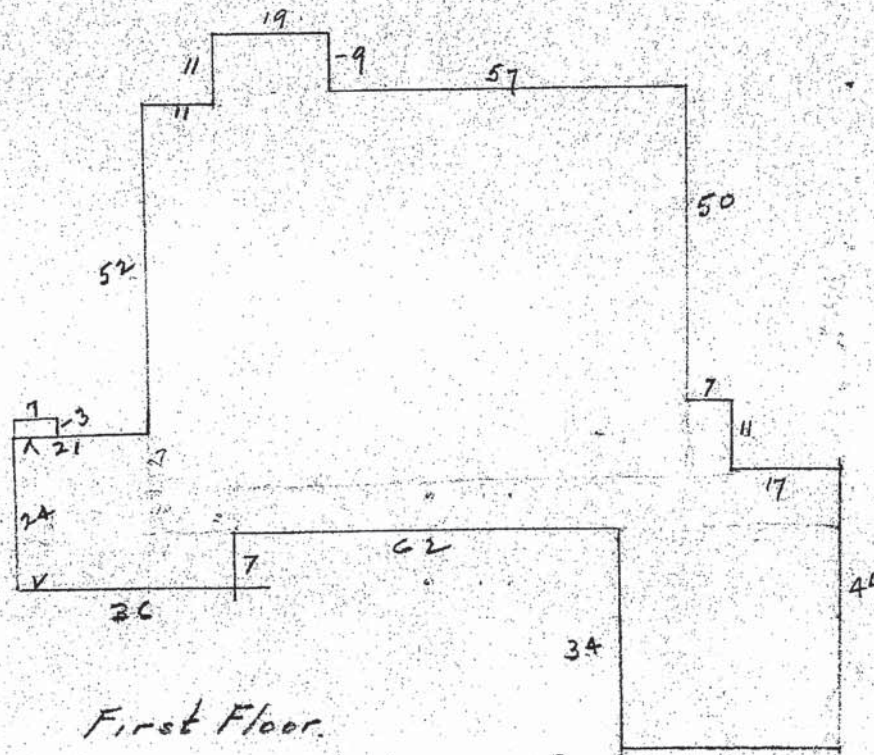
Report Dated 11 46
 Sm 7-25-30



2nd Floor.

1st fl.
 $21 \times 24 = 504$
 $7 \times 15 = 105$
 $34 \times 34 = 1156$
 $10 \times 11 = 110$
 $7 \times 11 = 77$
 $59 \times 87 = 5133$
 $2 \times 76 = 152$
 $8 \times 19 = 152$
 $3 \times 7 = 21$
 add $24 \times 24 = 576$
 $\frac{1}{2}(5 \times 24) = 60$
9065

$2 \times 11 = 22$
 $10 \times 12 = 120$
 $18 \times 31 = 558$
678
 $9065 + 678 = 9743$



First Floor.

