



# CITY OF SANTA BARBARA

## COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT

**AGENDA DATE:** June 10, 2014

**TO:** Mayor and Councilmembers

**FROM:** Planning Division, Community Development Department

**SUBJECT:** Proposed Designation Of Three City Landmarks: The Santa Barbara Club At 1105 Chapala Street, The Unitarian Church At 1535 Santa Barbara Street, And The Masonic Temple At 16 East Carrillo Street

**RECOMMENDATION:** That Council:

- A. Adopt, by reading of title only, A Resolution of the Council of the City of Santa Barbara Designating the Santa Barbara Club at 1105 Chapala Street as a City Landmark;
- B. Adopt, by reading of title only, A Resolution of the Council of the City of Santa Barbara Designating the Unitarian Church at 1535 Santa Barbara Street as a City Landmark; and
- C. Adopt, by reading of title only, A Resolution of the Council of the City of Santa Barbara Designating the Masonic Temple at 16 East Carrillo Street as a City Landmark.

### **DISCUSSION:**

Santa Barbara Municipal Code Section 22.22.050 grants the Historic Landmarks Commission (HLC) the authority to adopt resolutions to forward recommendations to the City Council regarding City Landmark designations. Designation as a City Landmark confers honor and recognition on structures contributing to the City's unique historical and architectural traditions.

On March 12, 2014, the HLC held public hearings for three separate City Landmark designations; the Unitarian Church, the Masonic Temple, and the Santa Barbara Club. The HLC voted 8 to 0 to adopt resolution number 2014-3 to recommend to the City Council that it designate the Unitarian Church as a City Landmark and resolution number 2014-2 to recommend to the City Council that it designate the Masonic Temple as a City Landmark. The HLC continued the hearing for the Santa Barbara Club for two weeks at the request of the property owners. The owners wanted additional time to present to the HLC a thorough building history prepared by the architectural historians, Post/Hazeltine Associates. On March 26, 2014, HLC voted 8 to 0 to adopt resolution number 2014-1 to

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recommend to the City Council that it designate the Santa Barbara Club as a City Landmark. The HLC determined through evidence provided in the staff reports that the three resources are historically and architecturally significant and qualify under Santa Barbara Municipal Code Section 22.22.040 as City Landmarks (Attachments 1, 2 and 3).

Under the City List of Activities Determined to Qualify for a Categorical Exemption (City Council Resolution Dated November 10, 1998), staff has determined that the designation of the Santa Barbara Club, the Unitarian Church, and the Masonic Temple as City Landmarks are eligible for Categorical Exemptions as per the provisions of Article 19, Section 15308 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines.

### The Santa Barbara Club

The Santa Barbara Club building is significant for its Neoclassical style architecture. It was designed 1904 by noted Santa Barbara architect, Francis W. Wilson, who made a significant contribution to the heritage of the City. The Neoclassical style was popular across the United States for affluent and important buildings in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, because the appropriation of classical forms suggested learning, democratic values, moral virtue, and a sophisticated appreciation of beauty. The style represents the confidence of a wealthy new nation coming into its own as a world power in the 20th century. The Santa Barbara Club is the best example of a Neoclassical style building in downtown Santa Barbara with its classical elements of a dentil molding, bracketed cornice, round arches and the symmetrical façade. The Neoclassical Santa Barbara Club gave Santa Barbara a structure that speaks to the importance of the members of the Community and is an important part of Santa Barbara's heritage.

Upon notification of the proposed Landmark designation, the property owners submitted a statement of support of the designation on January 21, 2014. The property owners not only supported the designation, but hired architectural historians at Post/Hazeltine Associates to complete an in depth building history of the structure.

The building history prepared by Post/Hazeltine revealed that there were other elements on the property that were historically significant that should be added to the City Landmark Designation of the two-story building constructed in 1904. The proposed boundary of the City Landmark designation was revised to include the two-story building constructed in 1904, the one-story brick building on Chapala Street (c. 1904-1907), the plastered wall and piers on Chapala Street (c. 1904-1906), and the sandstone retaining walls along Figueroa Street as per the map on page 3 of the Staff Report.

### The Unitarian Church

The Unitarian Church building was designed by noted Santa Barbara architect E. Keith Lockard in 1930. The building's composition, massing and simplicity are exemplary of the Spanish Colonial Revival style which is an important regional style that significantly

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influenced the heritage of Santa Barbara. The hand cut, stone archway, wrought iron details, intricately carved wood door, and detailed windows are a few examples of the outstanding attention to detail, materials, and craftsmanship.

The proposed boundary of the City Landmark designation is 5 feet around the 1930 church, courtyard and stucco wall. The 1957 building portion of the parcel is not included in the City Landmark designation as noted on page 2 of the staff report.

Historic research in the form of the Historic Structures/Sites Report accepted on August 22, 2007 by the Historic Landmarks Commission, has determined that the property listed in the title of this document qualifies for historic designation under City of Santa Barbara Master Environmental Assessment criteria.

### The Masonic Temple

Constructed in 1924, the Masonic Temple played a significant part in the heritage of Santa Barbara as it was designed by noted architect, Carl Werner in the Italian Mediterranean style. The Temple was designed as a meeting house for Santa Barbara's influential Freemasons as well as the Scottish Rite. The architect paid great attention to intricate details, as demonstrated in the ornate detail of the elegant terra-cotta and pre-cast stone relief that adorn the entrance, arcade and cornice of the exterior of the Masonic Temple.

The proposed boundary of the City Landmark designation includes the entire parcel with no perimeter as the building encompasses the entire parcel and the City Landmark designation does not include the interior of the building.

At the public hearing on March 12, 2014, members of the Masonic Temple spoke in opposition to the City Landmark designation based on concerns that the designation would impact the activities on the interior and impose control over exterior sacred emblems, symbols and bank tenant space. In response to these concerns, Staff clarified that the storefront space has been altered from the original appearance and any future applications for altered space will be based on compatibility with the rest of the building and will not be required to be returned to its original appearance. Commissioners stated that the emblems and symbols that adorn the building help tell the history of the building and contribute to the building's historic significance and would be elements that would be protected by the HLC. In addition, because of the high standard of architecture that the Masons across the country have had for their buildings, staff and HLC members noted that many Masonic Temples in California and across the nation have been designated both locally and listed on the National Register for Historic Places based on architectural importance of the buildings. Because the building had such a high level of architectural significance to Santa Barbara, the HLC voted 8 to 0 to adopt resolution number 2014-2 to recommend to the City Council that it designate the Masonic Temple as a City Landmark.

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On April 29, 2014, a letter to the Urban Historian was submitted by the law firm Haws, Record & Magnusson, LLP representing the Masons stating that the Masons withdraw their opposition to the designation of the buildings with the understanding that HLC has no purview over the interior of the building or the artifacts in the time capsule in the cornerstone of the building.

**SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA:**

The HLC found that the Santa Barbara Club meets the following City Landmark criteria listed in Section 22.22.040, subsection A through K, of the Municipal Code:

- Criterion A. Its character, interest or value as a significant part of the heritage of the City, the State or the Nation;
- Criterion C. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the City, the State, or the Nation;
- Criterion D. Its exemplification of a particular architectural style or way of life important to the City, the State, or the Nation;
- Criterion E. Its exemplification of the best remaining architectural type in a neighborhood;
- Criterion F. Its identification as the creation, design, or work of a person or persons whose effort significantly influenced the heritage of the City, the State, or the Nation;
- Criterion G. Its embodiment of elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials and craftsmanship;
- Criterion I. Its unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.

The HLC found that the Unitarian Church meets the following City Landmark criteria listed in Section 22.22.040, subsection A through K, of the Municipal Code:

- Criterion A. Its character, interest or value as a significant part of the heritage of the City, the State or the Nation;
- Criterion D. Its exemplification of a particular architectural style or way of life important to the City, the State, or the Nation;
- Criterion F. Its identification as the creation, design, or work of a person or persons whose effort significantly influenced the heritage of the City, the State, or the Nation;
- Criterion G. Its embodiment of elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials and craftsmanship;
- Criterion I. Its unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.

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The HLC found that the Masonic Temple meets the following City Landmark criteria listed in Section 22.22.040, subsection A through K, of the Municipal Code:

- Criterion A. Its character, interest or value as a significant part of the heritage of the City, the State or the Nation;
- Criterion C. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the City, the State, or the Nation;
- Criterion D. Its exemplification of a particular architectural style or way of life important to the City, the State, or the Nation;
- Criterion E. Its exemplification of the best remaining architectural type in a neighborhood;
- Criterion F. Its identification as the creation, design, or work of a person or persons whose effort significantly influenced the heritage of the City, the State, or the Nation;
- Criterion G. Its embodiment of elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials and craftsmanship;
- Criterion I. Its unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff recommends the designation of these three buildings that are architectural gems to the City of Santa Barbara. The outstanding attention to detail, materials and craftsmanship cannot be duplicated. These prominent and beautifully designed buildings deserve to join the elite list of City Landmarks that are important structures contributing to the City's unique historical and architectural traditions.

Staff and the HLC recommend that there is sufficient evidence on record that supports the City Landmark designation of the Santa Barbara Club, the Unitarian Church, and the Masonic Temple and that City Council adopt resolutions designating the Santa Barbara Club the Unitarian Church, and the Masonic Temple as City Landmarks.

- ATTACHMENTS:**
1. HLC Resolution No. 2014-1 and Staff Report for the Santa Barbara Club, dated March 26, 2014
  2. HLC Resolution No. 2014-3 and Staff Report for the Unitarian Church, dated March 12, 2014
  3. HLC Resolution No. 2014-2 and Staff Report for the Masonic Temple, dated March 12, 2014

**NOTE:** The following information has been provided to Councilmembers under separate cover and is available for review in the City Clerk's office and online as noted:

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- *Building History* prepared by Post/Hazeltine Associates Architectural Historians, dated March 18, 2014 available at City Clerk Office.

**PREPARED BY:** Nicole Hernandez, Urban Historian

**SUBMITTED BY:** Bettie Weiss, Acting Community Development Director

**APPROVED BY:** City Administrator's Office



**CITY OF SANTA BARBARA  
HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION**

**RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING THAT CITY COUNCIL  
DESIGNATE AS A CITY LANDMARK  
THE SANTA BARBARA CLUB AT  
1105 CHAPALA STREET, SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA  
APN 039-222-024  
RESOLUTION 2014-1**

**MARCH 26, 2014**

WHEREAS, Section 22.22.050 of the Municipal Code of the City of Santa Barbara grants the Historic Landmarks Commission the authority to initiate a designation process to recommend to the City Council the designation as a City Landmark of any structure, natural feature, site or area having historic, architectural, archaeological, cultural or aesthetic significance; and

WHEREAS, on January 21, 2014, the property owner, Santa Barbara Club, sent a letter supporting the City Landmark designation; and

WHEREAS, on February 12, 2014, the Historic Landmarks Commission adopted Resolution of Intention 2014-2 to hold a public hearing to consider a recommendation to City Council for designation of the Santa Barbara Club located at 1105 Chapala Street as a City Landmark; and

WHEREAS, the historic research found in the Building History by Post Hazeltine Associates on March 18, 2014 and in the Staff Report, found the structure at 1105 Chapala Street, designed by the noted architect Francis W. Wilson in 1904 in the Neoclassical style, significant for its historical and architectural influence on the heritage of the City; and

WHEREAS, the proposed boundary of the City Landmark designation includes the two story building constructed in 1904, the one-story brick building on Chapala (c. 1904-1907), the plastered wall and piers on Chapala (c. 1904-1906), and the sandstone retaining walls along Figueroa Street as per exhibits A and B; and

WHEREAS, under the provisions of Article 19, Section 15308 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines and the City List of Activities Determined to Qualify for a Categorical Exemption (City council Resolution Dated November 10, 1998), staff has determined that designation of the Santa Barbara Club as a City Landmark is eligible for a Categorical Exemption; and

WHEREAS, Section 22.22.050 of the Municipal Code of the City of Santa Barbara states that the City Council may designate as a Landmark any structure, natural feature, site or area having historic, architectural, archeological, cultural, or aesthetic significance by adopting a resolution of designation within 90 days following receipt of a recommendation from the Historic Landmarks Commission, and;

WHEREAS, in summary, the Historic Landmarks Commission finds that the Santa Barbara Club at 1105 Chapala Street, Assessor's Parcel No. 039-222-024, meets the following City Landmark criteria (A through K) listed in section 22.22.040 of the Municipal Code:

- A. Its character, interest or value as a significant part of the heritage of the City, the State or the Nation;
- C. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the City, the State, or the Nation;
- D. Its exemplification of a particular architectural style or way of life important to the City, the State, or the Nation;
- E. Its exemplification of the best remaining architectural type in a neighborhood;
- F. Its identification as the creation, design, or work of a person or persons whose effort significantly influenced the heritage of the City, the State, or the Nation;
- G. Its embodiment of elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials and craftsmanship;
- I. Its unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that on March 26, 2014, the Historic Landmarks Commission of the City of Santa Barbara hereby recommends to the City Council that it designate the Santa Barbara Club located at 1105 Chapala Street, Assessor's Parcel No. 039-222-024, as a City Landmark and makes findings based on the historic and cultural significance of facts presented in the Staff Report.

**CITY OF SANTA BARBARA  
HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION**

**Adopted: March 26, 2014**

**HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION  
LANDMARK DESIGNATION  
STAFF REPORT**

**THE SANTA BARBARA CLUB  
1105 CHAPALA  
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA  
APN 039-222-024  
MARCH 26, 2014**

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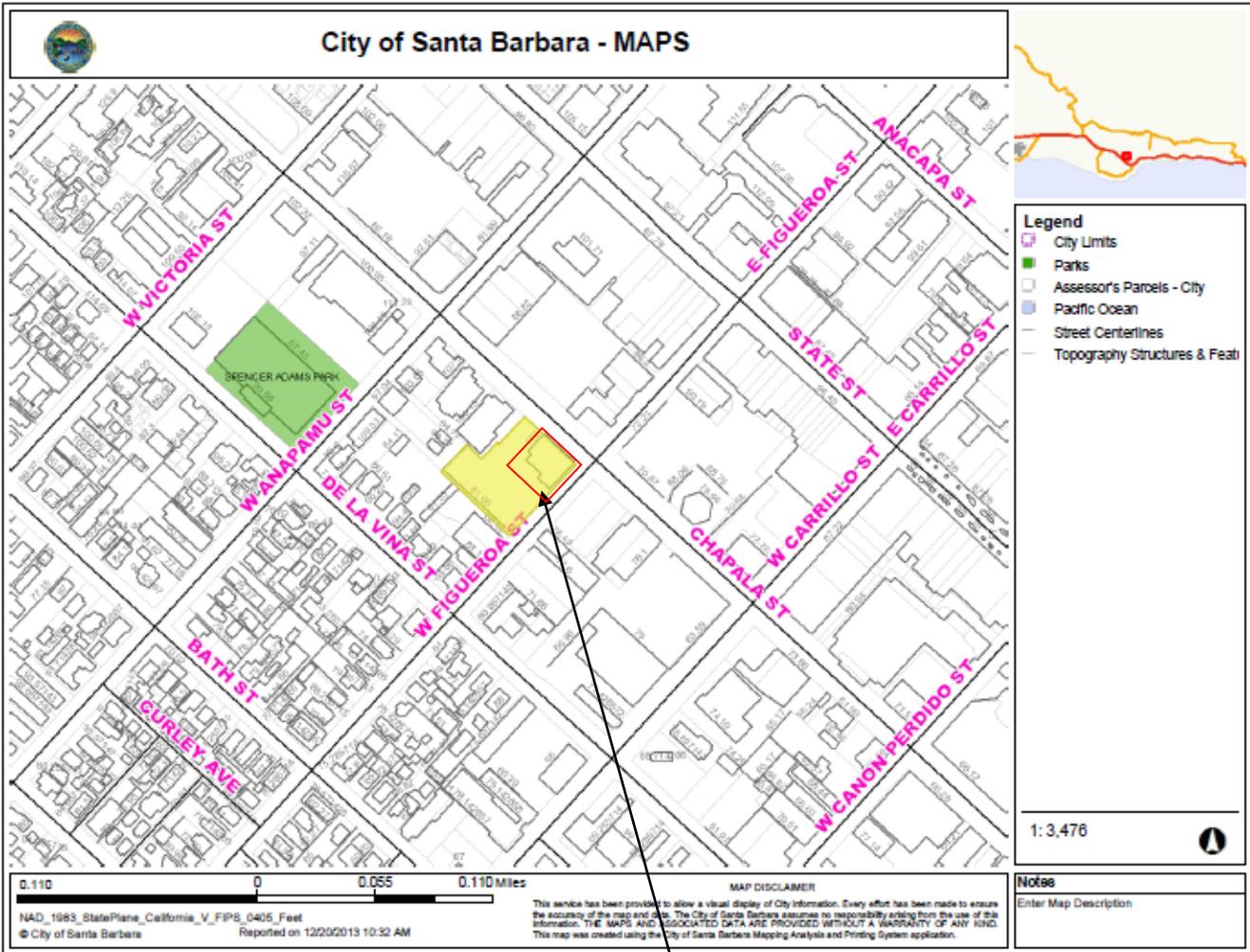
**Background:**

Constructed in 1904, the Santa Barbara Club was designed by noted architect, Francis W. Wilson as one of Santa Barbara's architectural gems that played a significant part in the heritage of the City. The Santa Barbara Club was designed in the Neoclassical style; a style that was popular for affluent landmarks and important buildings across the United States at the turn-of-the-century. The building has been on the City's List of Potential Historic Resource since 1978 and noted as

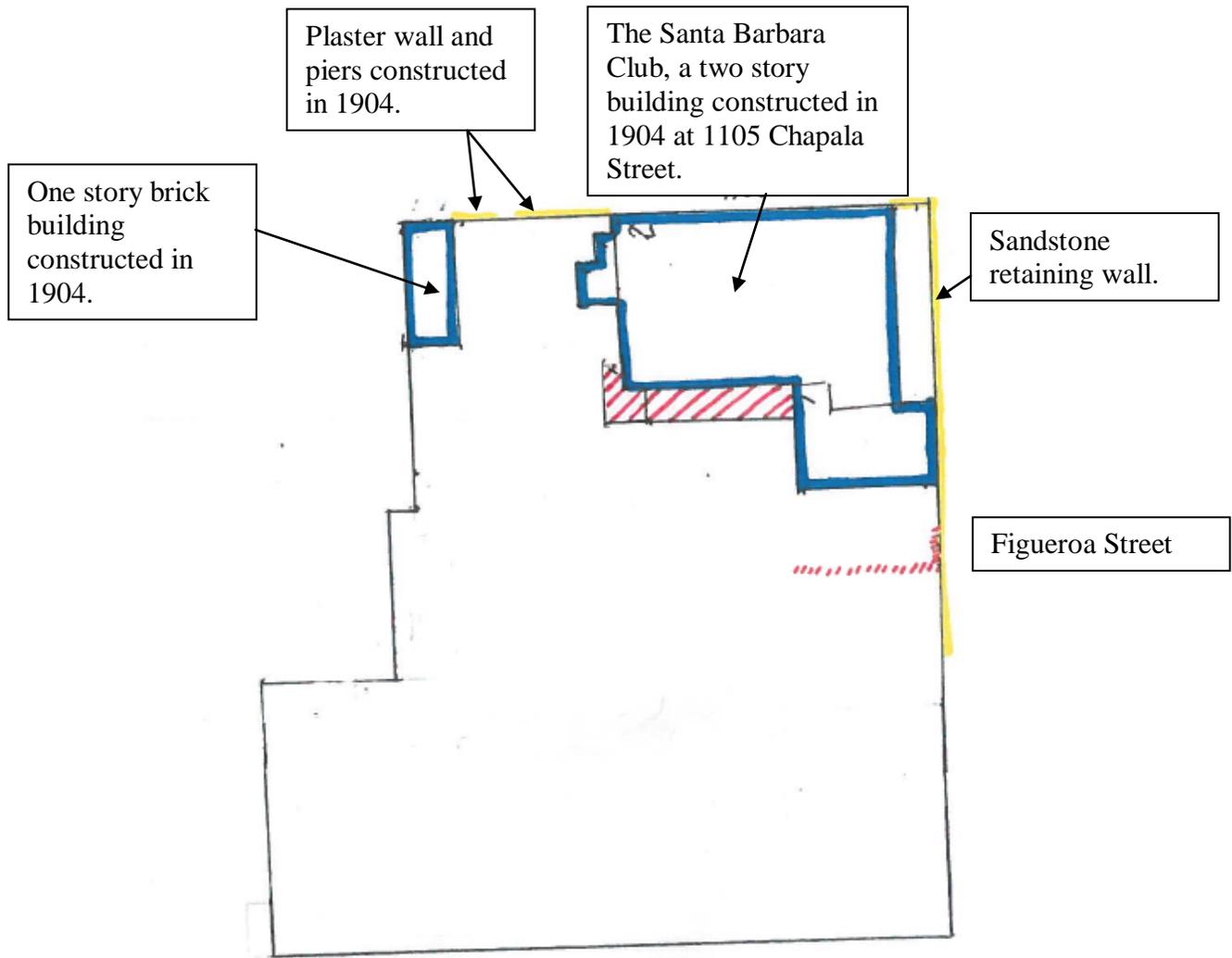


eligible as a City Landmark and for inclusion on the California Register of Historic Resources. The Historic Landmarks Commission Designation Subcommittee selected the Santa Barbara Club to be designated a City Landmark as it is one of the few prominent and noteworthy historic buildings in downtown that has not yet been designated a City Landmark. In 2013, the owners of the Santa Barbara Club completed a window replacement project meeting the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation. Due to the severity of deterioration, the windows required replacement, the Santa Barbara Club replaced the windows with new windows that matched the originals in design, color, texture and materials. In addition, the Santa Barbara Club has commissioned Post/Hazeltine Architectural Historians to complete a building chronology and identification of contributing and non-contributing buildings, structures and features for the Santa Barbara Club.

The Historic Landmarks Commission (HLC) appreciates the excellent stewardship demonstrated in the recent window replacement project that retained the historic integrity of the building. The designation of the building as a City Landmark will honor and recognize the Santa Barbara Club's efforts to restore and maintain the building to the high standards required by the HLC. The Santa Barbara Club will join the elite list of important structures contributing to the City's unique historical and architectural traditions. The proposed boundary of the City Landmark designation is the Francis W. Wilson designed building itself, since its two public elevations sit on the property line.



*Vicinity Map, City of Santa Barbara Mapping Analysis and Printing System, 2013, Santa Barbara Club, red line indicates boundary of City Landmark Designation*



Blue = contributing building  
 Red= non-contributing addition to Clubhouse  
 Red hatching= non-contributing terrace and wall fountain  
 Yellow= contributing sandstone wall (West Figueroa St. and south end of street frontage)  
 Yellow= contributing plastered wall and gate piers on Chapala St.

Site map courtesy Post/Hazeltine Associates.

**Historic Context:**

The Santa Barbara Club was founded in 1892 as a private men’s Club for prominent members of the community. The Neoclassical, two-story building was designed by the noted architect Francis W. Wilson (a Club member) in 1904 as the Club’s permanent home. The grand opening of the Club in 1904 drew over 200 people and featured the esteemed Potter Hotel orchestra.



The Club not only claimed members prominent in the Santa Barbara community, but also prominent visitors with large winter residences. As noted in the recent report, *Building History* of the Santa Barbara Club, completed by Post/Hazeltine Associates, the Santa Barbara Club is one of Santa Barbara’s oldest continuously operating social clubs. Over the years, the club’s members included leading politicians, professionals and artists including such figures as W.W. Hollister, Sherman Stow, Francis Wilson, George Washington Smith, and Harold Chase. The Club has had a continuous association with the area’s leading political, business and cultural figures for over 100 years that significantly contributed to the culture and development of the City.



*Above: Photos of the Santa Barbara Club prior to 1925, courtesy of the Gledhill Library, Santa Barbara History Museum.*

There have only been a few exterior alterations made to the building since its construction; most significant was the removal of the prominent front entrance steps and portico with classical columns (See historic photos to right). On August 7, 1925 the *Morning Press* reported that the front steps and entrance originally adorning the building were removed to widen Chapala Street.

**Neoclassical Style**

The Neoclassical style became a dominant style for public buildings nationwide from 1900-1940. It was directly inspired by the Beaux-Arts style. Beaux-Arts was much more 3 dimensional, with heavy forms of ornament, in larger scale, grandeur, massing, and composition than the Neoclassical style. Both of these styles represent the confidence of a wealthy new nation coming into its own as a world power in the 20th century. The Columbian Exposition at the Chicago World’s Fair in 1893 was critical in spreading the popularity of the Neoclassical style. The



*Above: North elevation of Santa Barbara Club designed in the Neoclassical Style, January 2014.*

Exposition's planners mandated a classical theme, and many of the best-known architects of the day designed dramatic colonnaded buildings to display their talents in the style. The Exposition was widely photographed, reported, and attended so that the Neoclassical models became the latest fashion throughout the country. The central buildings of the Exposition were of monumental scale and inspired countless public and commercial buildings. The style tends to include the features of classical symmetry, full-height porch with columns and temple front, and classical ornament such as dentil cornices and round arches. Because the style was more scaled down and flexible than its grander cousin, the Beaux-Arts, Neoclassical spread prolifically throughout the United States and became popular for a wide range of everyday buildings. Everything from townhouses, suburban homes, county courthouses, main street commercial



*Above: North elevation of Santa Barbara Club. Although the first floor portico was removed, the detailed Ionic, fluted pilasters and dentil cornice over the central three second story windows are original and remain intact, January 2014.*

buildings, and bank branches readily employed variations of the style. The appropriation of Classical forms suggests learning, democratic values, moral virtue, and a sophisticated appreciation of beauty, each considered essential components in the development of a nation. The style represented important and affluent buildings across the United States and expressed the importance of the members of the community. Often the single identifying feature on simpler structures is the prominent columned porch with Greek portico above the entryway. Although the defining portico was removed from the Santa Barbara Club in 1925, the detailed Ionic, fluted pilasters and dentil cornice over the central three second story windows are original and remain intact. The building has been in its current configuration since 1925, thus the alteration of the entrance has acquired historic significance.

### **Architect**

**Francis W. Wilson** (1870 - 1947) was the noted local architect that designed the Santa Barbara Club, to which he was a member. Born in Massachusetts, Wilson moved to California at the age of seventeen. Wilson studied at the San Francisco chapter of the American Institute of Architects and toured Europe before establishing his own firm in Santa Barbara in 1895.

Shortly after arriving in Santa Barbara, Wilson built up a practice designing homes for the wealthy, as well as designing, building and selling speculative houses. His connections with the wealthy led to commissions for not only for the Santa Barbara Club, but also the Santa Barbara Central Library, Post Office, and Railroad Station. His practice in Santa Barbara included work for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway and its associated Fred Harvey Company hotels, as well as many residences.

**Significance:**

The City of Santa Barbara defines historic significance as outlined by the Municipal Code, Section 22.22.040. Any historic building that meets one or more of the eleven criteria (Criteria A through K) established for a City Landmark or a City Structure of Merit can be considered significant. The Santa Barbara Club meets the following six criteria:

***Criterion A: its character, interest or value as a significant part of the heritage of the City, the State or the Nation;***

Because the 1904 Santa Barbara Club represents an example of the work of Francis W. Wilson, one of the noted architects of Santa Barbara, and is an excellent example of the Neoclassical style, the building's character is a significant part of the heritage of Santa Barbara.

***Criterion C: its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the City, the State, or the Nation;***

As noted in the recent report, *Building History* of the Santa Barbara Club, completed by Post/Hazeltine, the property is associated with the Santa Barbara Club, one of Santa Barbara's oldest continuously operating social clubs. Over the years, the club's members included leading politicians, professionals and artists including such figures as W.W. Hollister, Sherman Stow, Francis Wilson, George Washington Smith, and Harold Chase. The Club has had a continuous association with the area's leading political, business and cultural figures for over 100 years that significantly contributed to the culture and development of the City.

***Criterion D: its exemplification of a particular architectural style or way of life important to the City, the State, or the Nation;***

The building is an exemplification of the Neoclassical style with its dentil molding and bracketed cornice, round arches and the symmetrical façade. The style is important to the City as it has been used for many affluent and important buildings throughout the country and the Santa Barbara Club members selected the style to give Santa Barbara a structure that speaks to the importance of the members of the Community.

***Criterion E: Its exemplification of the best remaining architectural type in a neighborhood.***

The Santa Barbara Club is one of the few buildings designed in the Neoclassical style in Santa Barbara, as the Spanish Colonial Revival and Mediterranean style buildings dominate the City. The building is one of the best remaining Neoclassical public buildings in Downtown Santa Barbara.

***Criterion F: its identification as the creation, design, or work of a person or persons whose effort significantly influenced the heritage of the City, the State, or the Nation;***

The Neoclassical style building represents an example of the work of Francis W. Wilson, one of the leading architects in Santa Barbara from 1895 through 1947, whose work significantly influenced the heritage of Santa Barbara. In addition to the Santa Barbara Club, he designed



*Above: The Neoclassical Santa Barbara Club that commands Grandeur and Elegance on the Corner of West Figueroa and Chapala Streets, January 2014.*



*Above: Photograph demonstrating the outstanding attention to architectural detail and craftsmanship in the dentil cornice, January 2014.*

significant landmarks in the City including; the Central Savings Bank, the Central Library, Post Office, and Railroad Station.

***Criterion G, its embodiment of elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials and craftsmanship;***

The building demonstrates outstanding attention to architectural detail in the Neoclassical style design as well as the details, materials and craftsmanship of the wood windows and dentil cornice and ionic columns.

***Criterion I, Its unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.***

The Neoclassical building has commanded grandeur and elegance on the corner of West Figueroa and Chapala Streets since 1904 and represents an established and familiar visual feature of downtown Santa Barbara.

***Historic Integrity:***

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its historical associations or attributes. There are essential physical features that must be considered to evaluate the integrity of a significant building. Although the defining portico was removed from the Santa Barbara Club in 1925, the detailed Ionic, fluted pilasters and dentil cornice over the central three second story windows are original and remain intact. The building has been in its current configuration since 1925, thus the alteration of the entrance has acquired historic significance. Since 1925, the building has retained its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association so that the building can still convey its appearance of 1925.

***Recommendation:***

Staff Recommends that the HLC adopt a resolution to recommend to City Council that the Santa Barbara Club be designated as a City Landmark. The proposed boundary of the City Landmark designation includes the two-story building constructed in 1904, the one-story brick building on Chapala (c. 1904-1907), the plastered wall and piers on Chapala Street (c. 1904-1906), and the sandstone retaining walls along Figueroa Street as per exhibits A and B of the Resolution.

***Works Cited:***

Post/Hazeltine Associates. *History of Santa Barbara Club, 1105 Chapala Street, March 18, 2014.* City of Santa Barbara Planning Division Files, 630 Garden Street.

Spalding, Edward S. *Santa Barbara Club: A History 1892-1954.* (Santa Barbara, Spalding, 1954).  
*Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Gledhill Library*

Historic photographs courtesy Gledhill Library archives.

Web Sites

<http://architecturestyles.org/>



*Above: Photograph demonstrating the outstanding attention to architectural detail and craftsmanship in the wood windows, January 2014.*



**CITY OF SANTA BARBARA  
HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION**

**RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING THAT CITY COUNCIL  
DESIGNATE AS A CITY LANDMARK  
THE UNITARIAN CHURCH AT  
1535 SANTA BARBARA STREET, SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA  
APN 027-241-026 (FORMERLY KNOWN AS APN 027-241-005)**

**RESOLUTION 2014-3  
MARCH 12, 2014**

WHEREAS, Section 22.22.050 of the Municipal Code of the City of Santa Barbara grants the Historic Landmarks Commission the authority to initiate a designation process to recommend to the City Council the designation as a City Landmark of any structure, natural feature, site or area having historic, architectural, archaeological, cultural or aesthetic significance; and

WHEREAS, on February 12, 2014, the Historic Landmarks Commission adopted Resolution of Intention 2014-3 to hold a public hearing to consider a recommendation to City Council for designation of the Unitarian Church located at 1535 Santa Barbara Street as a City Landmark; and

WHEREAS, the Historic Structure Report accepted on August 22, 2007, by the Historic Landmarks Commission has determined that the property listed in the title of this document qualifies for historic designation under City of Santa Barbara Master Environmental Assessment (MEA) criteria; and

WHEREAS, the Historic Structure Report of 2007 found the church at 1535 Santa Barbara Street designed by the noted architect E. Keith Lockard in the Spanish Colonial Revival style is significant for its historical and architectural influence on the heritage of the City; and

WHEREAS, the proposed boundary of the City Landmark designation is 5 feet around the 1930 church and courtyard and excludes the 1957 building and portion of the parcel as noted on map on page 2 of staff report; and

WHEREAS, under the provisions of Article 19, Section 15308 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines and the City List of Activities Determined to Qualify for a Categorical Exemption (City council Resolution Dated November 10, 1998), staff has determined

that designation of the Unitarian Church as a City Landmark is eligible for a Categorical Exemption; and

WHEREAS, Section 22.22.050 of the Municipal Code of the City of Santa Barbara states that the City Council may designate as a Landmark any structure, natural feature, site or area having historic, architectural, archeological, cultural, or aesthetic significance by adopting a resolution of designation within 90 days following receipt of a recommendation from the Historic Landmarks Commission, and;

WHEREAS, in summary, the Historic Landmarks Commission finds that the Unitarian Church located at 1535 Santa Barbara Street, Assessor's Parcel No. 027-241-026 (formerly 027-241-005), meets the following City Landmark criteria (A through K) listed in section 22.22.040 of the Municipal Code:

- A. Its character, interest or value as a significant part of the heritage of the City, the State or the Nation;
- D. Its exemplification of a particular architectural style or way of life important to the City, the State, or the Nation;
- F. Its identification as the creation, design, or work of a person or persons whose effort significantly influenced the heritage of the City, the State, or the Nation;
- G. Its embodiment of elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials and craftsmanship;
- I. Its unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that on March 12, 2014, the Historic Landmarks Commission of the City of Santa Barbara hereby recommends to the City Council that it designate the Unitarian Church located at 1535 Santa Barbara Street, Assessor's Parcel No. 027-241-026 (formerly 027-241-005) as a City Landmark and makes findings based on the historic and cultural significance of facts presented in the Staff Report.

**CITY OF SANTA BARBARA  
HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION**

**Adopted: March 12, 2014**

HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION  
CITY LANDMARK DESIGNATION  
STAFF REPORT

UNITARIAN CHURCH  
1535 SANTA BARBARA STREET)  
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA  
APN 027-241-026 (FORMERLY 027-241-005)  
MARCH 12, 2014

**Background:**

The 1930, Spanish Colonial Revival style, Unitarian Church building was designed by noted Santa Barbara architect E. Keith Lockard. The property was placed on the Potential Historic Resources List in 1978. The Church embodies character defining features of the Spanish Colonial Revival style with its ornate bell tower, red clay tile roof, deeply recessed, wood windows, and smooth stucco walls and courtyard surrounded by low stucco walls. The property includes not only the 1930s designed Church, but a Junior Church adjacent to it that was



*Above: View from the northern elevation of the Unitarian Church from the corner of Santa Barbara and East Arrellaga St., December 2013.*

constructed in 1957. Although compatible with the original 1930 church, the 1957 building it is not historically or architecturally significant and is excluded from the boundaries of the City Landmark designation. The proposed boundary of the City Landmark designation includes the Lockard designed 1930 church building and courtyard including the scalloped, stucco walls as per map on page 2. In 2007, a Historic Structures Report was accepted by the HLC, and determined that the church qualifies for listing on the California Register of Historic Places and for designation as a City Landmark under City of Santa Barbara Master Environmental Assessment criteria. Because the tile bench was added into the curve of the original 1930 stucco wall, it is a non-contributing element of the property. Because the Church meets the City Landmark eligibility criteria for its architectural style, historical significance, and notable architect, it is the opinion of the Historic Landmarks Commission Designation Subcommittee that the building is an excellent candidate for City Landmark designation.



## City of Santa Barbara - MAPS



*Vicinity Map, City of Santa Barbara Mapping Analysis and Printing System, 2013*

**Historic Context:**

The Unitarian Society originated in Santa Barbara in 1876, when the Reverend George H. Young came from the East to become the first minister of the Santa Barbara congregation. The Unitarian Society's first stone Church on State Street was destroyed in the 1925 earthquake. After five years of fundraising, the church was able to hire the noted architect E. Keith Lockard to design the new Church in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. When the earthquake of 1925 occurred, the Santa Barbara Community Arts Association viewed the disaster as an opportunity to rebuild the downtown in definitive styles of the Spanish Colonial Revival, Mediterranean and Mission styles that reflect the unique heritage of the City. Many architects, later notable for their use of this style created commercial facades and whole new buildings in a variety of the style. In 1932, the Community Arts Association; Plans and Planting Committee awarded the Unitarian Church its first award for a distinctive example of civic architecture.

Many talented craftsmen were hired to create the intricate details of the building. For example, Los Manos Iron Works created the wrought iron details and stone contractor, G. Antolinio, cut and set the stone arch at the front entry. Von Walt-Hansen Studio created all of the art stone and cast concrete decorations, while Mary Wesselhoeft created and fabricated the rose window over the entrance on the east facade. Wesselhoeft created the window with hundreds of pieces of colored glass which were designed to harmonize with the cream walls of the church, the red of the cushions and floor tiles, the dark oak woodwork, and the touches of gilt in the furnishings. The fact that she was a woman artist was underscored in a newspaper article.



*Above: The east elevation of the 1930 Church with intricate rose window and stone arch over wood doors, December 2013.*



*Above: The east elevation of the Junior Church constructed in 1957 is not part of the proposed City Landmark, December 2013.*

By the 1950's, the Sunday school had outgrown its accommodations in the Annex, and the congregation raised funds to build a junior building for the Sunday School classes in 1957. This building was designed by architects Howell, Arendt, Mosher and Grant, with the contractor being Edward Bates. The 1957 building had stucco walls and a red tile roof to harmonize with the existing building and streetscape.

**Spanish Colonial Revival Style:**

The L-shaped, Spanish Colonial Revival Church has an octagonal open belfry with wrought iron decorative railings, cast stone scrolled volutes, blind arches, and a ridged dome rising above the corner. The character-defining terracotta tile roof and smooth stucco walls with deeply recessed openings of the Spanish Colonial Revival Style building form a backdrop for the original courtyard with a fountain on the northeast corner of the property. The sanctuary is located in the east wing with a dramatic entrance of a pair intricately carved wood plank doors surrounded by a large stone arch facing Santa Barbara Street. The entrance is under a rose window set in cast stone grilles within a quatrefoil surround. The parish hall is in the north wing with a covered arcade facing the courtyard. The Church's composition, massing, and simplicity are exemplary of the Spanish Colonial Style.



*Above: East elevation of the belfry, December 2013*

This building is an excellent example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, which became an important part of Santa Barbara's heritage in the early 1920s, when the City deliberately transformed its architecture and look from an ordinary western style town into a romantic Spanish Colonial Revival city. This transformation was the result of the planning vision of a number of Santa Barbara citizens in the early 1920s with the founding of the Santa Barbara Community Arts Association, who urged that the town identify its individual character and then use planning principles to develop it.

**Architect:**

**E. Keith Lockard** was born in 1892 in Santa Ynez. Lockard graduated from Santa Barbara High School, attended Occidental College for a year, and graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1916 with a degree in architecture and



*Above: The courtyard and fountain from the north elevation, December 2013.*

engineering. For six years he was a draftsman in the offices of various Santa Barbara architects before joining with Roland Sauter in 1922. Together, the two men were major practitioners of the Spanish Colonial Revival style in the 1920s and were chosen by the Community Arts Association; Plans and Planting Committee to design the new City Hall on De la Guerra plaza in 1923. After the 1925 earthquake, Lockard and Sauter's firm rebuilt several of the downtown State Street buildings in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, including the Fithian Building at 629 State Street and the Neal Hotel, adjacent to the Southern Pacific Train Depot on lower State Street. Lockard made a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Santa Barbara and his legacy lies in contributing to the Spanish Colonial Style character of the City.

**Significance:**

The City of Santa Barbara defines historic significance as outlined by the Municipal Code, Section 22.22.040. Any historic building that meets one or more of the eleven criteria (Criteria A through K) established for a City Landmark or a City Structure of Merit can be considered significant. Unitarian Church meets the following six criteria:

***Criterion A. Its character, interest or value as a significant part of the heritage of the City, the State or the Nation;***

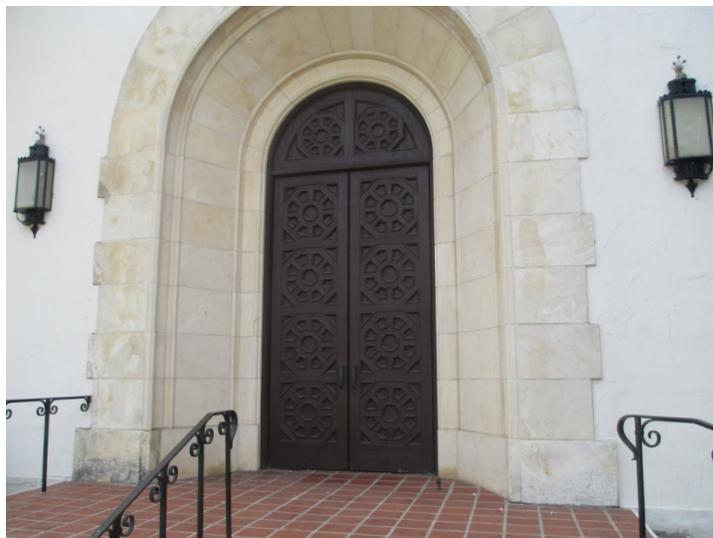
This building is an excellent example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, which became an important part of Santa Barbara's heritage in the early 1920s, when the City deliberately transformed its architecture and look from an ordinary western style town into a romantic Spanish Colonial Revival city. This transformation was the result of the planning vision of a number of Santa Barbara citizens in the early 1920s with the founding of the Santa Barbara Community Arts Association, who urged that the town identify its individual character and then use planning principles to develop it. As an original 1930's, Spanish Colonial Revival structure, it qualifies as a City Landmark because it is a significant part of the heritage of the City.

***Criterion D, its exemplification of a particular architectural style or way of life important to the City, the State, or the Nation;***

The building embodies distinguishing characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival style that is an important architectural style of Santa Barbara. Its smooth stucco walls, deeply recessed wood windows, red clay tile roof, and unique bell tower are character defining features of the buildings Spanish Colonial Revival style. Between 1922 and 1925, several major cultural buildings within the downtown core, were built using the architectural motif of the City's Colonial and Mexican past. As a result, when the earthquake occurred in 1925, the Community Arts Association viewed the disaster as an opportunity to rebuild the downtown in Spanish Colonial Revival/Mediterranean/Mission styles that reflect the heritage of the city.

***Criterion F, its identification as the creation, design, or work of a person or persons whose effort significantly influenced the heritage of the City, the State, or the Nation;***

The building is significant as the work of architect E. Keith Lockard, who with his partner Roland F. Sauter, was a major practitioner of the Spanish Colonial Revival style in the 1920's. Lockard and Sauter helped design the Santa Barbara City Hall and Santa Barbara High school in the



***Above: The intricate carved wooden doors and stone surround of the east elevation, December 2013.***

early 1920's and went on to help design the rebuilding of several downtown State Street buildings affected after the 1925 earthquake in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. His work is significantly influential to the heritage of the City as he used the Spanish Colonial Revival style to transform the architectural style of the downtown area.

***Criterion G, its embodiment of elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials and craftsmanship;***

The Unitarian Church demonstrates outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials, and craftsmanship. The building's composition, massing and simplicity are exemplary of the style. The hand cut stone archway, wrought iron details, intricately carved wood door, and intricately detailed windows are a few examples of the outstanding attention to detail, materials, and craftsmanship that the church embodies that qualify it as a City Landmark.



*Above: The intricate rose window of the front façade, December 2013.*

***Criterion I, Its unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an establish and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood;***

The intricate belfry rising over the corner of Santa Barbara and East Arrellaga Streets has been an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood since 1930.

***Historic Integrity:***

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its original appearance. There are essential physical features that must be considered to evaluate the integrity of a significant building. Since 1930, its location, setting, association and feeling have not changed. The original design, materials, and workmanship have been retained so that the building conveys its original 1930 appearance. Thus, the building has retained a high level of historical integrity.

***Recommendation:***

Staff Recommends that the HLC adopt a resolution to recommend to City Council that the Unitarian Church be designated as a City Landmark. Staff recommends the proposed boundary of the City Landmark designation be five feet around the 1930 Spanish Colonial Revival structure and courtyard as delineated on map on page 2.

**Works Cited:**

Preservation Planning Associates, *Historic Structure Report for the Unitarian Society, 1535 Santa Barbara Street, August 2007*. City of Santa Barbara Planning Division Files, 630 Garden Street.



**CITY OF SANTA BARBARA  
HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION**

**RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING THAT CITY COUNCIL  
DESIGNATE AS A CITY LANDMARK  
THE MASONIC TEMPLE AT  
16 EAST CARRILLO STREET, SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA  
APN 039-322-044**

**RESOLUTION 2014-2  
MARCH 12, 2014**

WHEREAS, Section 22.22.050 of the Municipal Code of the City of Santa Barbara grants the Historic Landmarks Commission the authority to initiate a designation process to recommend to the City Council the designation as a City Landmark of any structure, natural feature, site or area having historic, architectural, archaeological, cultural or aesthetic significance; and

WHEREAS, on February 12, 2014, the Historic Landmarks Commission adopted Resolution of Intention 2014-1 to hold a public hearing to consider a recommendation to City Council for designation of the Masonic Temple located at 16 East Carrillo Street as a City Landmark; and

WHEREAS, the historic research, summarized in the Staff Report, found the structure at 16 East Carrillo Street, designed by the noted architect Carl Werner in 1924 in the Italian Mediterranean style, significant for its historical and architectural influence on the heritage of the City; and

WHEREAS, the proposed boundary of the City Landmark designation is the entire parcel with no perimeter as the building encompasses the entire parcel. The City Landmark designation does not include the interior of the building; and

WHEREAS, under the provisions of Article 19, Section 15308 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines and the City List of Activities Determined to Qualify for a Categorical Exemption (City council Resolution Dated November 10, 1998), staff has determined that designation of the Masonic Temple as a City Landmark is eligible for a Categorical Exemption; and

WHEREAS, Section 22.22.050 of the Municipal Code of the City of Santa Barbara states that the City Council may designate as a Landmark any structure, natural feature, site or area having

historic, architectural, archeological, cultural, or aesthetic significance by adopting a resolution of designation within 90 days following receipt of a recommendation from the Historic Landmarks Commission, and;

WHEREAS, in summary, the Historic Landmarks Commission finds that the Masonic Temple at 16 East Carrillo Street, Assessor's Parcel No. 039-322-044, meets the following City Landmark criteria (A through K) listed in section 22.22.040 of the Municipal Code:

- A. Its character, interest or value as a significant part of the heritage of the City, the State or the Nation;
- C. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the City, the State, or the Nation;
- D. Its exemplification of a particular architectural style or way of life important to the City, the State, or the Nation;
- E. Its exemplification of the best remaining architectural type in a neighborhood.
- F. Its identification as the creation, design, or work of a person or persons whose effort significantly influenced the heritage of the City, the State, or the Nation;
- G. Its embodiment of elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials and craftsmanship;
- I. Its unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that on March 12, 2014, the Historic Landmarks Commission of the City of Santa Barbara hereby recommends to the City Council that it designate the Masonic Temple located at 16 East Carrillo Street, Assessor's Parcel No. 039-322-044 as a City Landmark and makes findings based on the historic and cultural significance of facts presented in the Staff Report.

**CITY OF SANTA BARBARA  
HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION**

**Adopted: March 12, 2014**

HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION  
LANDMARK DESIGNATION  
STAFF REPORT

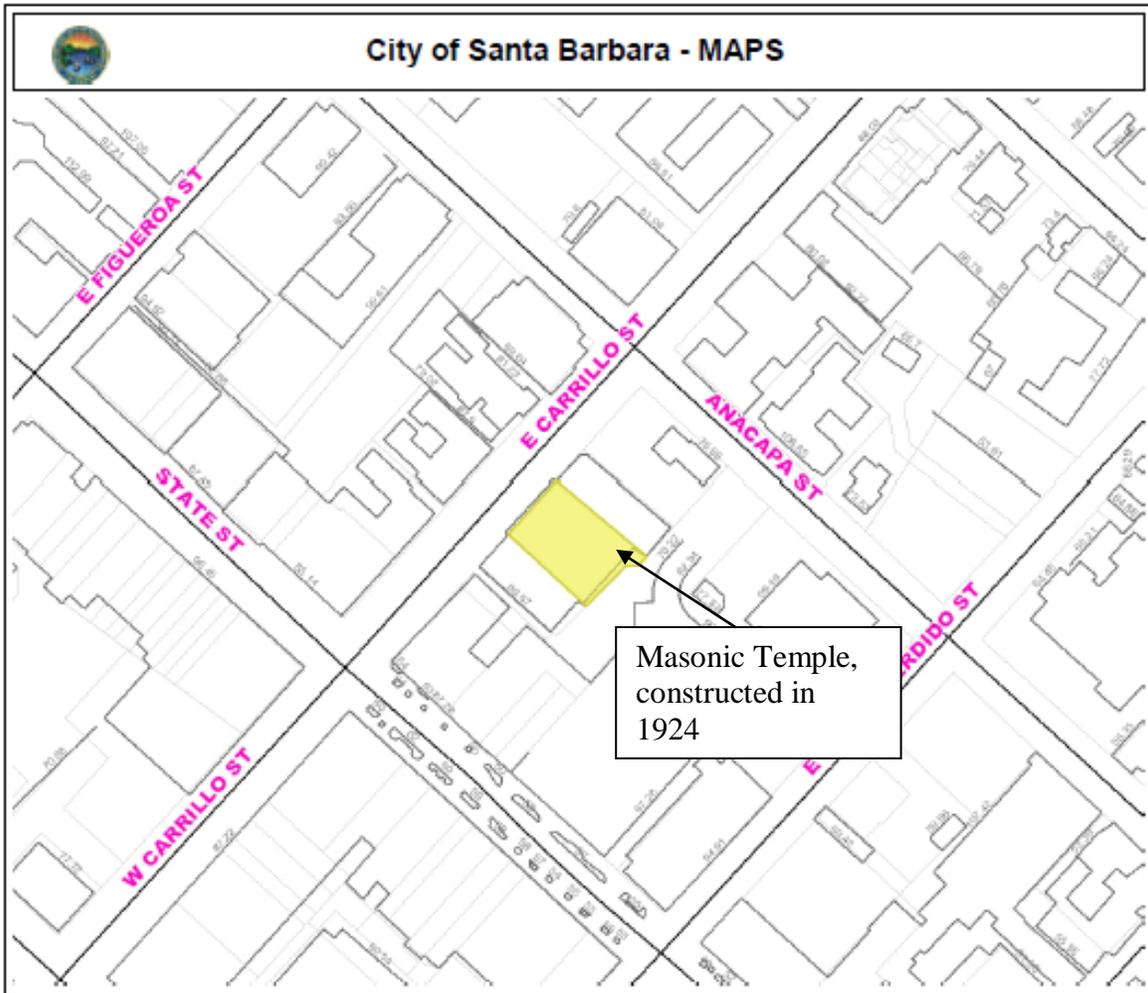
MASONIC TEMPLE  
16 EAST CARRILLO STREET  
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA  
APN 039-322-044  
MARCH 12, 2014

**Background:**

Constructed in 1924, the Masonic Temple, was designed by noted architect, Carl Werner in the Italian Mediterranean style that played a significant part in the heritage of Santa Barbara. The Temple was designed as a meeting house for Santa Barbara's influential Freemasons as well as the Scottish Rite. The architect paid great attention to intricate details in all of his buildings as demonstrated in the ornate detail of the elegant terracotta and pre-cast stone relief that adorn the entrance, arcade and cornice of the exterior of the Masonic Temple. The structure has been on the City's Potential Historic Resource list since 1978 as it is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historic Resources, and as a City Landmark for its architectural style, historical significance, and notable architect. It is the opinion of the Historic Landmarks Commission Designation Subcommittee that building is an excellent candidate for City Landmark designation.



*Above: Front elevation of the 1924 Masonic Temple that towers over E. Carrillo Street, December 2013*



*Vicinity Map, City of Santa Barbara Mapping  
Analysis and Printing System, 2013*

**Historic Context:**

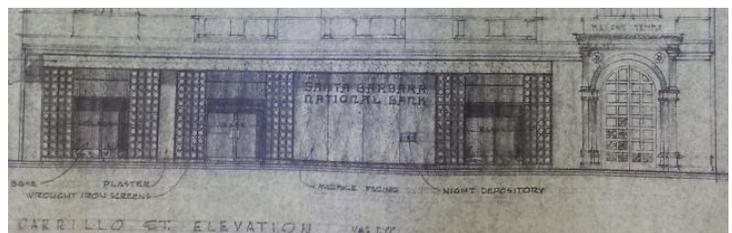
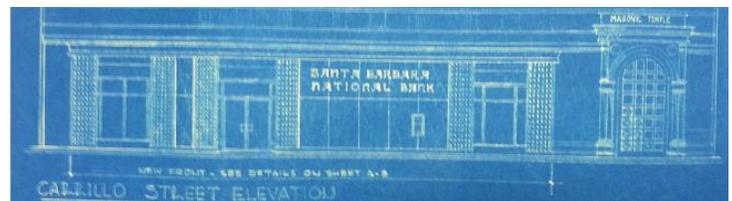
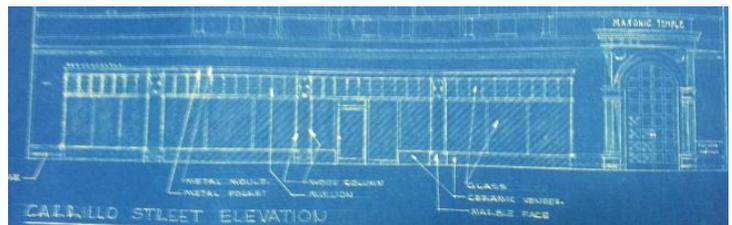
The Masonic Temple is home to the fraternal society of Freemasons in Santa Barbara that was founded in 1868. The four-story, Italian Mediterranean building was designed by the noted San Francisco architect, Carl Werner (himself a Freemason) in 1924 as the Freemasons' permanent home in Santa Barbara.

The club claimed prominent members of the Santa Barbara community. One of the original Santa Barbara Masons was John Stearns, the former District Attorney turned lumberyard owner. Stearns was not only instrumental in the formation of the freemasons in Santa Barbara, but is most well known for the building of Stearns Wharf as a conduit through which Stearns could supply his lumberyard. With some of the most influential men in Santa Barbara as members, the Masonic Temple was built to be a tall structure that stood out on a street composed of relatively short buildings. The choice of the

Italian Mediterranean style shows that while the Masons were sensitive to the fact that Santa Barbara was moving towards a Spanish Colonial Revival/Mediterranean aesthetic. There have been no exterior alterations to the upper three floors and grand arched entrance to the Masonic Temple. However, the four bay, street level storefront with divided light transoms (see photo above) was removed and replaced with a stucco wall pierced with two small entrances for the store front tenant, Santa Barbara National Bank, in 1959. It is the opinion of the HLC Designation Subcommittee that due to the high architectural integrity of the majority of the exterior, the building still qualifies as a City Landmark.



*Above: Historic sketch of Masonic Temple c.1924, courtesy of the Gledhill Library, Santa Barbara Historic Museum.*



*Above: The 1959 drawings that illustrate the replacement of original 1924 wood store front and transoms with stucco and new openings.*

### **Architectural Style: Italian Mediterranean**

The Period Revival movement encompassed a diverse range of architectural influences, such as Tudor, French Norman, Spanish, Italian Renaissance, Italian Mediterranean, American Colonial and Spanish Colonial styles. An important part of Santa Barbara's architecture, the Italian Mediterranean pre-dates the Spanish colonial Revival and was key to Santa Barbara's spirit as the new American Riviera. Having both the climate and geography similar to the coastal hill-towns of the Italian Riviera, Santa Barbara embraced Italian Palazzos as architecture well suited to Santa Barbara's Riviera status. The Masonic Temple is an excellent example of this style, with elements such as a symmetrical façade, terracotta roof, as well as the terracotta detailing and large overhanging eaves.

The Santa Barbara Masonic Temple is highly influenced by late 14<sup>th</sup> century Florentine palazzos of Italy, given its Neoclassic form and 15<sup>th</sup> century Italian ornament. Specific late 14<sup>th</sup> century elements include the pointed stone voussoir of the three central arches and the projecting, bracketed eaves. In a Neoclassic manner, the palazzo has been simplified and its elements over scaled to make the moderate sized structure appear monumental. Late Italian Renaissance decoration includes the blue and white terracotta mural work in the flattened cross vaults of the arcade, cupids bearing shields in the spandrels above the attic windows and medallions in the end spandrels of the arcade.

The building is well scaled to create a strong feeling of place that is urban but not forbidding or unfriendly. The stucco exterior of the building is somewhat of a departure from its Italian prototype palazzos which would have been more likely finished in rusticated stone. The result is that the building takes on a more generalized Mediterranean character, in keeping with the architecture of Santa Barbara.



*Above: The façade is an excellent example of the Italian Mediterranean Style. Pictured December 2013*



*Above: View of detailed cornice of the Masonic Temple, December 2013.*

### **Architect:**

**Carl Werner** was the noted architect that designed the Masonic Temple. Born in 1875 in Philadelphia, Werner moved to San Francisco and became the unofficial architect for the city of Alameda on the east side of California's San Francisco Bay. During this time he built Alameda High

School as well as numerous single family homes in various styles. Werner worked closely with his colleague Matthew O'Brien and they based their architectural offices in San Francisco. Werner was a Freemason and it is possibly one reason that Werner and O'Brien received the commission to design the Santa Barbara Masonic Temple. Between the two of them, they designed and built several San Francisco movie palaces like the Orpheum, the Tivoli Opera House (later the Columbia), the Hippodrome, Golden Gate Theater, The Princess Theater, and the Valencia Theater. They designed the Golden Eagle Hotel and three buildings in the Alamo Square Historic District. It is for these reasons Werner and O'Brien are considered noted architects who made a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of California.

**Significance:**

The City of Santa Barbara defines historic significance as outlined by the Municipal Code, Section 22.22.040. Any historic building that meets one or more of the eleven criteria (Criteria A through K) established for a City Landmark or a City Structure of Merit can be considered significant. The Masonic Temple meets the following seven criteria:

***Criterion A. Its character, interest or value as a significant part of the heritage of the City, the State or the Nation;***

Because the 1924 building represents an example of the work of Carl Werner, one of the noted architects of California, and is an example of the Italian Mediterranean style which is congruent and important to the development of Santa Barbara as the American Riviera, it is a significant part of the heritage of the city of Santa Barbara.

***Criterion C. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the City, the State, or the Nation***

The Masonic Temple's membership is associated with many important figures, such as judges, lawyers, architects, and businessmen from Santa Barbara's history including John Stearns, the man credited to the building of Stearns Wharf. Thus, the property is identified with a group who significantly contributed to the development of Santa Barbara.



***Above: The intricately detailed cast stone entrance to the Masonic Temple, December 2013.***

***Criterion D. Its exemplification of a particular architectural style or way of life important to the City, the State, or the Nation;***

The building embodies distinguishing characteristics of the Italian Mediterranean style with its three, rounded arches of the arcade, the symmetrical façade, the terra cotta roof, and smooth stucco walls. The Italian Mediterranean style once contended for being the preferred design style of Santa Barbara. While the Spanish Colonial Revival style went on to dominate the city's aesthetic, it remains important to the development of Santa Barbara's architectural repertoire and reputation as the American Riviera.

***Criterion E, Its exemplification as the best remaining architectural type in its neighborhood;***

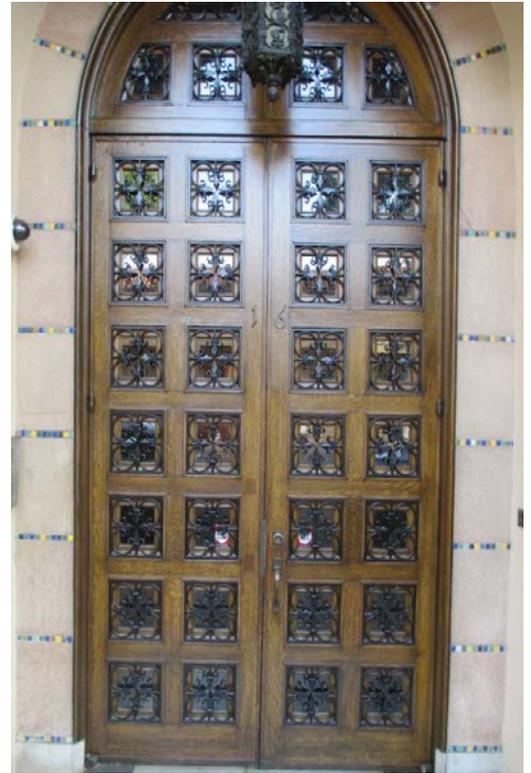
Because, the Masonic Temple is one of the few Italian Mediterranean Style commercial buildings in downtown Santa Barbara, and one of the most intricately detailed, it is the best remaining architectural type in the neighborhood.

***Criterion F. Its identification as the creation, design, or work of a person or persons whose effort significantly influenced the heritage of the City, the State, or the Nation;***

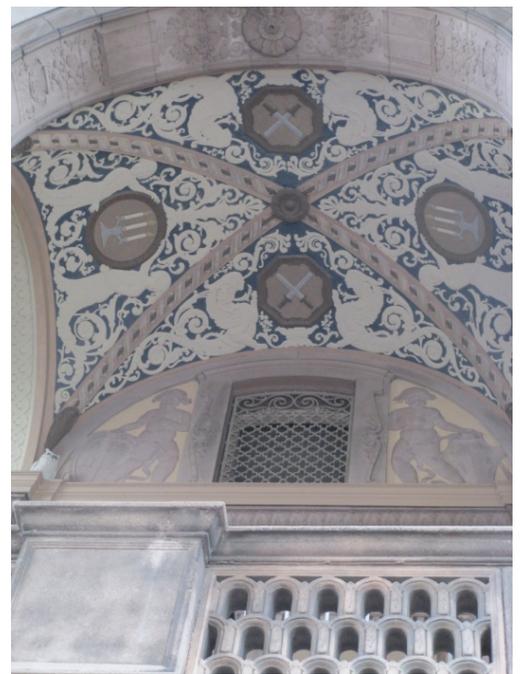
The Italian Mediterranean style building represents an example of the work of Carl Werner, one of the leading architects of California in the 1920s. He and his partner designed numerous famous theaters and other public buildings in the San Francisco Bay Area. His buildings are known for great attention to detail, and many of his buildings are designated as Landmarks and listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places as important to the heritage of California. The Masonic Temple is an exemplary example of the work of Carl Werner, whose work has significantly influenced the heritage of Santa Barbara and California.

***Criterion G. Its embodiment of elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials and craftsmanship;***

Detail work on the building is unmatched on most Santa Barbara buildings in the downtown area. Engraved arches, stone balustrades, ceiling terracotta and cast stone designs are all clearly visible from the street. The first floor is crowned with a Classical dentil cornice. The overhanging eaves are detailed with painted panels divided by wood brackets. The original wooden doors with cast iron detailing both at the entryway and on the arcade remain intact and in excellent condition. The arcade's ceiling features intricate relief work. The building embodies not only outstanding attention to design, but extreme attention to detail, materials and craftsmanship, that qualifies this building as a City Landmark.



*Above: 2013 Photograph of the intricate carved wooden doors and stone surround of the east elevation, December 2013.*



*Above: Details of the ceiling of the arcade, December 2013.*

***Criterion I, Its unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an establish and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood;***

The three, grand and intricate arches of the building dominate the first block of East Carrillo Street off of State Street and have been an established and familiar visual feature of downtown Santa Barbara for the past since 1924.

***Historic Integrity:***

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its historical associations or attributes. There are essential physical features that must be considered to evaluate the integrity of a significant building. Since 1924, its location, setting, association and feeling have not changed. The placement of the original entry at the corner of the front elevation was originally balanced by a four bay storefront with divided light transoms that ran the length of the rest of the front façade. The original storefront has been replaced by a stucco wall pierced with two small openings and signage that diminish the original, dramatic street presence and historic integrity of the building. However, no other alterations have been made to the four story building and it has been well maintained and retains enough of its original materials and workmanship that it is able to convey its original appearance.

**Recommendation:**

Staff Recommends that the HLC adopt a resolution to recommend to City Council that the Masonic Temple be designated as a City Landmark. Staff recommends that the proposed boundary of the City Landmark be the entire building with no perimeter as the building encompasses the entire parcel. The proposed City Landmark designation does not include the interior of the building.



***Above: Details of the relief in the arches of the arcade, December 2013.***

**Works Cited:**

McMahon, Marilyn. "A Century Plus 25 for Masons." *News-Press*. 4 Dec. 1988: pf. 28A. Print  
Ober, Ruth. "Masonry Established Its First Foothold in City of Santa Barbara." *Morning Press*. 6 July. 1930: Pg. 4. Print.

Web Sites

"Knights Templar Building" *Art and Architecture San Francisco*. 2012. Web  
<http://www.artandarchitecture-sf.com/tag/carl-werner>





**City Landmark Designation of:  
The Santa Barbara Club  
1105 Chapala Street  
June 10, 2014**

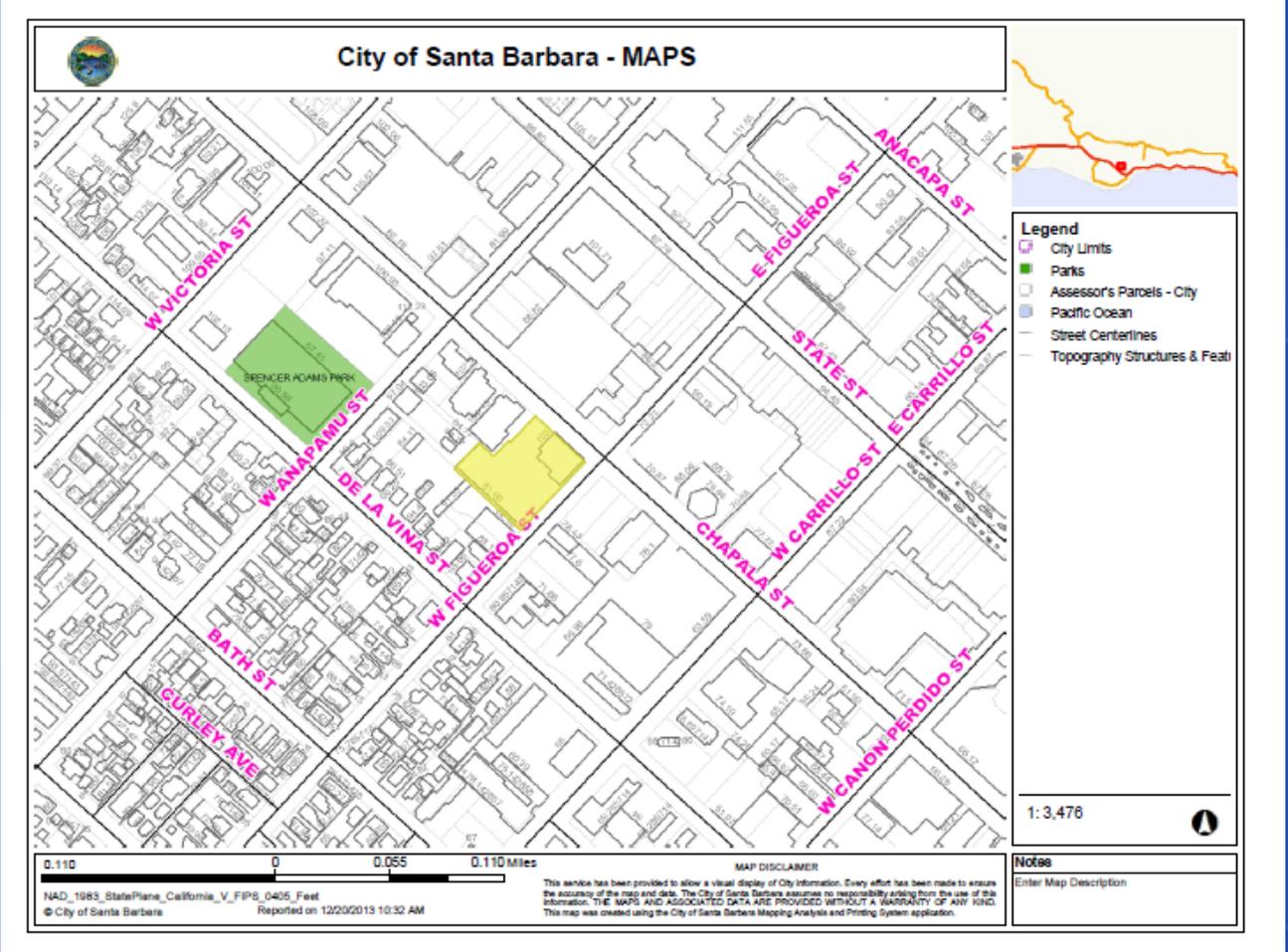
STATE STRE.

**Santa Barbara Club  
1105 Chapala Street**

Constructed in 1904 in  
the Neoclassical Style  
by noted Architect,  
Francis W. Wilson.



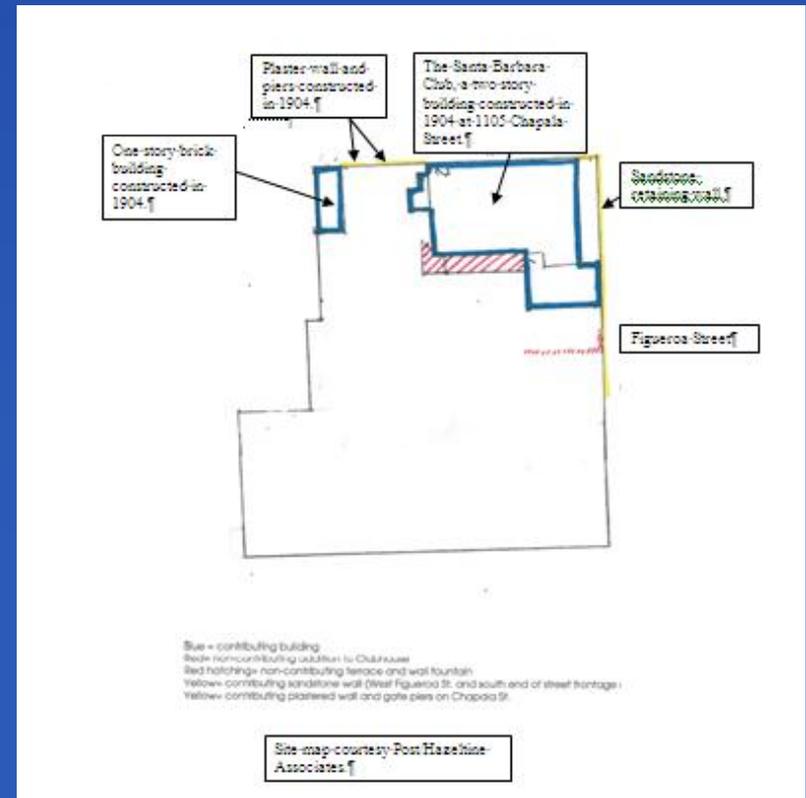
# Santa Barbara Club 1105 Chapala Street



# Santa Barbara Club 1105 Chapala Street

## Proposed Boundary of the City Landmark Designation:

- ◆ The proposed boundary of the City Landmark designation is the 1904 two-story building, the sandstone stone wall along Figueroa Street, the plaster walls and gate piers on Chapala Street and the c. 1904-07 brick building on Chapala Street as per exhibits A and B of the Resolution.



**Santa Barbara Club  
1105 Chapala Street**

**The property qualifies for City Landmark status as per  
the Santa Barbara Municipal Code 22.22.040**

**Criterion A: Its  
character, interest or  
value as a significant  
part of the heritage of  
the City, the State or the  
Nation;**



*Photo of the Santa Barbara Club prior to  
1925. Courtesy of the Gledhill Library,  
Santa Barbara History Museum*

**Santa Barbara Club  
1105 Chapala Street**

**The property qualifies for City Landmark status as per  
the Santa Barbara Municipal Code 22.22.040**

**Criterion C: Its  
identification with a  
person or persons who  
significantly contributed  
to the culture and  
development of the City.**



*Photo of the Santa Barbara Club  
prior to 1925. Courtesy of the  
Gledhill Library, Santa Barbara  
History Museum*

**Santa Barbara Club  
1105 Chapala Street**

**Criterion D: Its exemplification of a particular architectural style or way of life important to the City, the State, or the Nation;**

**Criterion E: Its exemplification as the best remaining architectural type in its neighborhood**



*North elevation of Santa Barbara Club. Although the first floor portico was removed, the detailed Ionic, fluted pilasters and dental cornice over the central three second story windows are original and remain intact, January 2014.*

**Santa Barbara Club  
1105 Chapala Street**

**Criterion F: Its identification as the creation, design or work of a person or persons whose effort significantly influenced the heritage of the City, the State, or the Nation.**



**The Santa Barbara Club  
1105 Chapala Street**

**Criterion G: Its  
embodiment of elements  
demonstrating outstanding  
attention to architectural  
design, detail, materials  
and craftsmanship.**



*Intricate classical moldings  
under the eaves.*

**The Santa Barbara Club  
1105 Chapala Street**

**Criterion I: Its unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.**



*Note use of square and rounded plaster detailing over the windows, 2013*

# The Santa Barbara Club

## 1105 Chapala Street

### Integrity:

- ◆ Location
- ◆ Design
- ◆ Setting
- ◆ Materials
- ◆ Workmanship
- ◆ Feeling
- ◆ Association





**City Landmark Designation of:  
The Unitarian Church  
1535 State Street  
June 10, 2014**

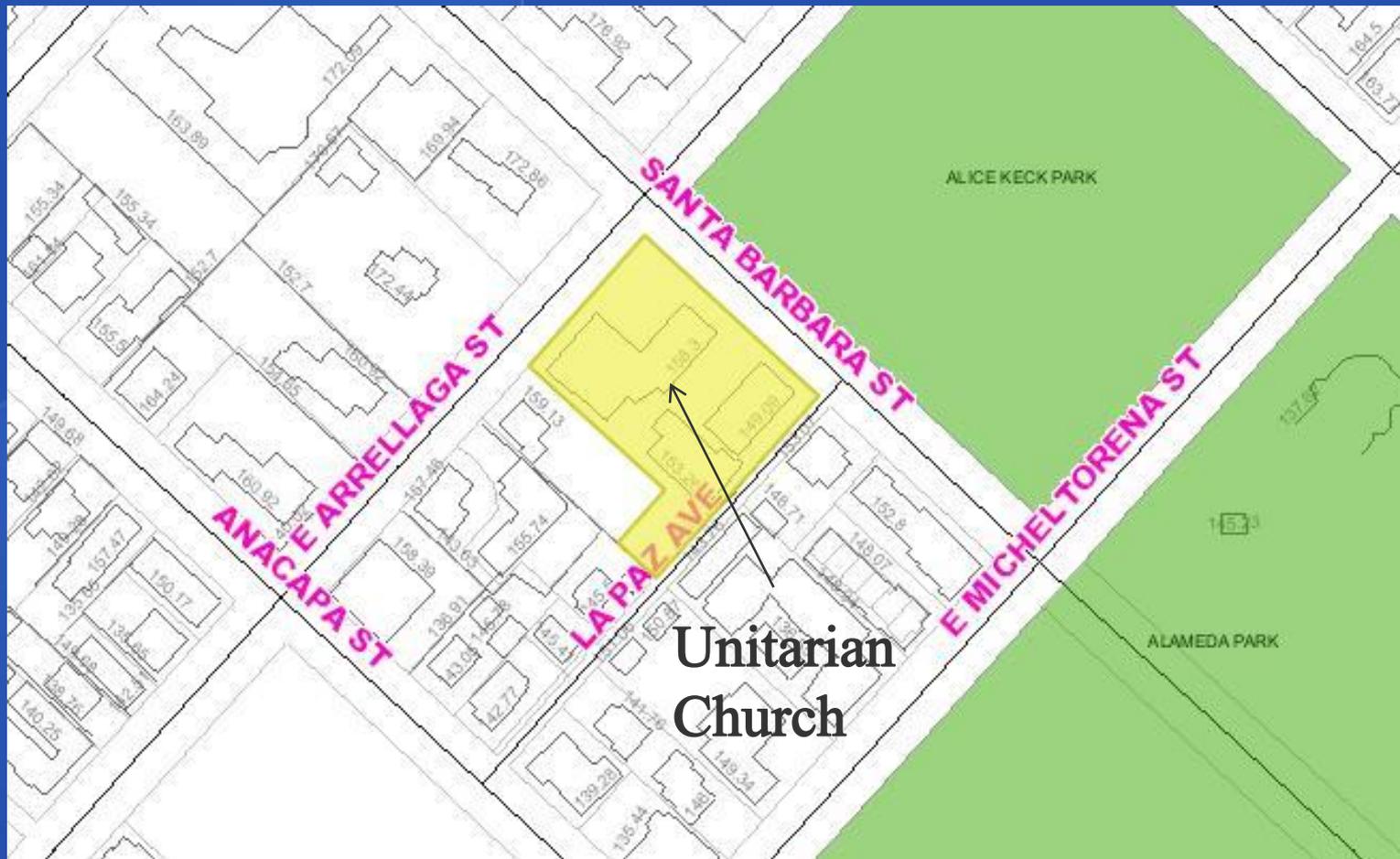
STATE STRE.

The Unitarian Church  
1535 Santa Barbara Street

Constructed in 1930 in the Spanish Colonial Revival Style by noted Architect, Keith Lockard.



The Unitarian Church  
1535 Santa Barbara Street



*Vicinity Map, City of Santa Barbara Mapping Analysis and Printing System, 2013*

The Unitarian Church  
1535 Santa Barbara

## Proposed Boundary of the City Landmark Designation:

- ◆ *The proposed boundary of designation that includes the 1930 church building and courtyard enclosed by stucco, scalloped walls.*



The Unitarian Church  
1535 Santa Barbara Street

**The property qualifies for City Landmark status as per  
the Santa Barbara Municipal Code 22.22.040**

**Criterion A: Its  
character, interest or  
value as a significant  
part of the heritage of  
the City, the State or the  
Nation;**



*East elevation of main church building,  
2013*

The Unitarian Church  
1535 Santa Barbara Street

**Criterion D: Its  
exemplification of a  
particular architectural  
style or way of life  
important to the City, the  
State, or the Nation;**



View of the courtyard and arcade,  
2013

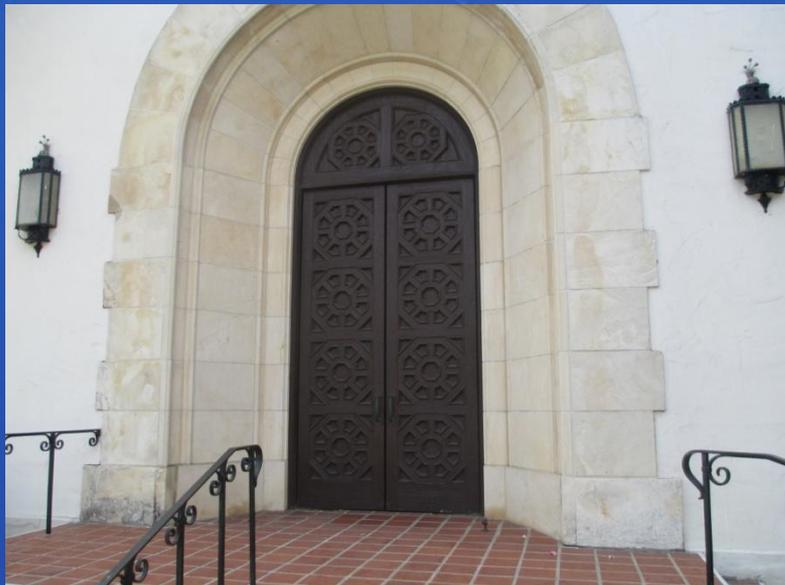
The Unitarian Church  
1535 Santa Barbara Street

**Criterion F: Its identification as the creation, design or work of a person or persons whose effort significantly influenced the heritage of the City, the State, or the Nation.**



The Unitarian Church  
1535 Santa Barbara Street

**Criterion G:** Its  
embodiment of elements  
demonstrating outstanding  
attention to architectural  
design, detail, materials  
and craftsmanship.



The Unitarian Church  
1535 Santa Barbara Street

**Criterion I: Its unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.**



Intricate belfry of the Unitarian Church. 2013

The Unitarian Church  
1535 Santa Barbara Street

**Integrity:**

- ◆ Location
- ◆ Design
- ◆ Setting
- ◆ Materials
- ◆ Workmanship
- ◆ Feeling
- ◆ Association





**City Landmark Designation for:**

**Masonic Temple  
16 East Carrillo Street  
June 10, 2014**

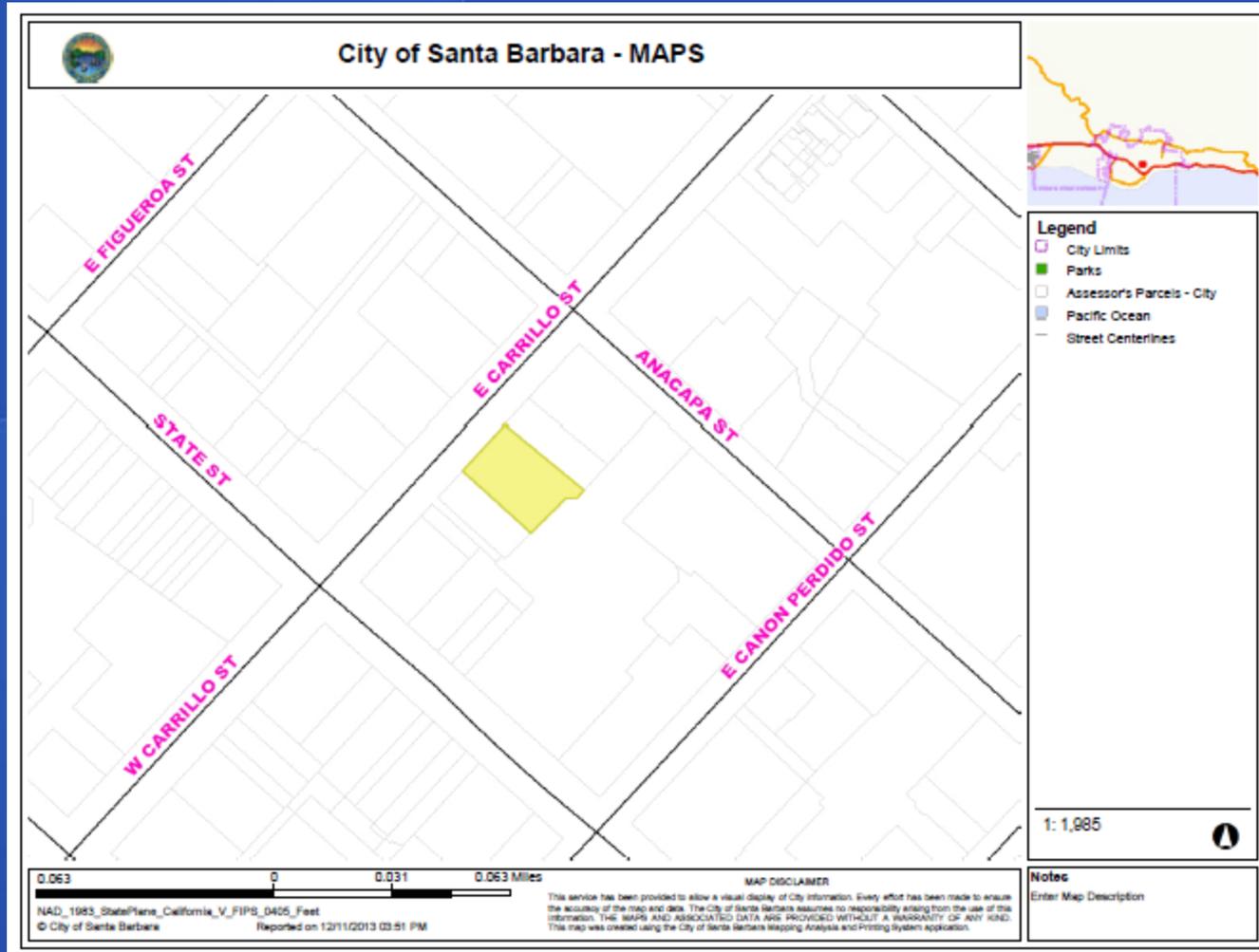
STATE STRE.

**The Masonic Temple  
16 East Carrillo Street**

**Constructed in 1924 in  
the Italian  
Mediterranean Style by  
noted Architect, Carl  
Werner.**



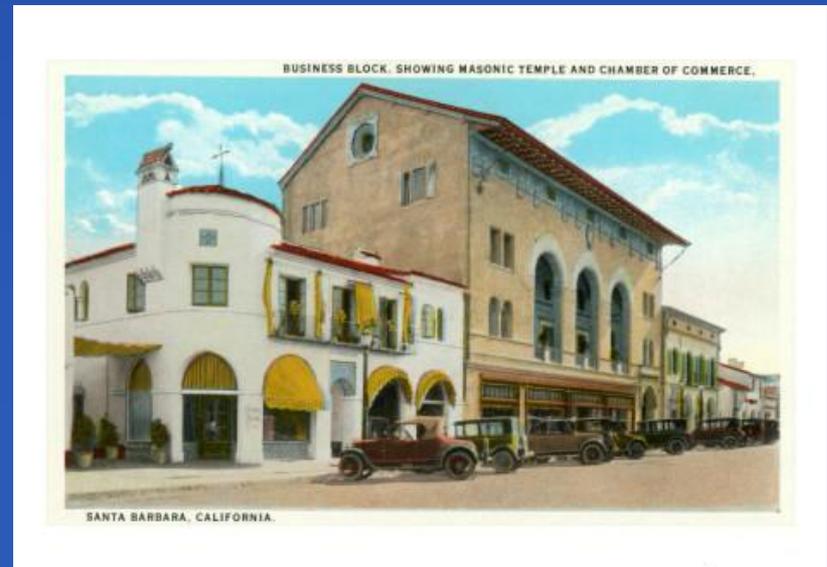
# The Masonic Temple 16 East Carrillo Street



**The Masonic Temple  
16 East Carrillo Street**

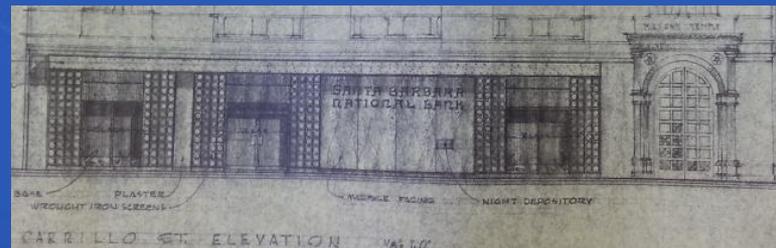
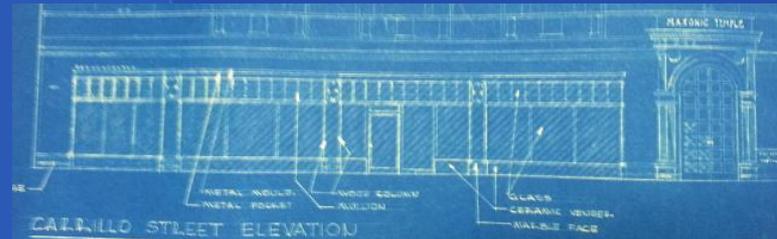
**The property qualifies for City Landmark status as per  
the Santa Barbara Municipal Code 22.22.040**

**Criterion A: Its character,  
interest or value as a  
significant part of the  
heritage of the City, the  
State or the Nation;**



*Street Façade of Italian  
Mediterranean structure as seen  
in c.1924 postcard.*

# The Masonic Temple 16 East Carrillo Street



*The 1959 drawings that illustrate the replacement of original 1924 wood store front and transoms with stucco and new openings.*

**The Masonic Temple  
16 East Carrillo Street**

**Criterion C: Its  
identification with a  
person or persons who  
significantly contributed  
to the culture and  
development of the City,  
the State, or the Nation;**



**The Masonic Temple  
16 East Carrillo Street**

**Criterion D: Its  
exemplification of a  
particular architectural  
style or way of life  
important to the City, the  
State, or the Nation;**

*Detail of arch on the Italian  
Mediterranean Structure. 2013*



The Masonic Temple  
16 East Carrillo Street

**Criterion E:** Its  
exemplification as the best  
remaining architectural  
type in its neighborhood



- ◆ *Detail of intricate eaves by noted architect Carl Werner.*

The Masonic Temple  
16 East Carrillo Street

**Criterion F:** Its identification as the creation, design or work of a person or persons whose effort significantly influenced the heritage of the City, the State, or the Nation.



- ◆ *Above: Intricate arcade ceiling, 2013*

# The Masonic Temple 16 East Carrillo Street

**Criterion G:** Its embodiment of elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials and craftsmanship.

**Criterion I:** Its unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an establish and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood



# The Masonic Temple

## 16 East Carrillo Street

### Integrity:

Location

Design

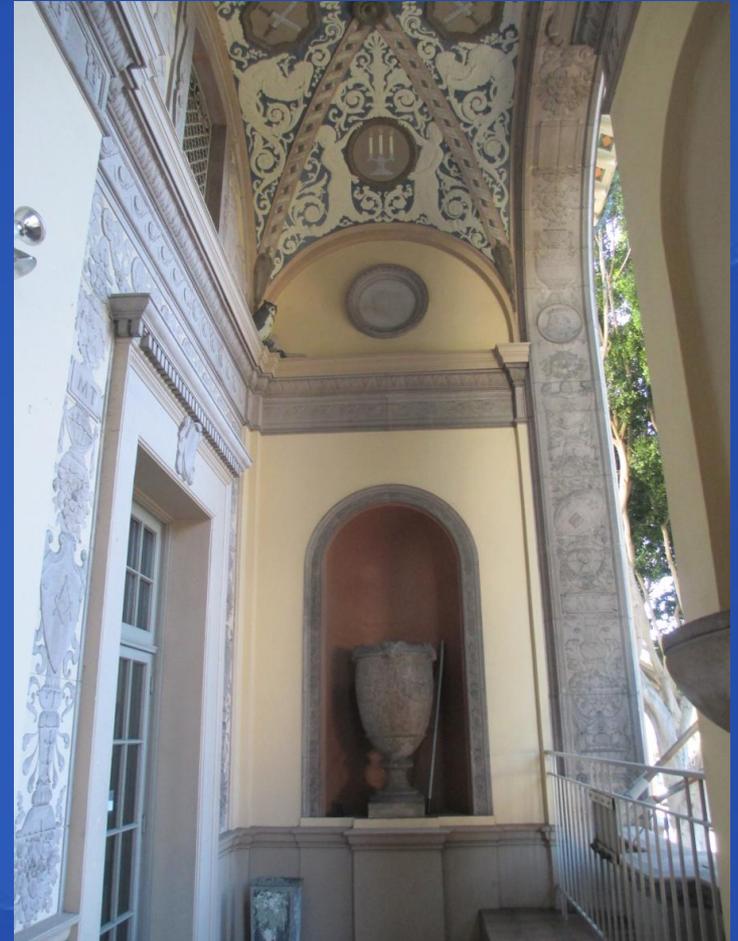
Setting

Materials

Workmanship

Feeling

Association



# City Landmark Designations

## **Recommendation:**

Staff and HLC  
Recommend that the City  
Council adopt resolutions  
to designate the Santa  
Barbara Club, the  
Unitarian Church and the  
Masonic Temple as a City  
Landmarks.

