

Cultural Resources Nomination Application

☒ City Landmark ☐ Structure of Merit
Please check the Designation for which you are applying

IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: 4649 Ninth Street
2. Historic Name: _____
3. Street address: 4649 Ninth Street
City Riverside State CA Zip 92501
4. Assessor Parcel number: 187-041-008
5. Present Legal Owner: Bruce G. Link and Jo Phelan
City Riverside State CA Zip 92501
6. Present Use: single household residence
7. Original Use: single household residence

Date form prepared: 11/12/2024

Preparer: Jo Phelan

Sponsoring Organization (if any): none

Address: 4649 Ninth Street

City, State and Zip: Riverside, CA 92501

Phone: (914) 610-9645

DESCRIPTION

8. Legal property description: Parcel 2, in the City of Riverside, State of California, as shown on Parcel Map on File in Book 10 Page 76 of parcel maps, Riverside County Recorder.
APN: 187-041-008-9
- Include approximate property size (in feet): Street Frontage 140 Depth 170
9. Architectural Style: Hollywood Regency
10. Construction Date: Estimated _____ Factual 1957-8
Source of Information: ☐ Assessor's Records ☒ Building Permit ☐ Sanborn Map
☒ Publications ☐ Oral Interviews
11. Architect's Name: Charles A. Matcham Builder's Name: Harry Marsh
12. Condition: ☐ Excellent ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated
☐ No longer in existence
13. Alterations: granite counters + maple flooring installed in kitchen; flooring, shower walls + doors replaced in 2 bathrooms; bath tub replaced; basement partially finished as recreation room + kitchen; some hardware replaced but kept in storage
14. Surroundings:
☐ Open Land ☒ Scattered Buildings ☐ Densely Built-Up
15. Use type:
☒ Residential ☐ Industrial ☐ Commercial ☐ Civic
☐ Other
16. Is the structure on its original site?
☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
If moved, approximate year _____
17. Related features and/or out-buildings: detached garage; small shed

SIGNIFICANCE

18. Historical Attributes:

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> Government Building | <input type="checkbox"/> Folk Art |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Educational Building | <input type="checkbox"/> Street Furniture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Building | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ancillary Building | <input type="checkbox"/> Railroad Depot | <input type="checkbox"/> Trees/Vegetation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hotel/Motel | <input type="checkbox"/> Train | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Open Space |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bridge | <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Open Space | <input type="checkbox"/> Canal/Aqueduct |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Farm/Ranch | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Building | <input type="checkbox"/> Dam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Military Property | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Utility Building | <input type="checkbox"/> Lake/River/Reservoir |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CCC/WPA Structure | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minority Prop. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering Structure | <input type="checkbox"/> Highway/Trail | <input type="checkbox"/> Civic Auditorium |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Amusement Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Woman's Property | <input type="checkbox"/> Monument/Mural/Gravestone |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital | <input type="checkbox"/> Stadium |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mine | <input type="checkbox"/> Community Center/Social Hall | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Building, 1-3 stories | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Building, over 3 stories | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | | |

19. Architectural Description

20. Statement of Significance

21. Bibliography

22. Photographs

23. Letter from property owner (if other than applicant)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The house at 4649 Ninth Street, built in 1957, is located on the slopes of Mt. Rubidoux. The most visible and imposing street view of the two-story Hollywood Regency building is from the east on Loring Avenue, but the main entrance faces west and is approached via Ninth Street to the south.

The upper floor is the main level of the house. The large, primary section of the house is rectangular but has extensions at both ends – one to the north for the kitchen and one to the south for two bedrooms connected by a bath suite. The living room also extends beyond the rectangle to the east and has a large, curved bow window. Being built on a slope, the lower level does not extend all the way to the west of the building. The residence has a wood-frame structure and is sheathed with white-painted brick and stucco. The residence rests on a concrete foundation. The steeply-pitched hipped roof is sheathed with slate. The north and south extensions of the building have flat roofs.

The main façade on the entrance side of the building is a single story. It is symmetrically composed. There is a flat-roofed, two-car carport supported by festooned wrought-iron posts. The tall front door reaches the height of the carport ceiling. The door is recessed in an alcove, as are tall, narrow windows on each side of the door. Further to each side are two additional tall windows with arched shutters and topped by segmented arches. To the right and left, beyond the area under the hipped roof, are patios enclosed by low brick walls.

The façade facing Loring Avenue, on the east side of the building, is two stories tall. It is dominated by a large, curved bow window on the main level, supported by two festooned wrought-iron and two thin metal pillars. To the right is a patio on the main level supported by festooned wrought iron pillars and surrounded by a low curved brick wall. To the left is a wood-railed balcony on the main level and a patio on the lower level, also surrounded by a low curved brick wall.

There is a two-car detached garage to the west of the house.

The house was built in 1957-8. To the applicant's knowledge, alterations to the house have not been extensive. The kitchen at some time acquired granite countertops and maple hard-wood flooring. The applicant replaced the kitchen sink and applied ceramic-tile backsplash. The kitchen cabinets are original and have many custom features. The applicant also replaced flooring, shower surrounds, bathtub, toilets and shower doors in the first-story bathrooms. It also appears that part of the lower-level area containing the house mechanicals was finished as a recreation room and kitchen sometime after the house was built. A fountain was added around 1977.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The residence at 4649 Ninth Street is significant as the home of UC Regent and California State Legislator Philip Boyd, and his wife Dorothy, who commissioned the construction of the house in 1957 and lived in it until 1977. It is also significant as an excellent and rare example of the Hollywood Regency style of architecture in Riverside. While southern California was the center for buildings in this style, they were usually built in wealthy areas around Los Angeles such as Beverly Hills, Brentwood, Bel Air, Beverly Crest and Holmby Hills. Finally, the residence is significant for its notable builder, Harry Marsh, and architect, Charles O. Matcham.

The residence is eligible for designation as a City Landmark in accordance with the following criteria:

- 1) it is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history.
- 2) it embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type period or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship.
- 3) it represents the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect, or important creative individual.

Criterion 1. The house is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history.

Philip L. Boyd was born October 8, 1900 in Richmond, Indiana, the son of lawyer and corporate executive Linnaes Cox Boyd and Mary Thomas Spencer, daughter of prominent businessman William F. Spencer. Boyd fell ill and was forced to drop out of Wabash College. In 1921, his parents brought him to southern California, seeking a healthier climate. In 1926, he married Dorothy Burrough Marmon. The couple raised three children – Libby, Spencer and Douglas. In his 20s, Boyd became involved in banking and real estate. He also became active in civic activities and politics. He was instrumental in the incorporation of Palm Springs and served as its first mayor from 1938 to 1942.

Boyd's expanding real-estate and land-development interests led him to move to Riverside. By 1947 at the latest, the Boyds had moved to 4586 Sixth Street. The house at 4649 Ninth Street was built for them in 1957, and they lived there until 1977.

In Riverside, Boyd was a member of the Riverside Board of Freeholders, which drew up a new city charter. From 1945 to 1949, he represented the 76th District (Riverside County) in the California State Assembly. In 1950, he was elected chairman of the central committee of the California Republican Party.

Of Boyd's many civic contributions, his role in the establishment, development and well-being of the University of California at Riverside stands out. UC Riverside, in turn, is one of the most significant institutions in Riverside.

Boyd was a founding member and one-time president of the grassroots Citizens University Committee (CUC), a group of community leaders, founded in 1948 (and still active today) to

advocate for the establishment of a University of California campus in Riverside. The CUC lobbied state officials, emphasizing Riverside's strategic location and potential to serve the Inland Empire. The committee's involvement played a significant role in convincing the UC Board of Regents to select Riverside as the site for the new UC campus.

In 1949, California Senate Bill (SB) 512 was passed, appropriating funds to establish a new University of California in Riverside. Boyd, while in the State Assembly, worked closely with State Senator Nelson S. Dilworth, who introduced the bill, and Assemblyman John Babbage, to push SB 512 through the legislative process. Boyd's local connections and influence as a business leader in Riverside helped rally support from local stakeholders. The passage of SB 512 led to the construction and eventual opening of UC Riverside as a full-fledged campus in 1954, when its College of Letters and Science welcomed its first undergraduate class. This marked the official transition of UCR from its origins as the Citrus Experiment Station into a full-fledged university within the University of California system.

As a member of California's State Public Works Board, Boyd was involved in property acquisition and construction of the campus. From 1957 to 1970, he served as a Regent of the University of California, becoming Vice Chair in 1967. In this role, he continued to serve as a strong supporter of UCR. Correspondence contained in the Philip L. Boyd papers, housed in the Special Collections of the Rivera Library at UCR, reveal Boyd's strong devotion to the university and clearly document how graciously but intensely and steadfastly he fought for the establishment, expansion and enhancement of the university.

Dorothy Burroughs Marmon Boyd was born May 22, 1902 in Indianapolis. Her grandparents were founders of the Marmon Herrington Automotive Company, inventors of the Marmon automobile.

In Riverside, Dorothy was a volunteer with the American Red Cross, the United Way, Riverside Community Hospital, the Riverside Art Museum, the Junior League, and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Many events related to these groups were held at 4649 Ninth Street.

Dorothy's behind-the-scenes role in promoting UCR is clearly revealed in correspondence contained in the Philip L. Boyd papers, as well as in this quote from James H. Erickson, Vice Chancellor for University Relations and Development at the time of her death: "Dorothy and Phil together played a pivotal role in the founding of UCR. They comprised an incredible team. With their quiet dignity, they did so much to found and sustain the university" (The Press Enterprise 1995).

Philip and Dorothy Boyd donated funds and over 3500 acres of land to create the university's Philip L. Boyd Deep Canyon Research Center and the Living Desert Reserve in Palm Desert. They also donated the funds for the Carillon and Bell Tower, the centerpiece of the UCR campus.

In recognition of their contributions to UC Riverside, both Boyds were honored with Founder Awards from the university, and the university's first endowed chair was named for Philip Boyd. Philip died on September 9, 1989 and Dorothy on March 13, 1995.

Criterion 2) The house embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship.

Hollywood Regency Architecture (1931-1970)

The Boyds chose the Hollywood Regency style for their home at 4649 Ninth Street, a style that suited their practice of entertaining frequently and elegantly. This was an unusual choice for Riverside, and they engaged Los Angeles architect Charles O. Matcham to design the house but employed the locally renowned builder Harry Marsh to construct it.

The “Regency” in Hollywood Regency refers to an architectural style during the regency and reign of George IV (1811-1820) in England. This style was characterized by “an abstracted version of Neoclassicism wherein bold, geometric Classical forms were softened by features such as stucco walls, French doors, abundant balconies and trellises, and delicate ornament” (SurveyLA: 104).

The “Hollywood” in Hollywood Regency refers to its roots in Hollywood’s Golden Era in the 1920s and 1930s. Motion picture studios found the elegance, dignity and grace of the Regency style well-suited to the glamour and sophistication they wanted to portray in their movies. However, the Regency style was updated for the 20th century “with simple volumes, stripped-down surfaces, attenuated ornament, and other features that reflected the . . . burgeoning Modern movement (SurveyLA: 104).” Outside the movies, the Hollywood Regency style became one of the preferred styles for Hollywood types and other wealthy individuals, many built in Beverly Hills and other wealthy areas around Los Angeles and the San Fernando Valley.

Important elements of the style included the following. “Facades were symmetrically composed and were often divided into a series of flattened or gently curved bays. Exterior surfaces were clad with smooth plaster or sometimes a brick veneer. Vertical orientation of doors and windows was often exaggerated. Prominent entranceways were set within porticos and surmounted by arched fanlights; tall narrow windows, often set within arched openings were placed in balanced harmony with other features on the façade. Decoration consisted of various Neoclassical details including columns, pediments, moldings and quoins” (SurveyLA: 106), and festooned wrought iron details.

Late Hollywood Regency Architecture (1946-1970)

World War II brought building virtually to a halt in the US. Unlike other architectural styles that petered out after the war, Hollywood Regency evolved and continued to be popular for another two and half decades. The second iteration was also popular among Hollywood actors and celebrities.

Late Hollywood Regency relied somewhat less on neo-classical architecture. It was more strongly influenced by the pared-down aesthetic of the Modern movement that had become strong in southern California. It also deviated from the neo-classical in becoming more expressive, flamboyant, and exaggerated. The metamorphosis into the post-WWII form is attributed to actor-turned-architect John Elgin Woolf. Prominent features of the Late Hollywood

Regency style included symmetry of design; mansard roofs; tall, narrow windows and doors, often with arched or segmental arched openings; shuttered windows, and smooth (primarily stucco) walls. Neo-classical elements remained, such as shutters and semi-circular porches, high porches, thin columns, pediments, fluted pilasters, and balconettes with iron railings. Woolf incorporated elements of French-Quarter architecture such as wrought-iron trim. The style used exaggerated ornamentation, such as over-scaled lanterns or sconces, freestanding urns or large oval niches.

4649 Ninth Street

The house was built in 1957, in the Late Hollywood Regency period. As noted in the Architectural Description and shown in the enclosed photographs, the house displays many characteristics of Late Hollywood Regency. At the same time, it is somewhat less exaggerated and flamboyant than some examples and retains some of the more delicate, dignified and elegant characteristics of the older Hollywood Regency style.

Overall, there is an elegant and glamorous look to the house. It is easy to picture Cary Grant or Katharine Hepburn sauntering through the rooms. More specifically, in keeping with Hollywood Regency, the main part of the façade is strictly symmetrical. There is a steeply-pitched, Mansard-like hipped roof; the exterior walls are sheathed in stucco and painted brick. There is a strong vertical orientation to windows and doors, some of which are recessed in alcoves and some of which are topped by segmented arches.

Criterion 3. The house represents the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect, or important creative individual. Both the builder and architect are notable.

Harry Marsh.

The house was built by renowned local contractor, builder and designer Harry Marsh. Marsh was distinguished for his quality custom construction and for his significant contributions to the early residential and commercial development of Riverside.

Marsh was born in 1895 in Burlington, Kansas. He grew up farming but developed skill as a carpenter. Seeking opportunities in a warmer climate, his family moved to southern California in the 1920s.

Once in Riverside, Marsh and his relatives began working as carpenters, and it soon became his permanent home. In Riverside, he met his wife Leathe Lee, daughter of furniture-store owner Charles Lee. Harry and Leathe married on July 2, 1932. The couple settled at 6505 Brockton Avenue, where they raised three children – Clyde, Harry and Harriette.

Marsh's carpentry work eventually developed into his own home-building business, and by the late 1930s, he was becoming a renowned home builder. Marsh's name became synonymous with custom quality construction. In the late 1940s, a local landowner developed and subdivided the Maplewood – Brentwood neighborhood. This provided the opportunity for homeowners to purchase lots to build homes and for builders to purchase lots for spec homes. During this time, outlying areas in Riverside were developing lots for custom homes. These rural areas included

the Victoria Club area, Mount Rubidoux, and Victoria Avenue. Land formerly covered by orange groves was being rezoned to single-family residential lots, and these locations were desirable to homeowners. Marsh built many of Riverside's finest homes in these areas, including the Hollywood Regency house at 4649 Ninth Street, as well as the mid-century modern house next door at 3881 Loring Drive. These homes both sit on the slopes of Mt. Rubidoux.

In the 1950s, Marsh's sons graduated from college having studied architecture, and they joined him in his business. In addition to custom-made homes all over Riverside, the Marshes built restaurants, churches, convalescent homes, apartments and markets, while also expanding into nearby towns. Some notable buildings are the First Baptist Church on Alessandro Boulevard, First Free Methodist Church on Diana Street, Medical Square on Brockton Avenue, and the Magnolia Presbyterian Church.

Marsh continued working for many years. He died in December 1985 at the age of 90. His son Clyde, who had taken over the business years before, continues to offer architectural drafting services.

Charles O. Matcham.

The house was designed by distinguished Los Angeles-based architect Charles O. Matcham.

Matcham was born April 24, 1903 in Allentown, Pennsylvania and died August 18, 1980 in Los Angeles County. He graduated from Yale University (1925) and the Yale School of Architecture (1928). He married Harriett Louise Quintan on November 22, 1929, and by 1930, the couple were living in Los Angeles. His move westward coincided with the burgeoning development and architectural growth in California during that era. Charles and Harriett had two sons – Charles O. Matcham, Jr. and Michael Quinlan Matcham (Pacific Coast Architecture Database).

Matcham was known for his involvement in several notable projects in southern California: The Modern landmark J.W. Robinson's Store in Beverly Hills (1950-52), Wrigley Field Los Angeles (1925), the United States Navy Naval Air Base San Pedro (1936), the remodeling of the Olympic Theater (1942), the L.A. Opera House Project (1948), and a four-story addition to the grandstands at Santa Anita Race Track (1959). He also designed several banks, schools and residences (Pacific Coast Architecture Database).

Matcham was regional director of the American Institute of Architects in the late 1950s and served on the board of directors of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. He was a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, Director of the AIA Southern California Chapter, and Vice President of the California Council of Architects. Several of his projects were featured in architectural periodicals such as *Architectural Digest*, *Architectural Record*, *Arts and Architecture*, *California Arts and Architecture*, and *Residential Architecture in Southern California* (Pacific Coast Architecture Database). The residence at 4649 9th Street was featured in *House Beautiful* in 1962.

While most of Matcham's projects were in the Los Angeles area and Palm Springs, he designed several schools in and around Riverside, including the Longfellow School, Riverside Junior High School, and Jurupa Junior High School ("Philip L. Boyd Papers;" *Riverside Daily Press*, April

18, 1950). Interestingly, correspondence in the Philip L. Boyd papers reveals that Matcham lobbied in 1949 for his firm to be chosen to design the new UC Riverside campus, but it was not selected for the commission.

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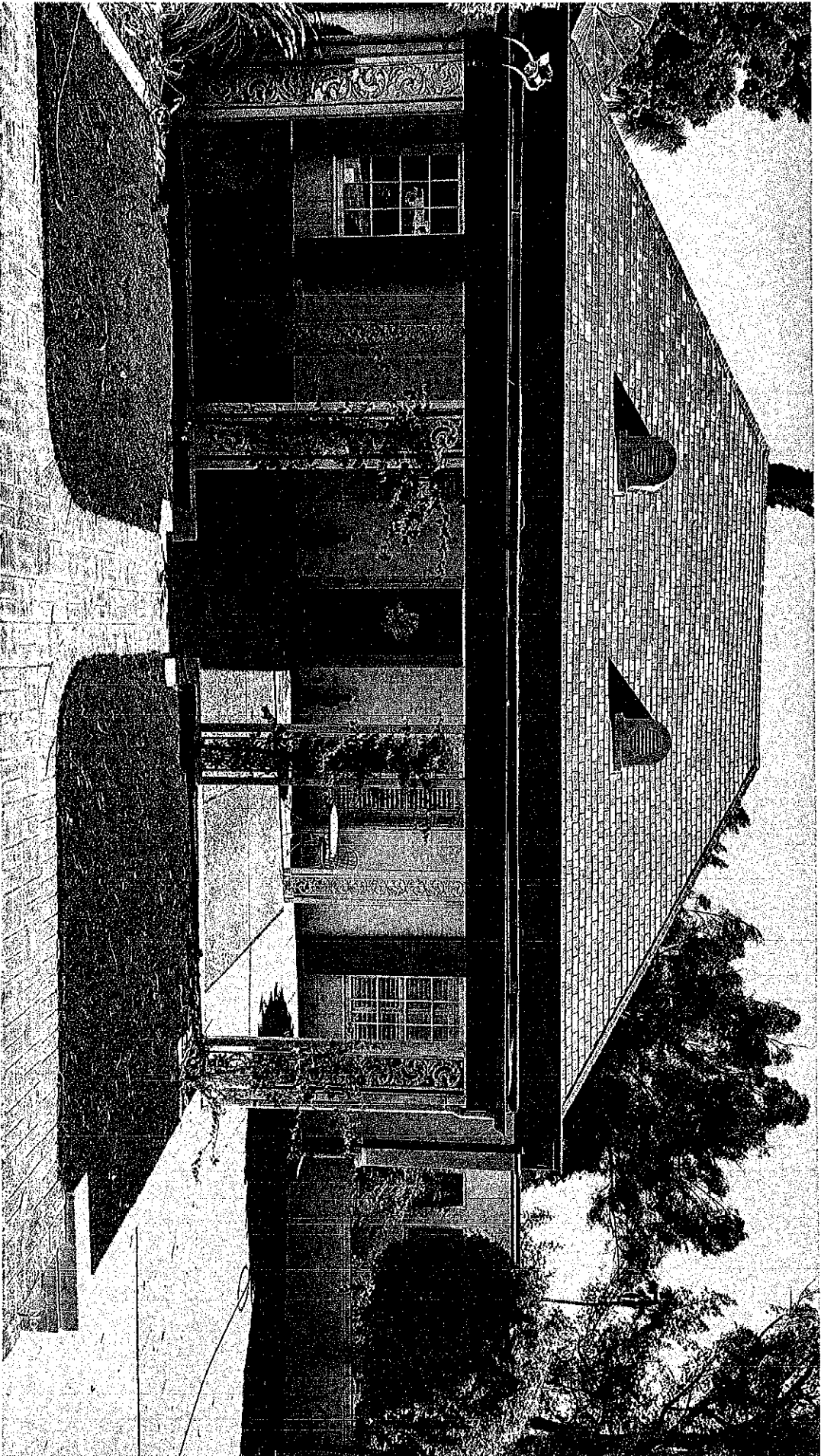
2023. Caren and Fabio Silveira, application for city landmark designation for 3881 Loring Drive.

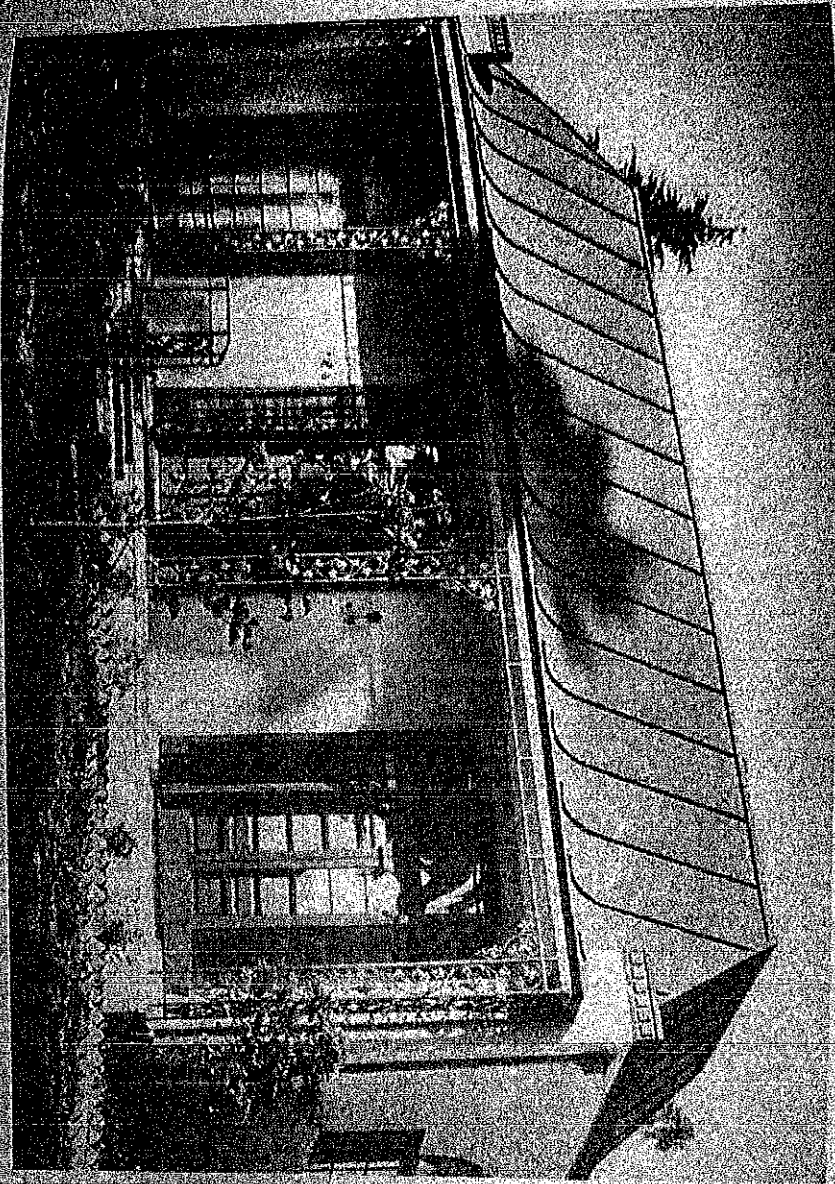
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Current Photographs

West Elevation, Central Facade, Symmetrical, with Mansard-Like Roof, Festooned Wrought Iron Supports

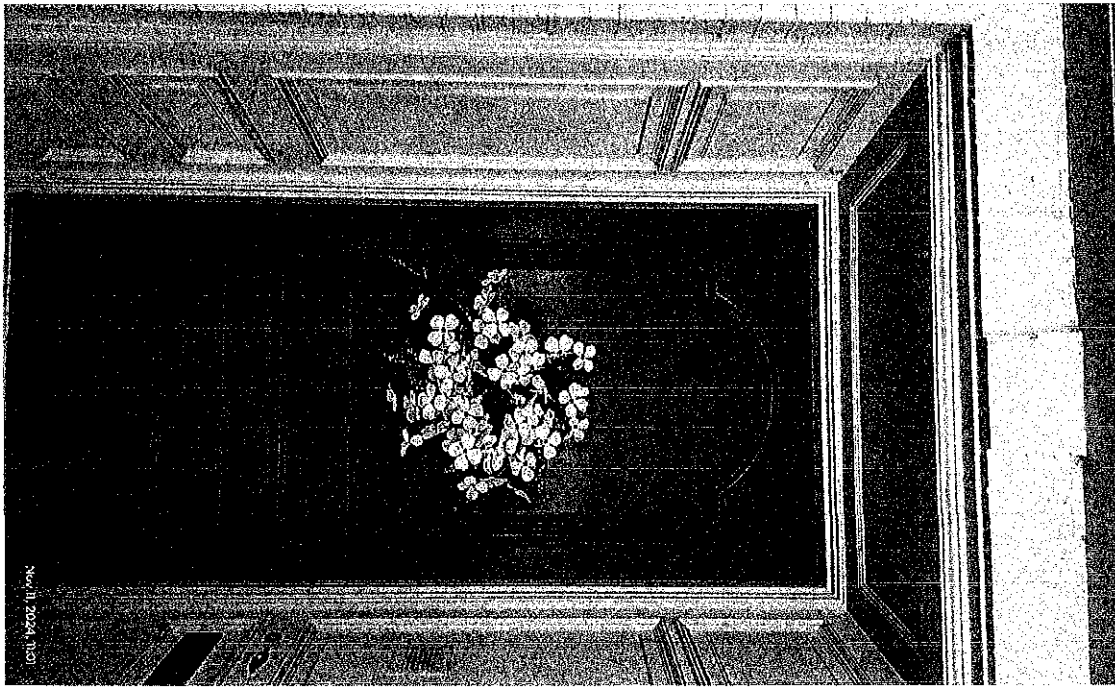




John Woolf's 1940 Colonial Revival house at 528 Beverly Drive in Beverly Hills led to a string of important larger commissions.

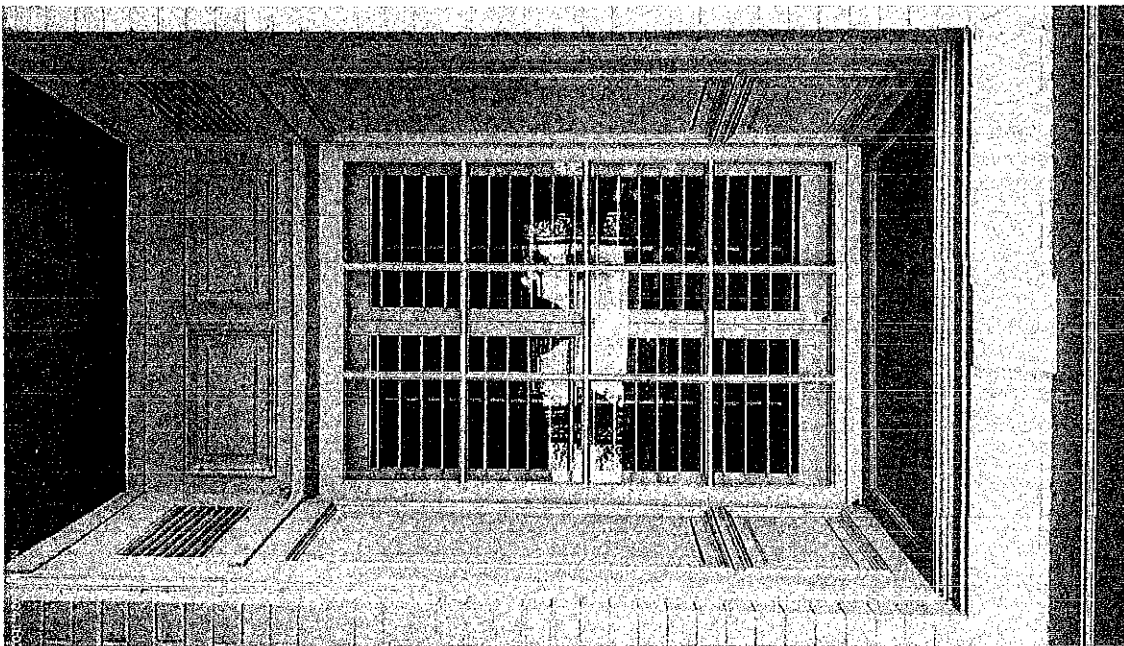
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Compare 4649 Ninth Street to John Elgin Woolf's Hollywood-Regency Chisholm House.

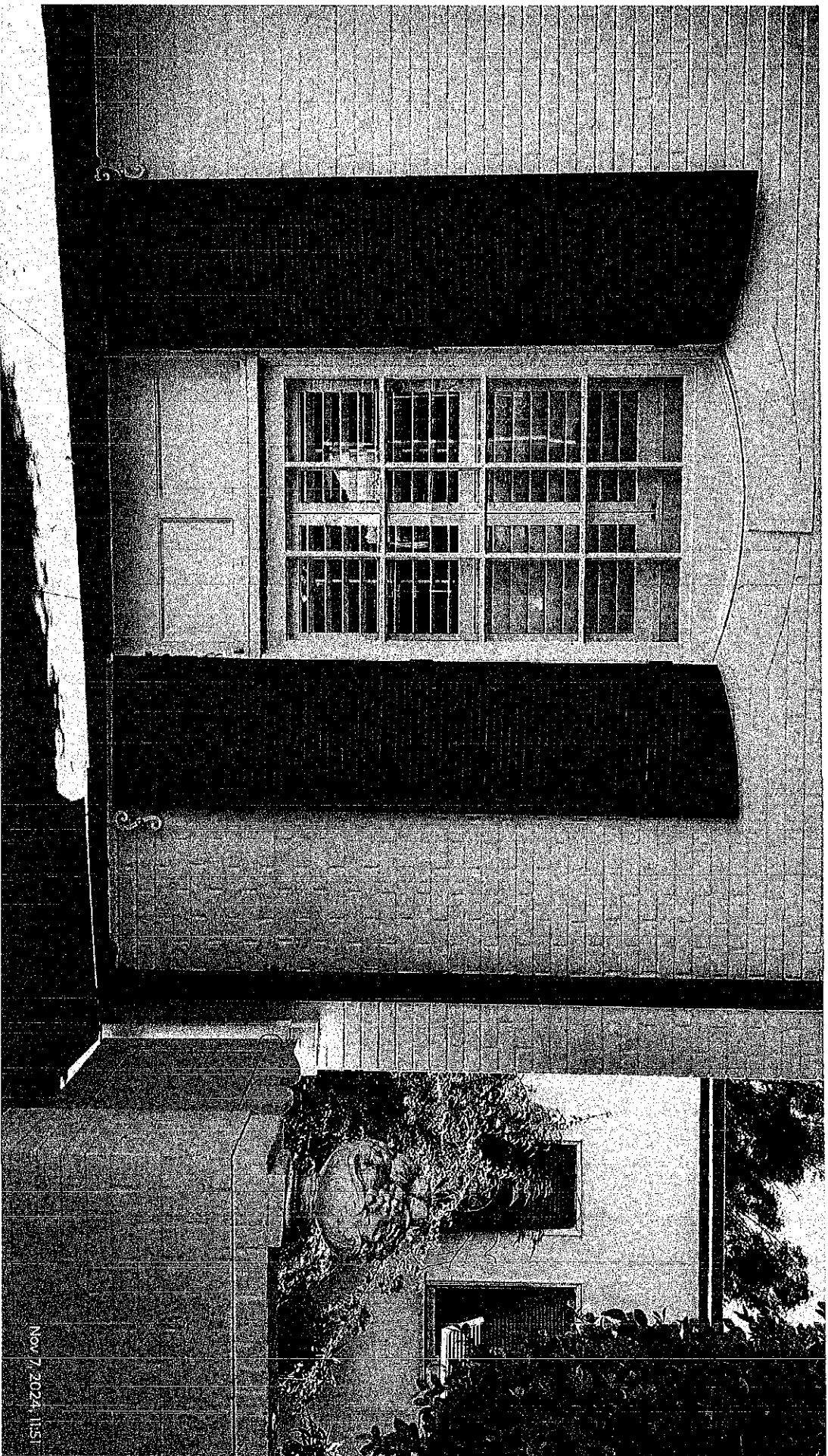


Tall
Recessed
Front
Door
←

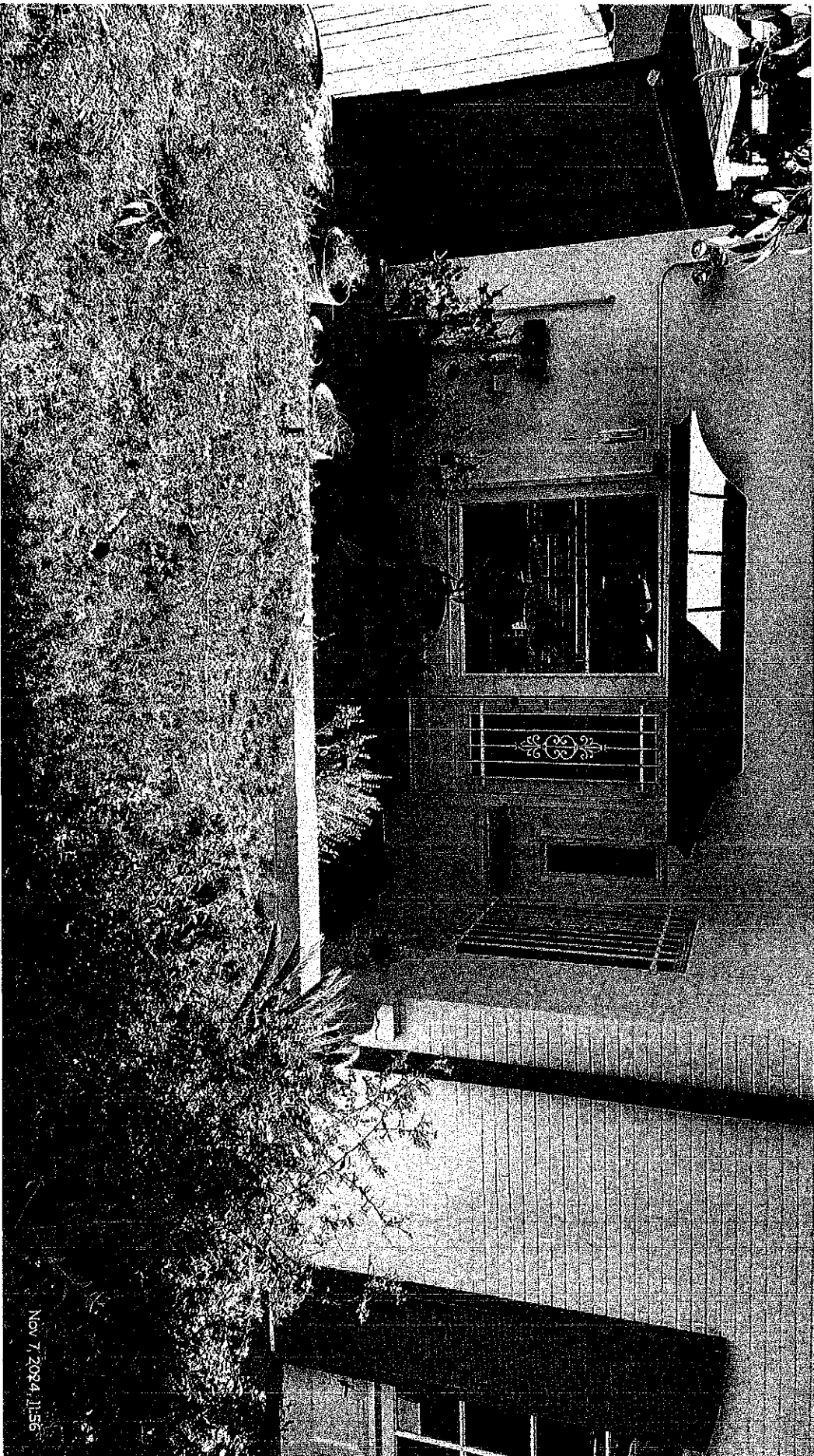
Tall
Recessed
Windows
→

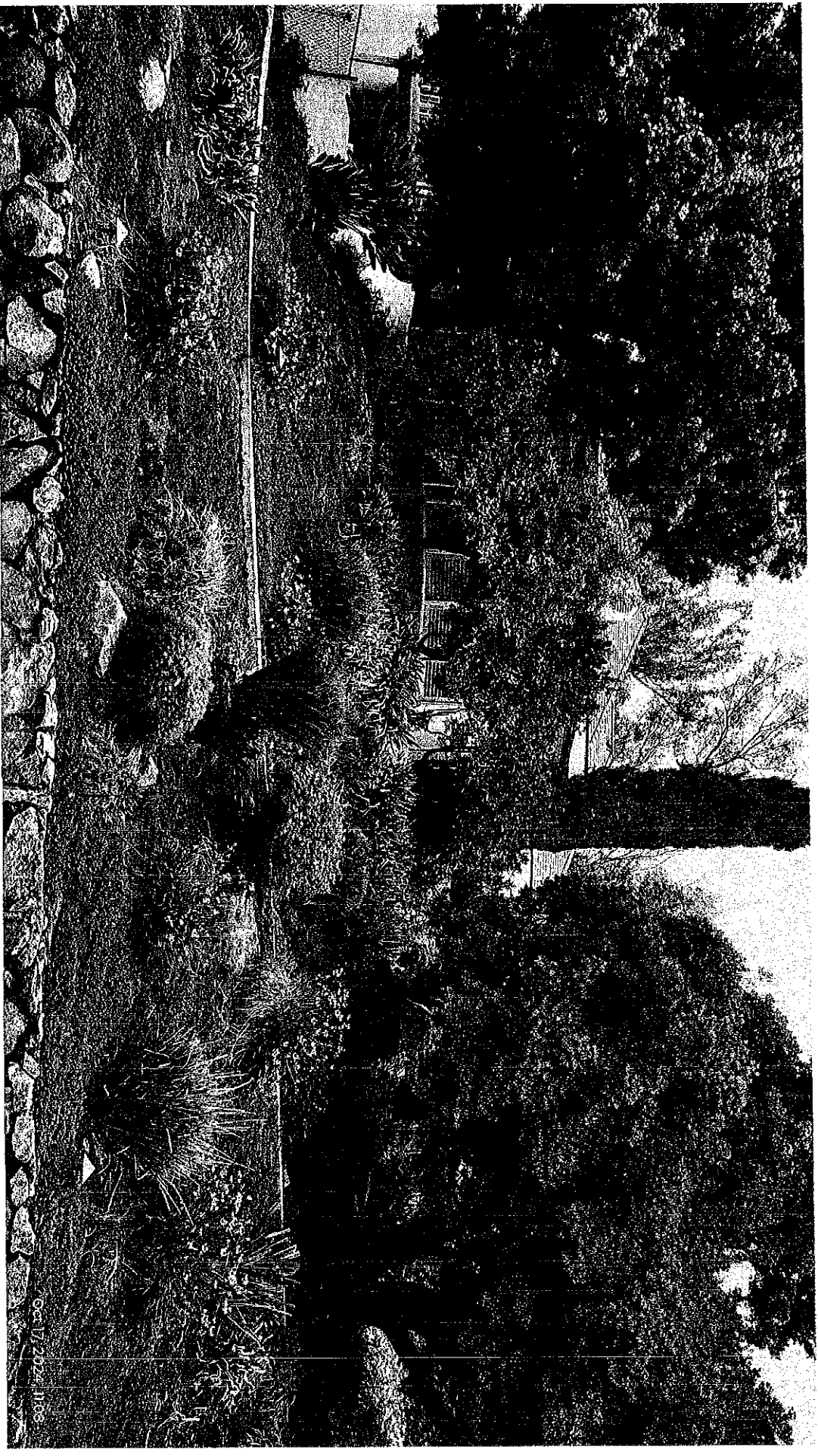


Tall shuttered windows with Segmented Arches, Brick + Smooth Stucco Surfaces
Also see portion of South Section of West Façade



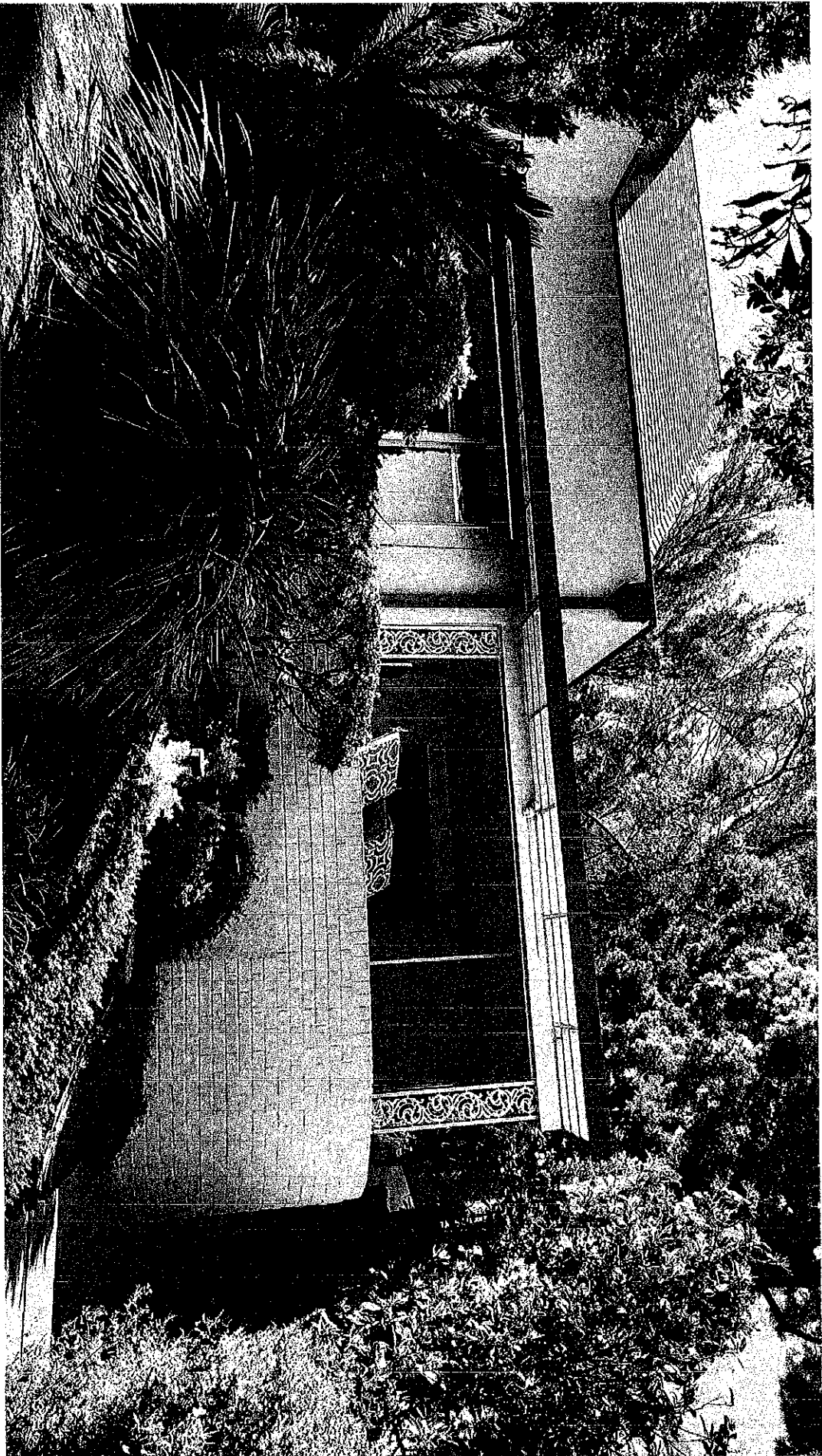
North Section of West Façade with Mansard-like Roof, Festooned
Wrought-Iron Decoration



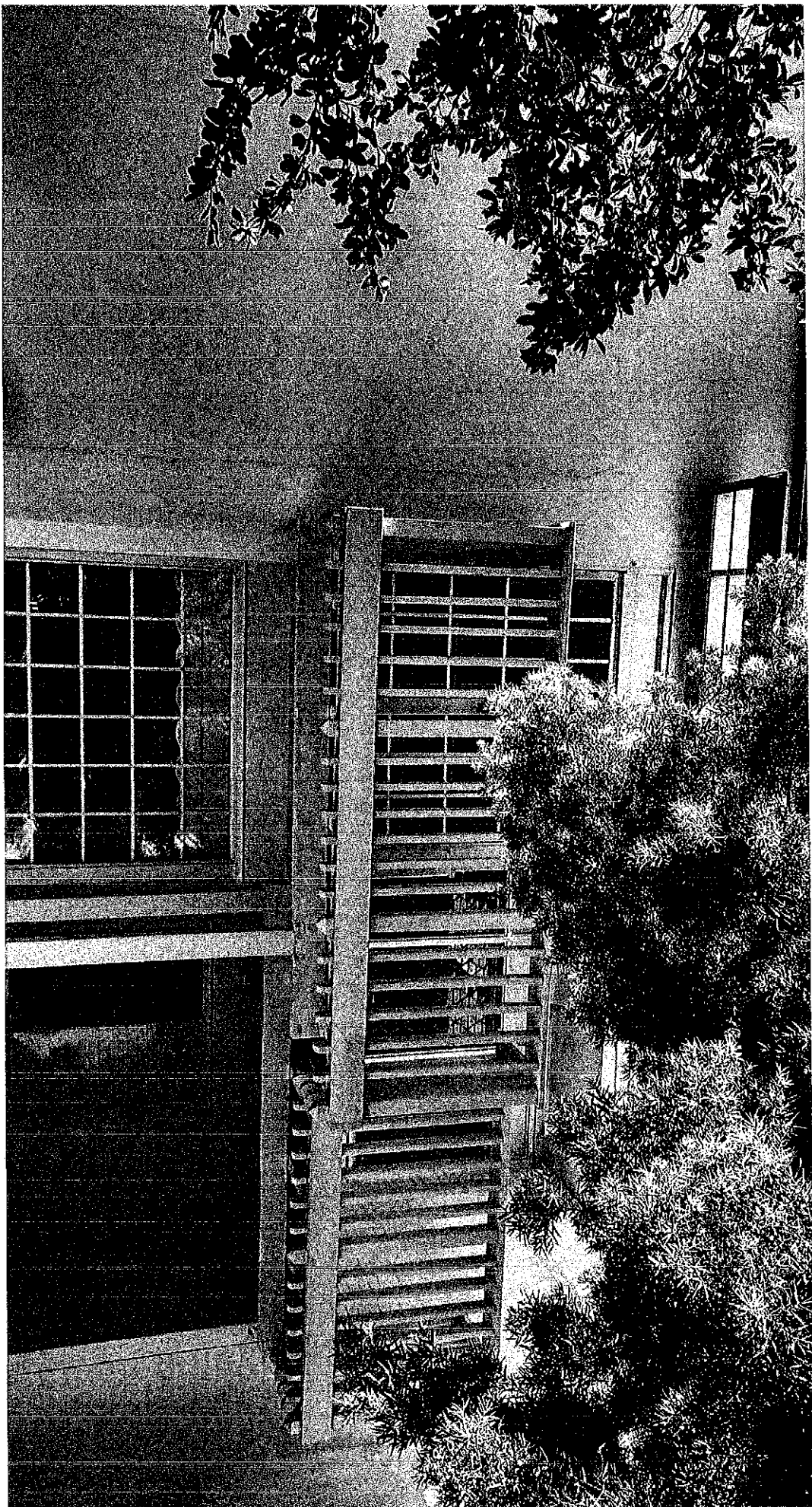


East Elevation, Central Façade, with Large Bow Window and some Typical
Hollywood-Regency Plantings (Sago Palm, Italian Cypress)

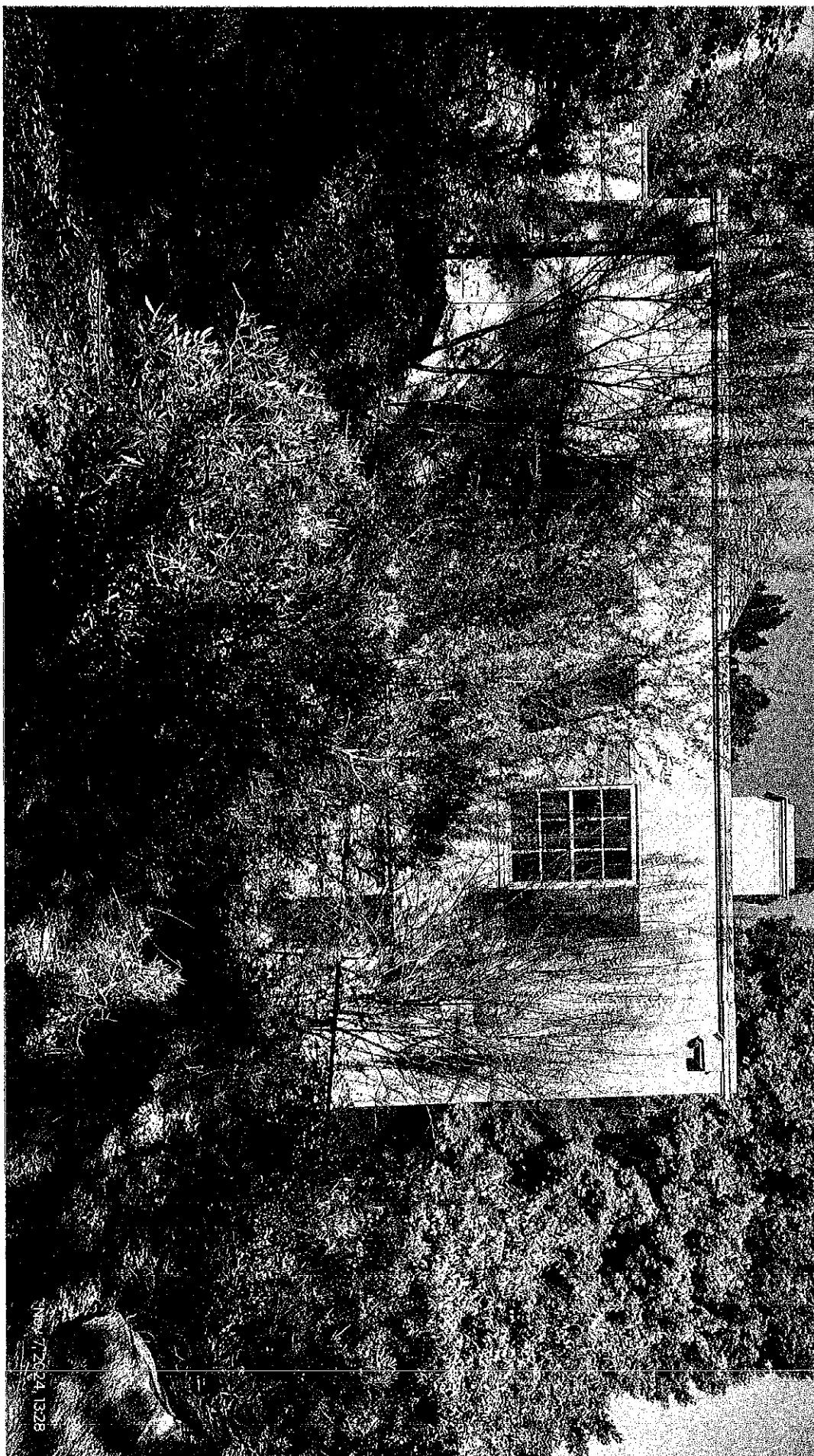
East Façade, North Section, with Festooned wrought iron, Brick
and Smooth Stucco Surfaces.



East Façade, South Section

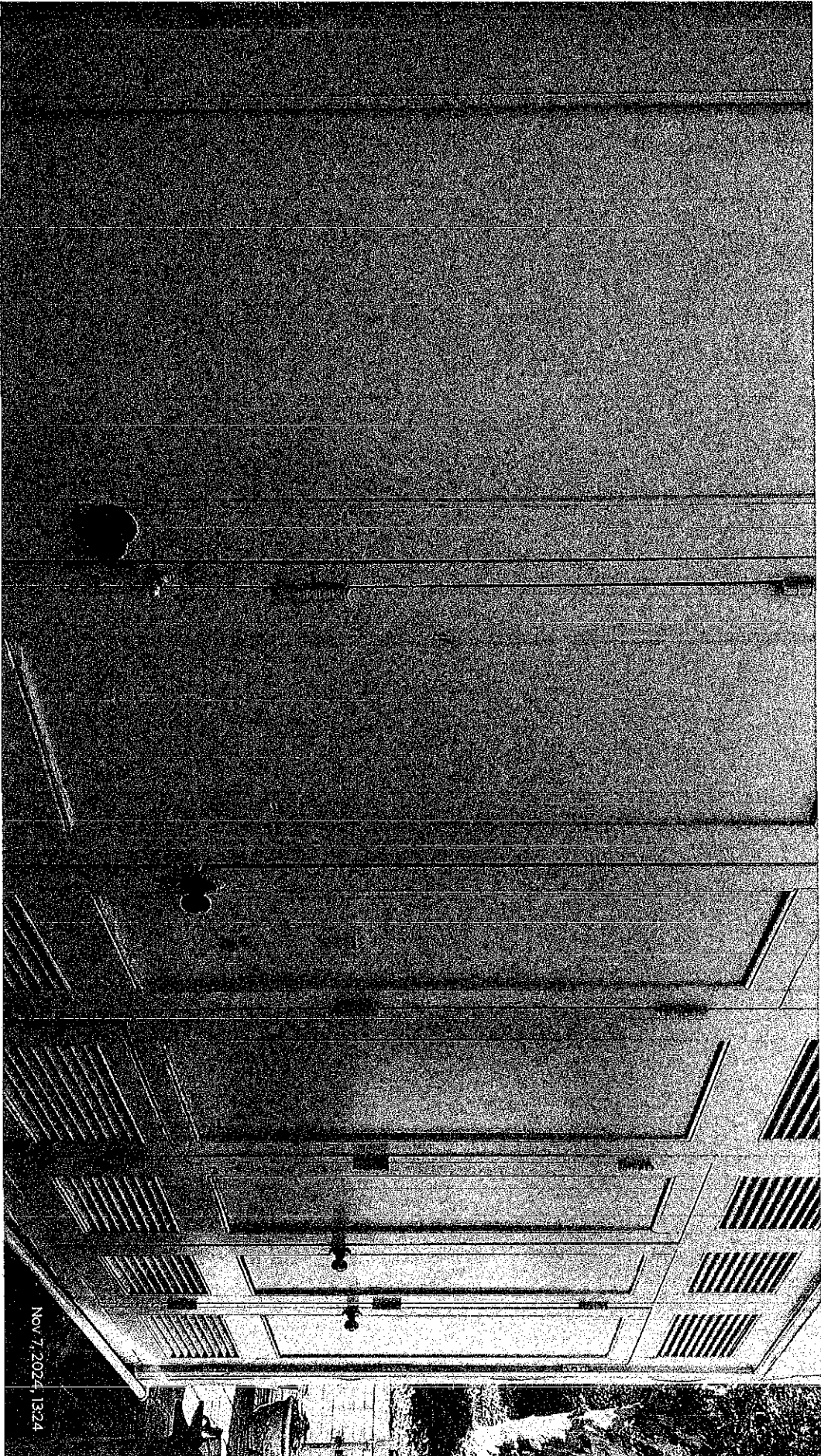


South Façade

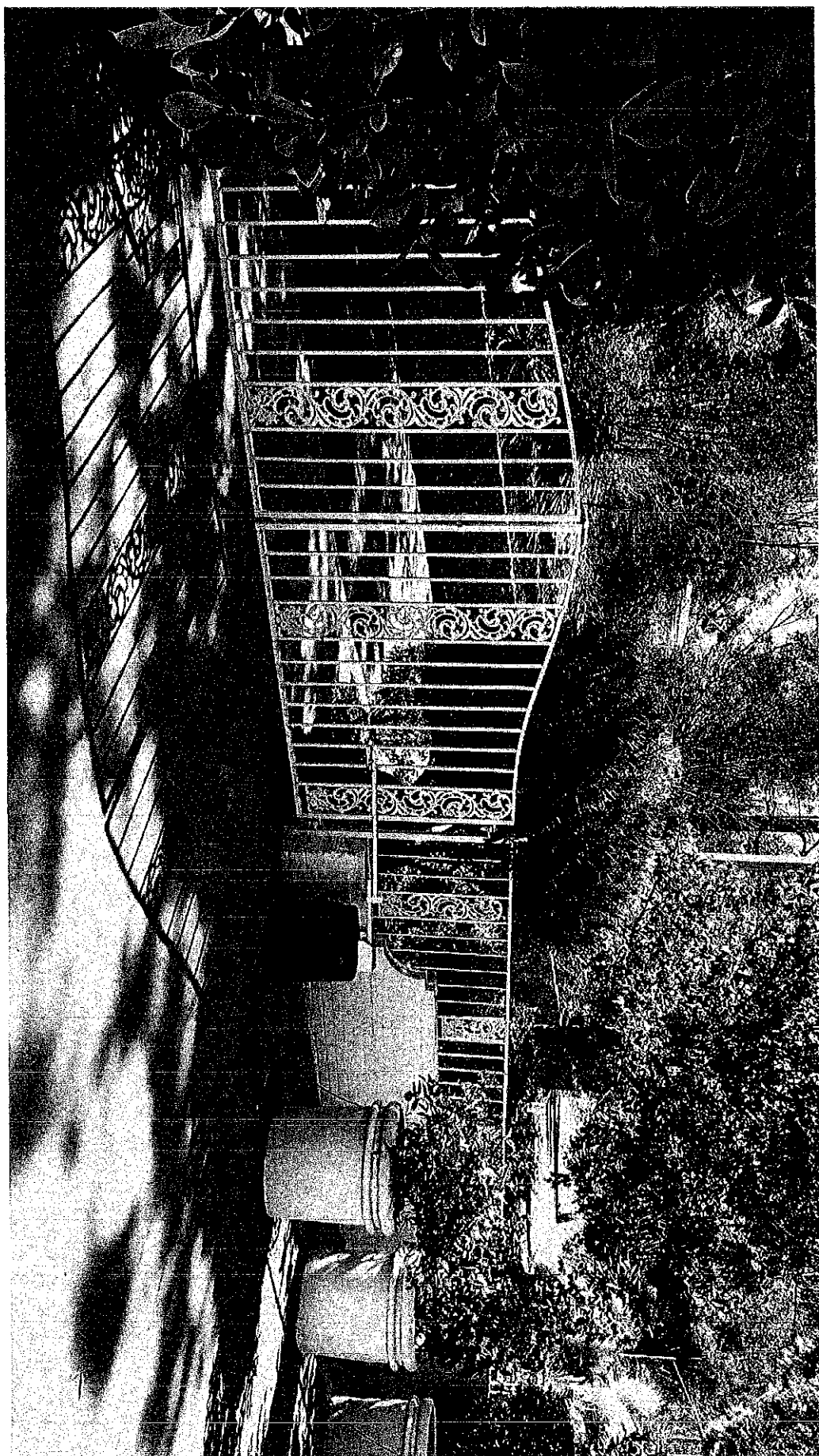


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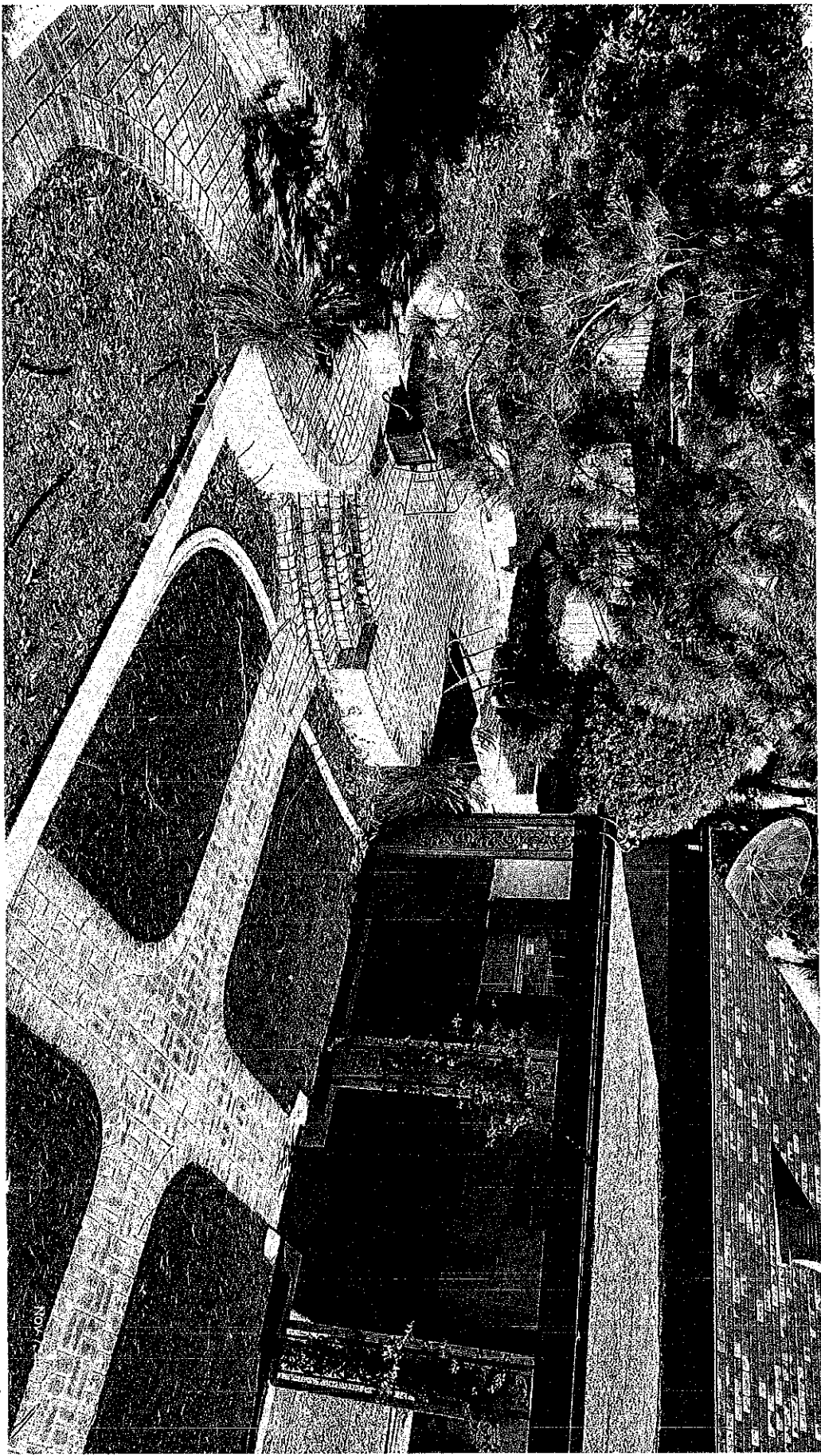
North Façade: Washer/Dryer/Electrical Panel



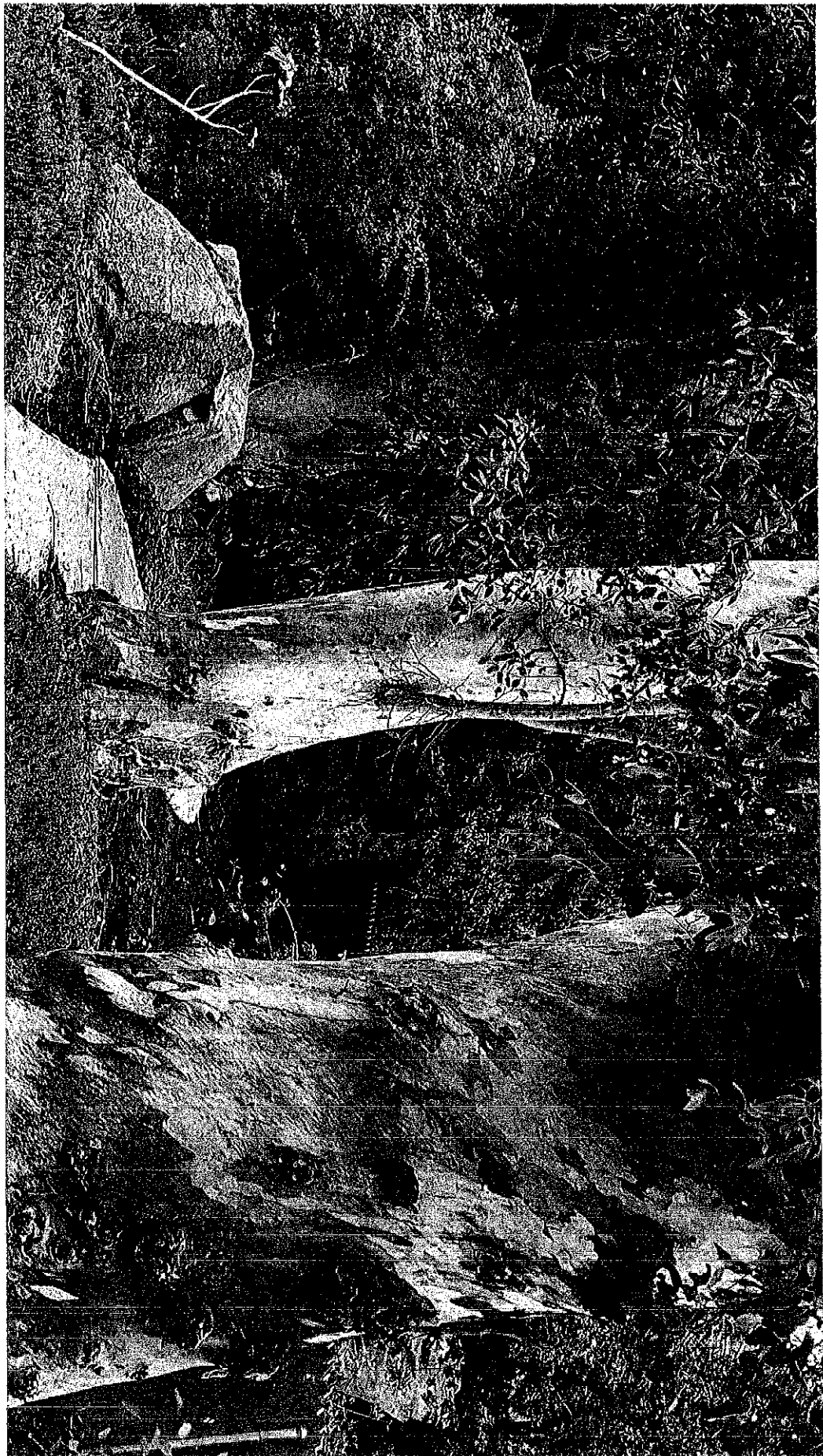
Front Gate with Festooned Wrought Iron



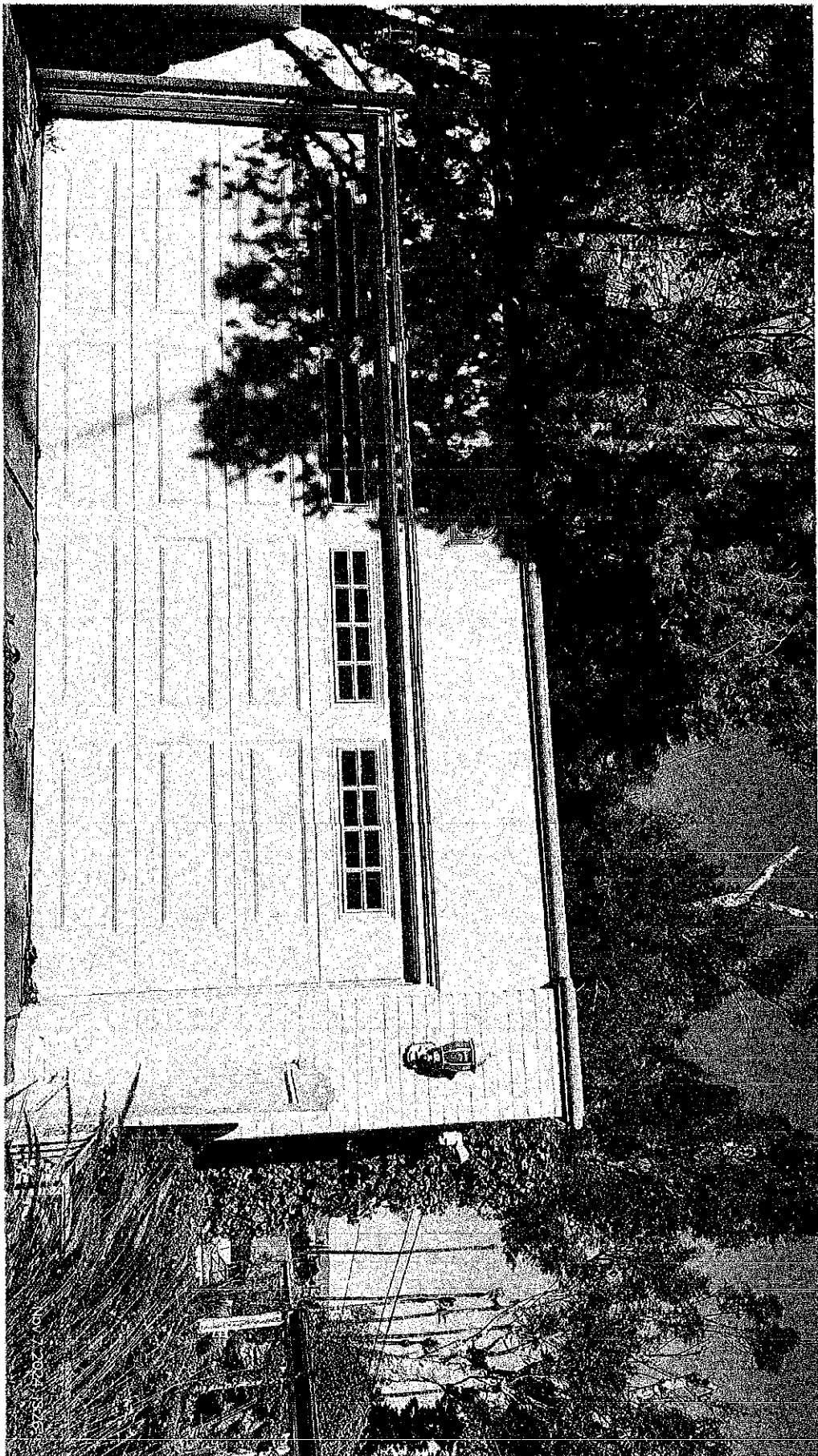
North West Patio, Garden Area and Carport showing Symmetry, Brick surfaces and Festooned Wrought Iron



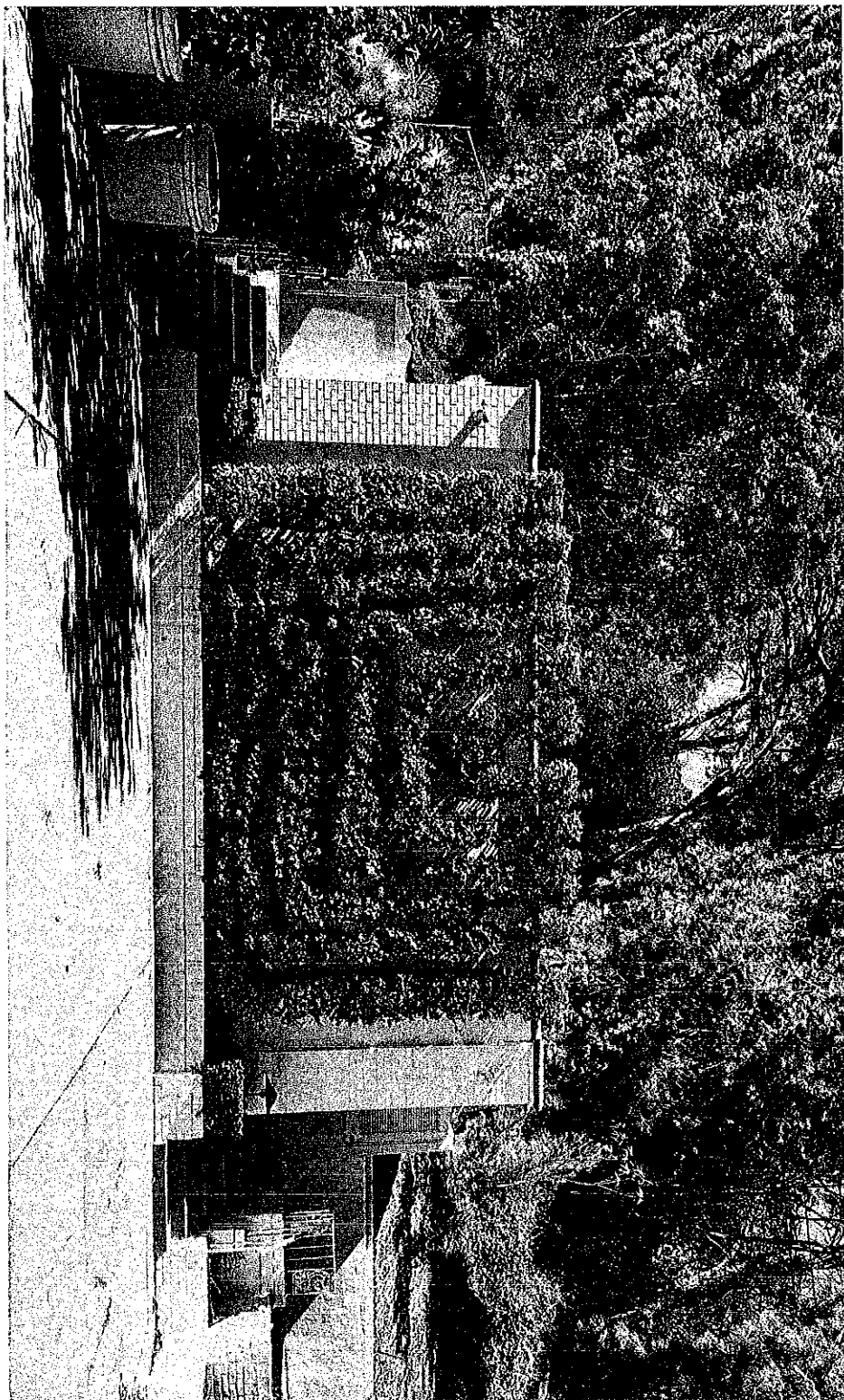
Looking West from the Residence toward Mt. Rubidoux



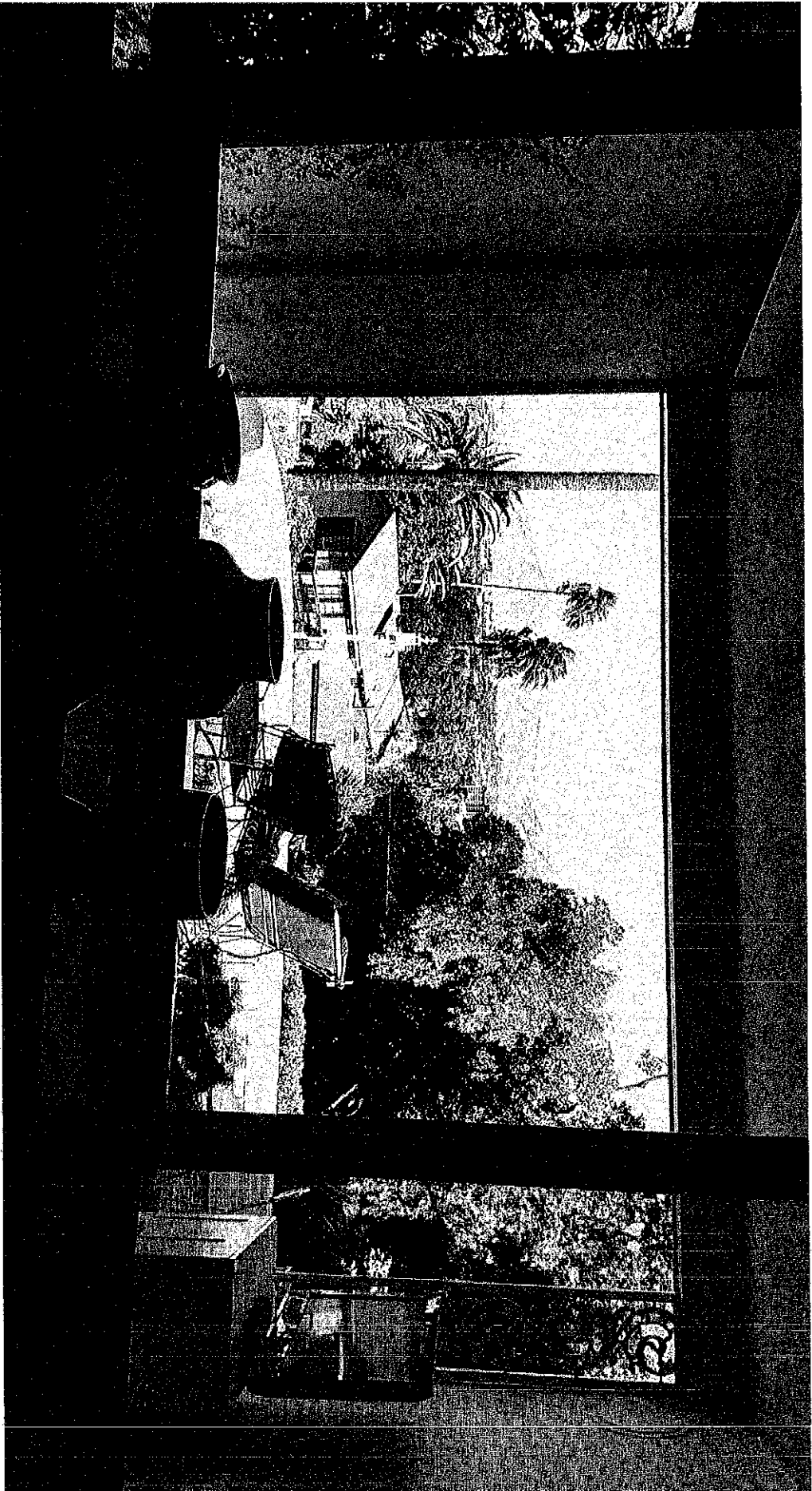
Detached Two-Car Garage with Smooth Stucco + Brick



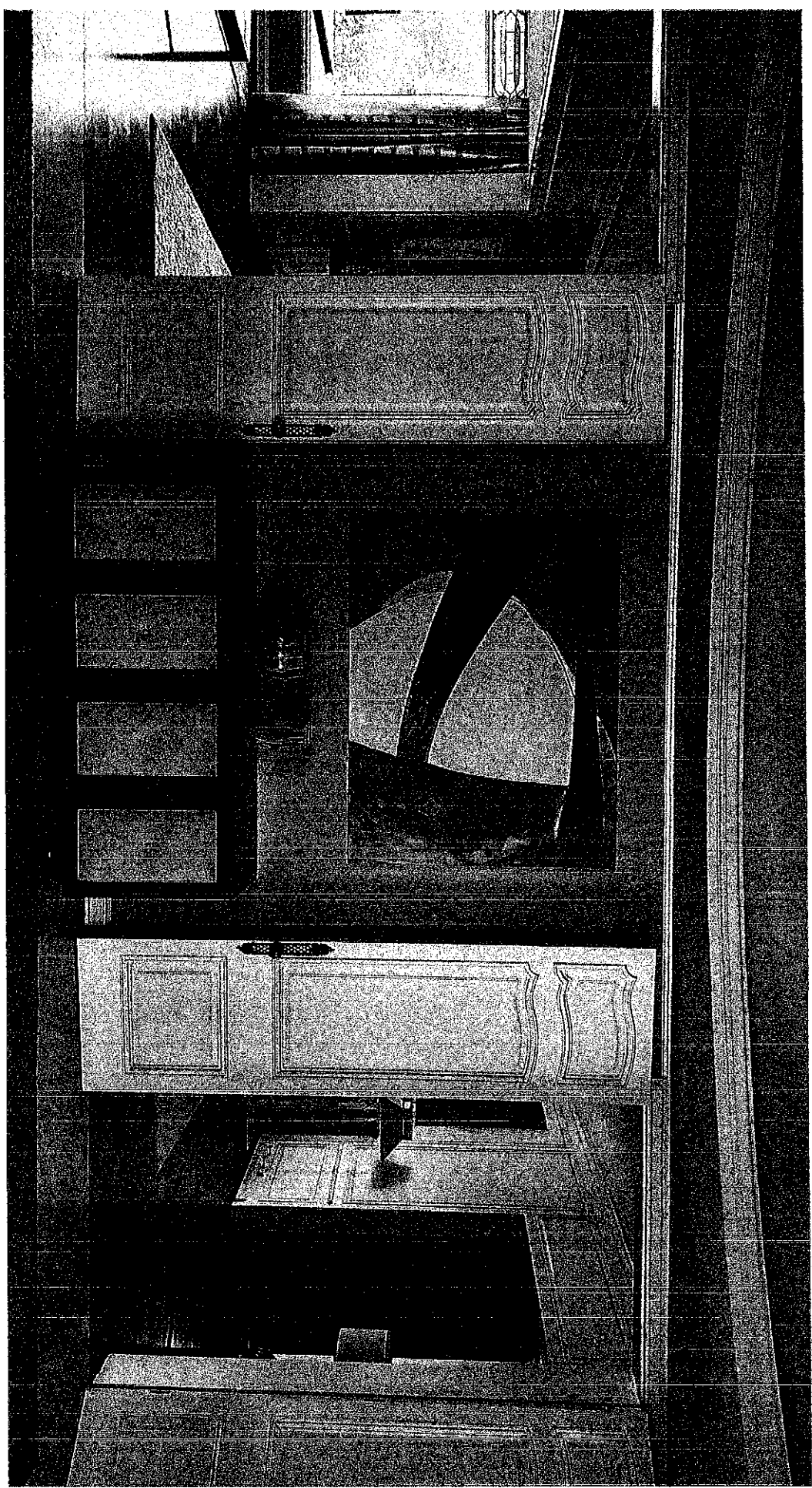
Dramatic, Sculpted Tree Consistent with
Hollywood-Regency Style

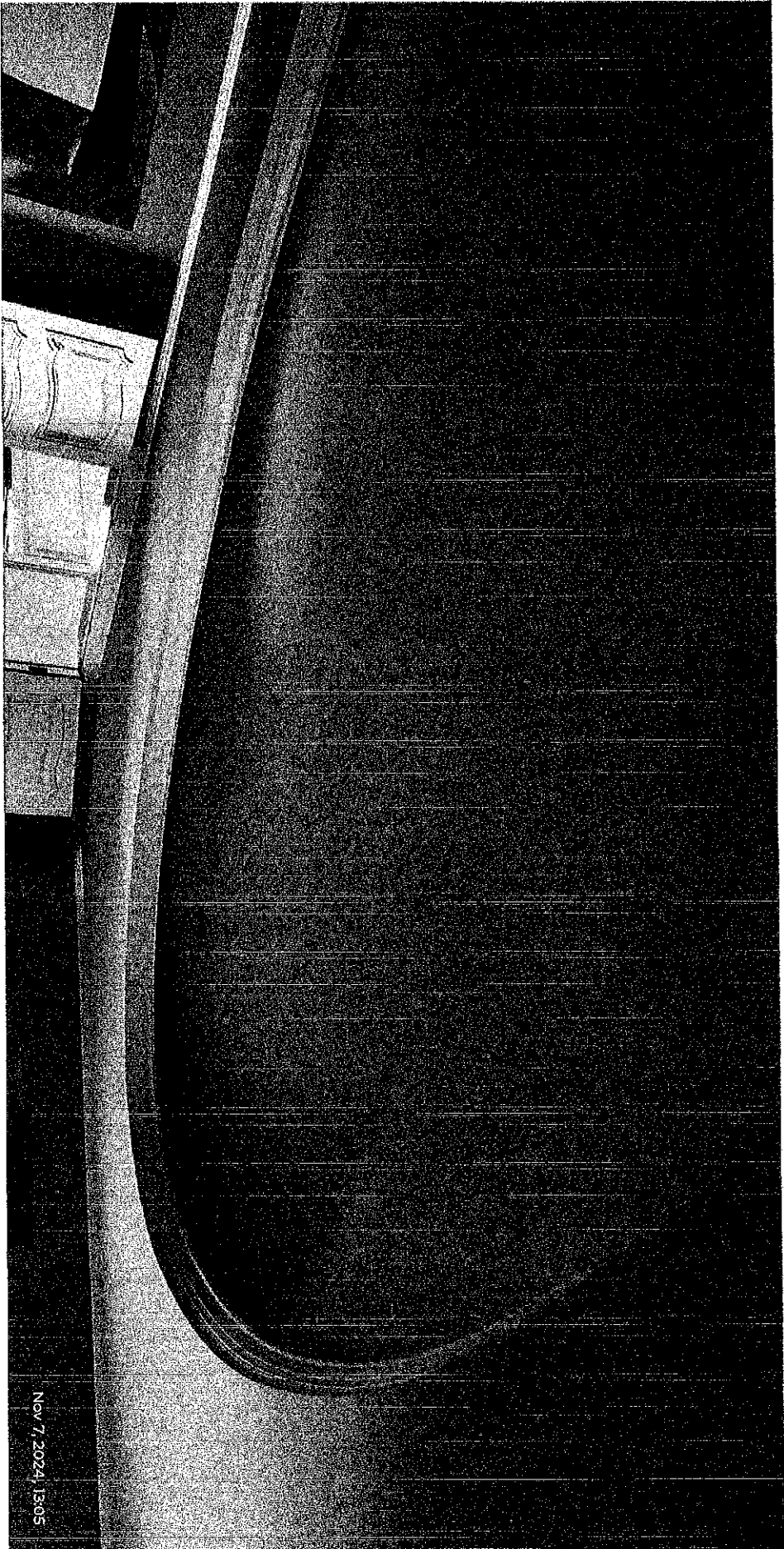


View to East over Riverside and Toward Mountains,
from Kitchen



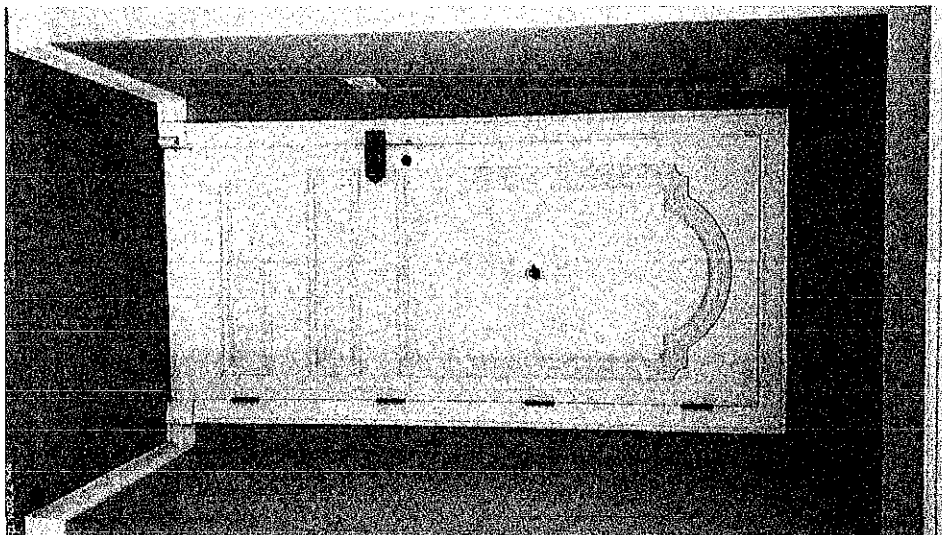
Foyer/Music Room with Tall French Doors with Rococo Details





Foyer/Music Room Ceiling with Special Acoustic Properties

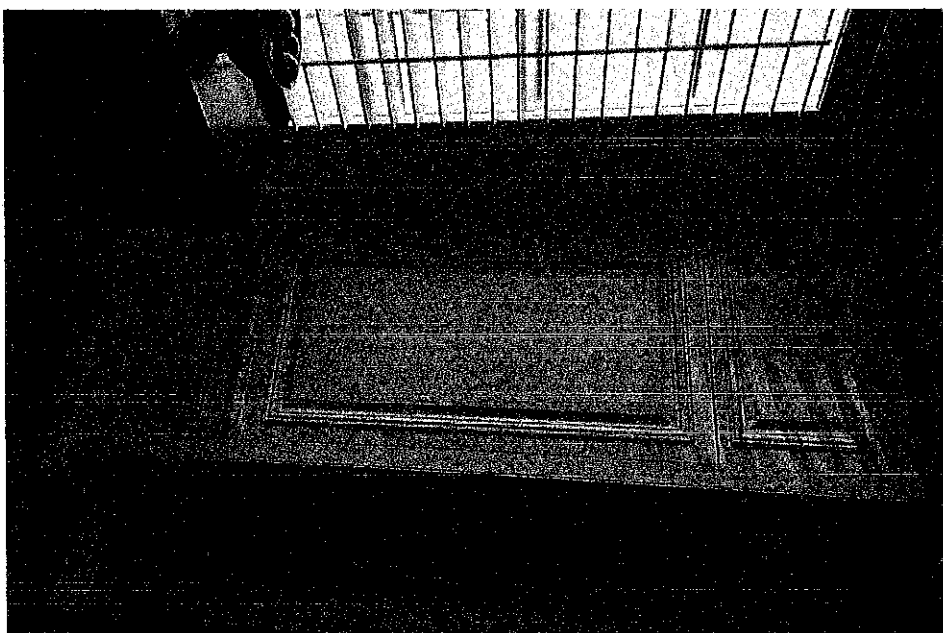
Nov 7, 2024, 13:05



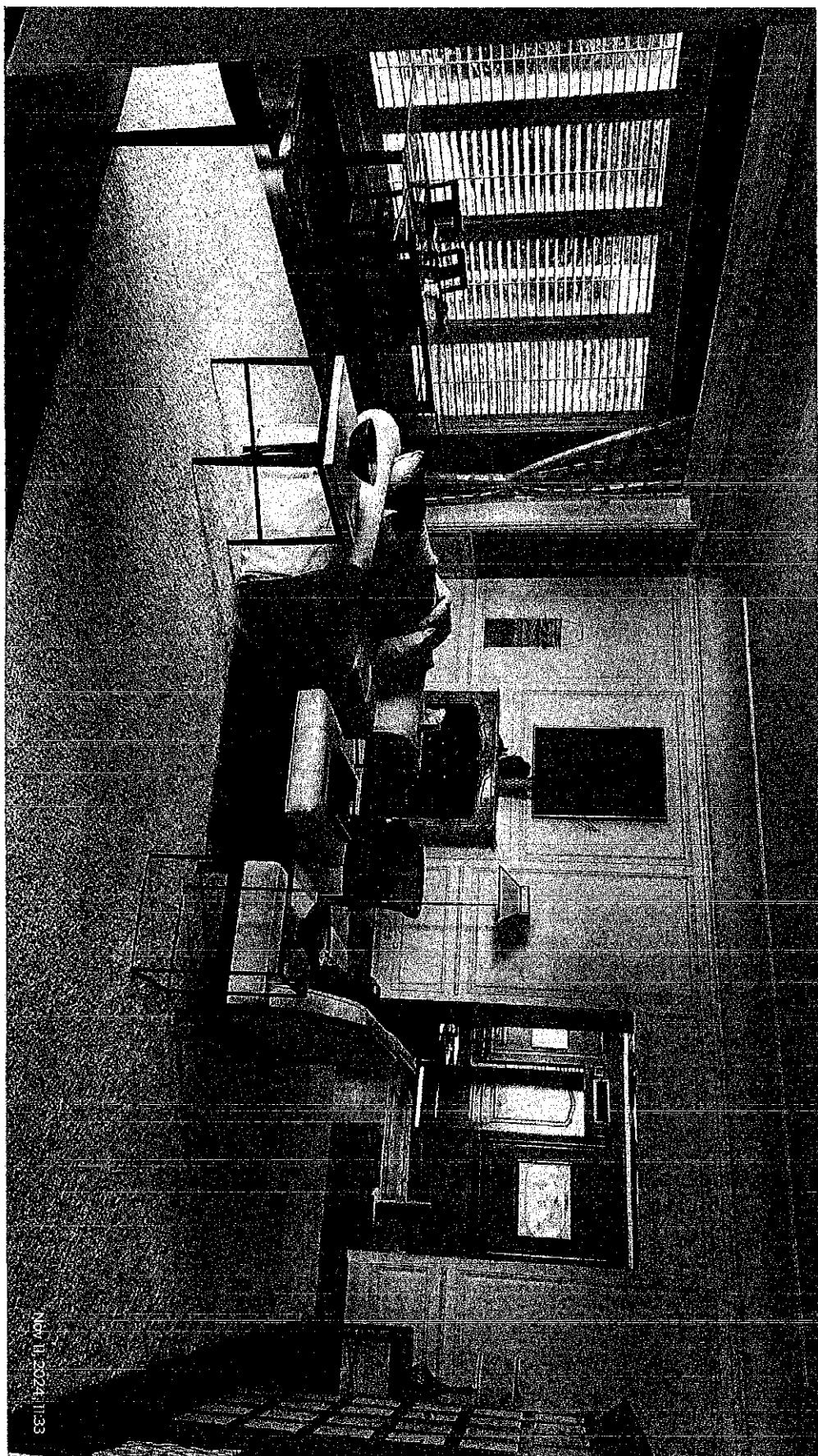
Foyer:

Tall
Recessed
Front
Door
←

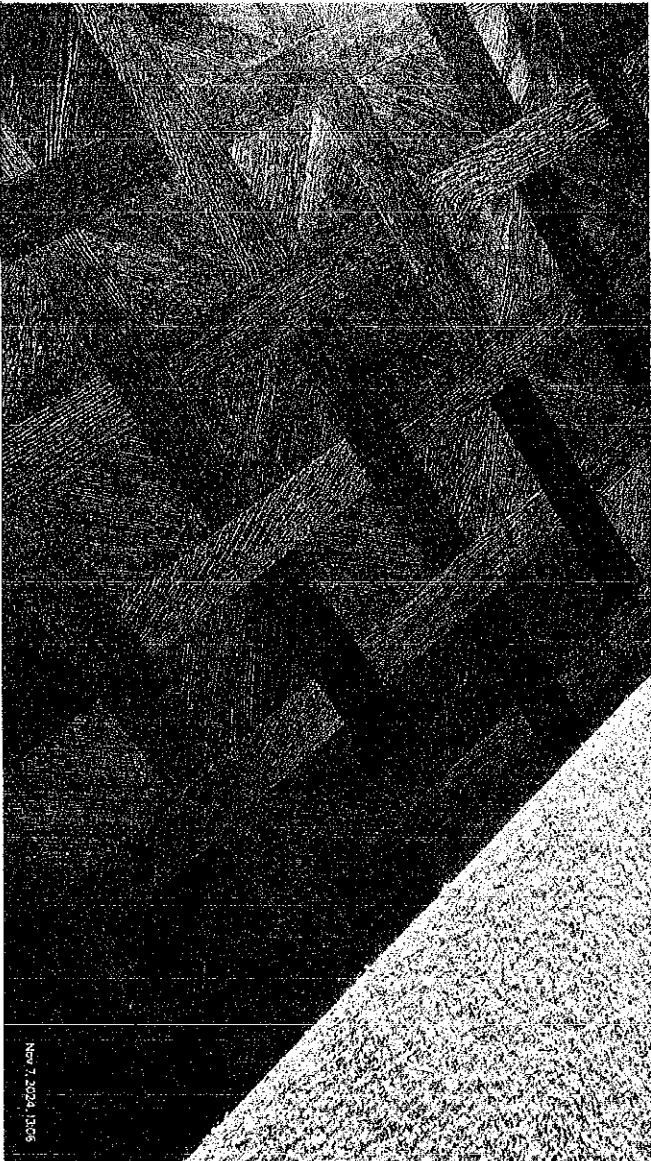
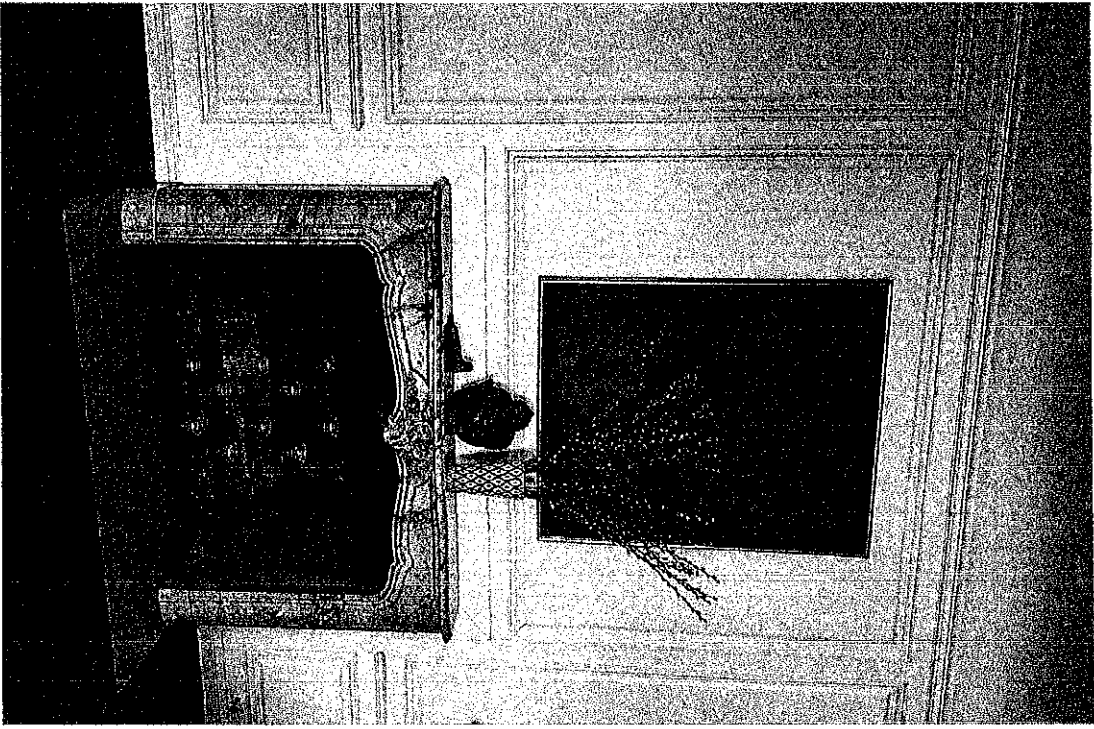
Tall
Hidden
Closets
→



Living Room with Molded-Wood-Paneled Walls, Carved Marble Fireplace, High
Coved Ceiling and Tall Bow Window



Carved
Marble
Fireplace



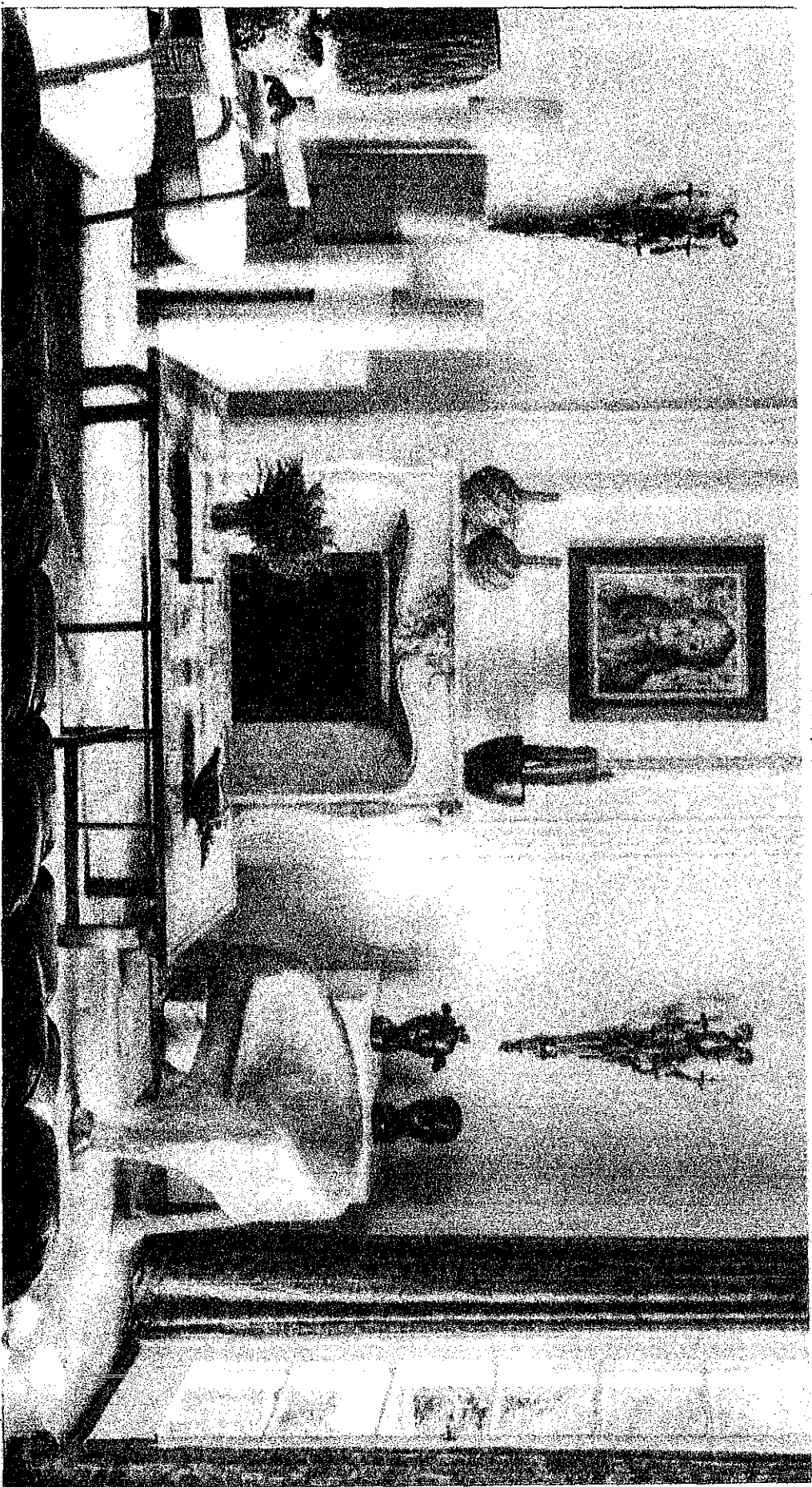
Parquet Floors by Wood-Mosaic Throughout
Living Room, Dining Room and Library

Inside an Art-Filled Hollywood Regency Pied-à-Terre

By Mayer Rus

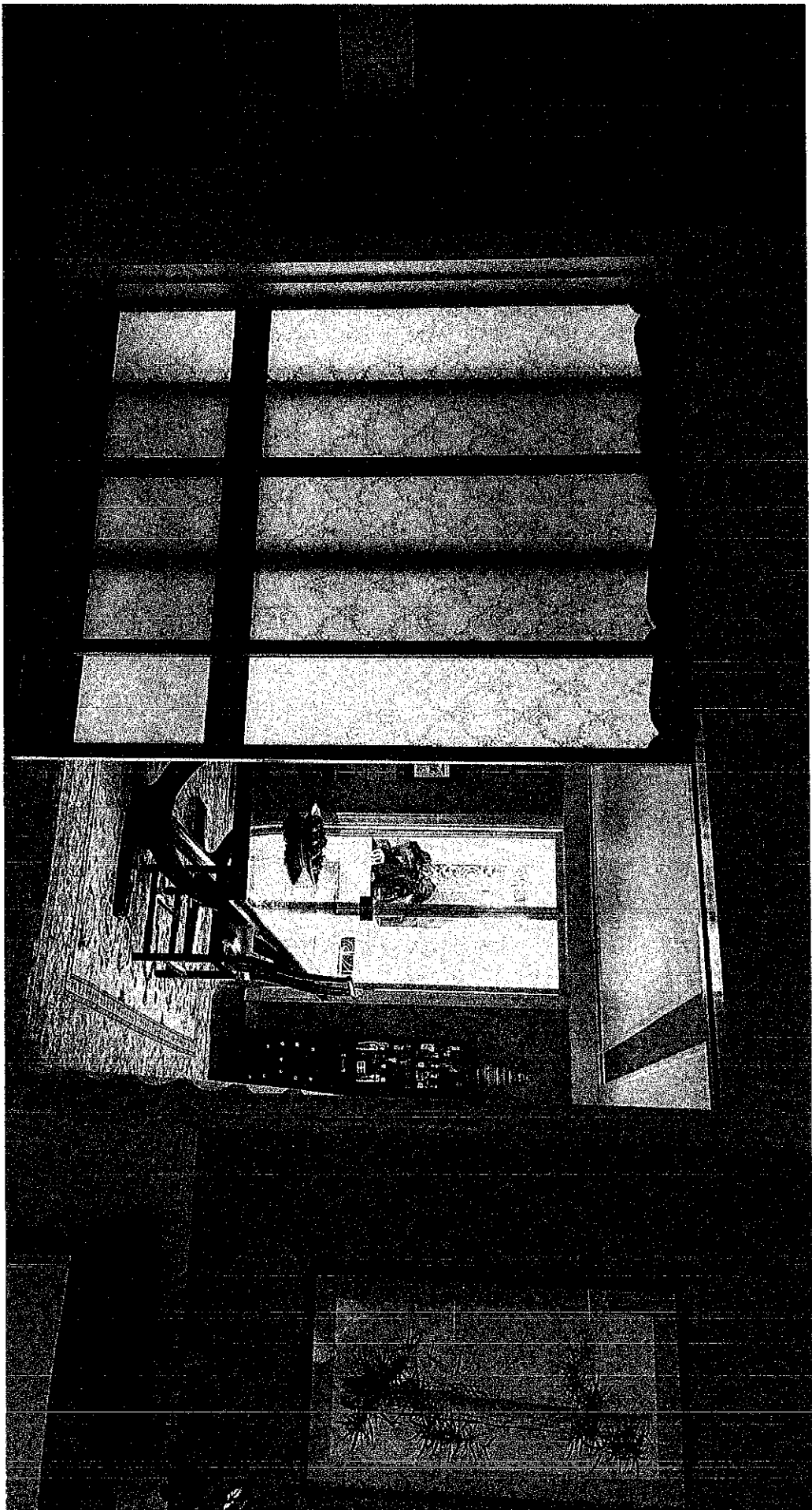
Photography by Tim Street-Porter

February 5, 2013

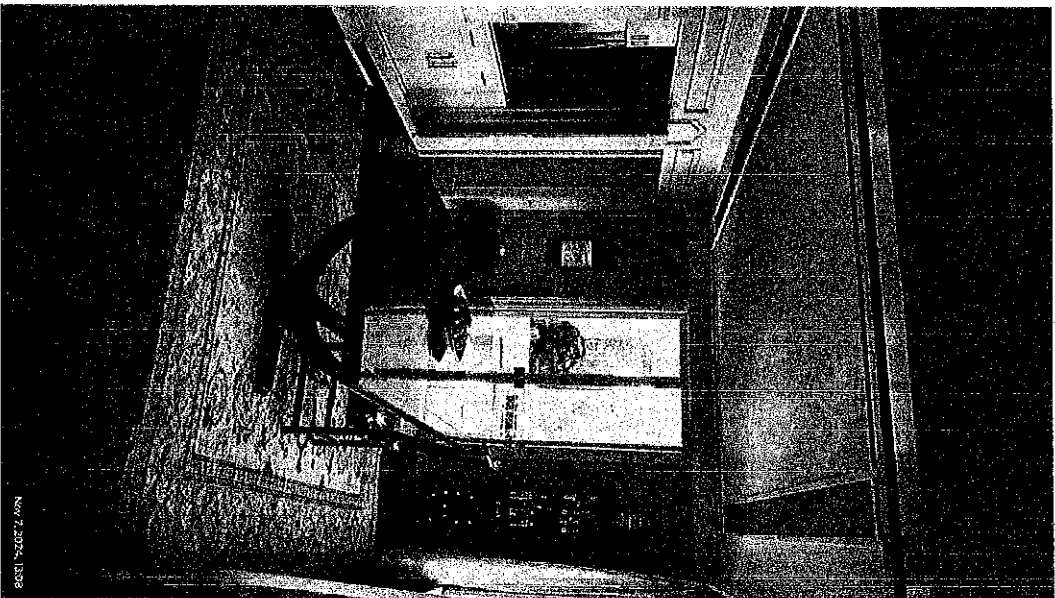


Compare marble fireplace, parquet floor, wall surface, sconces (shown on historical photos raph), high ceilings + tall windows to 4649 Ninth Street.

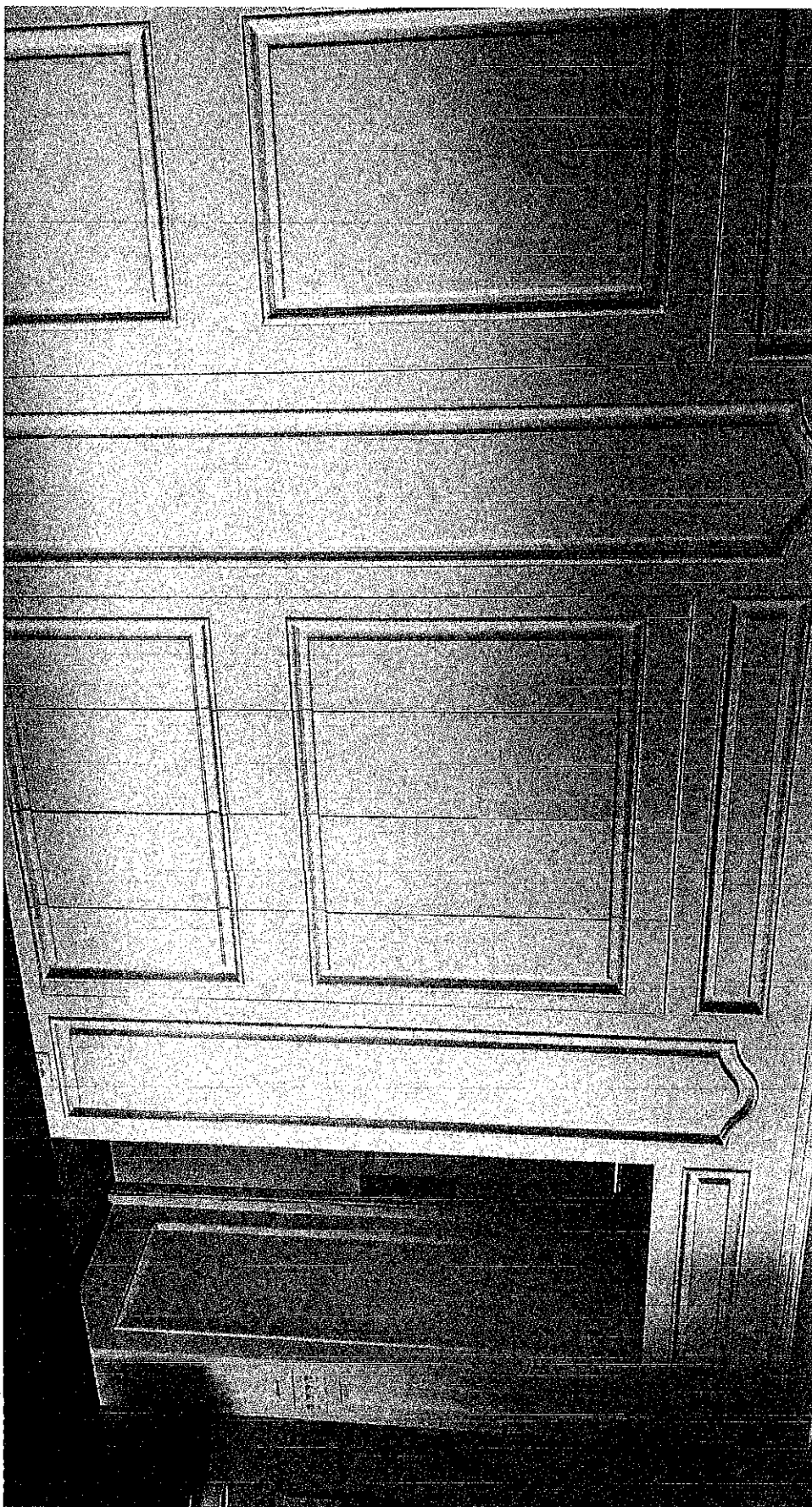
Dining Room Partially Closed Off by Pocket Screen Door as Described in
House Beautiful article.



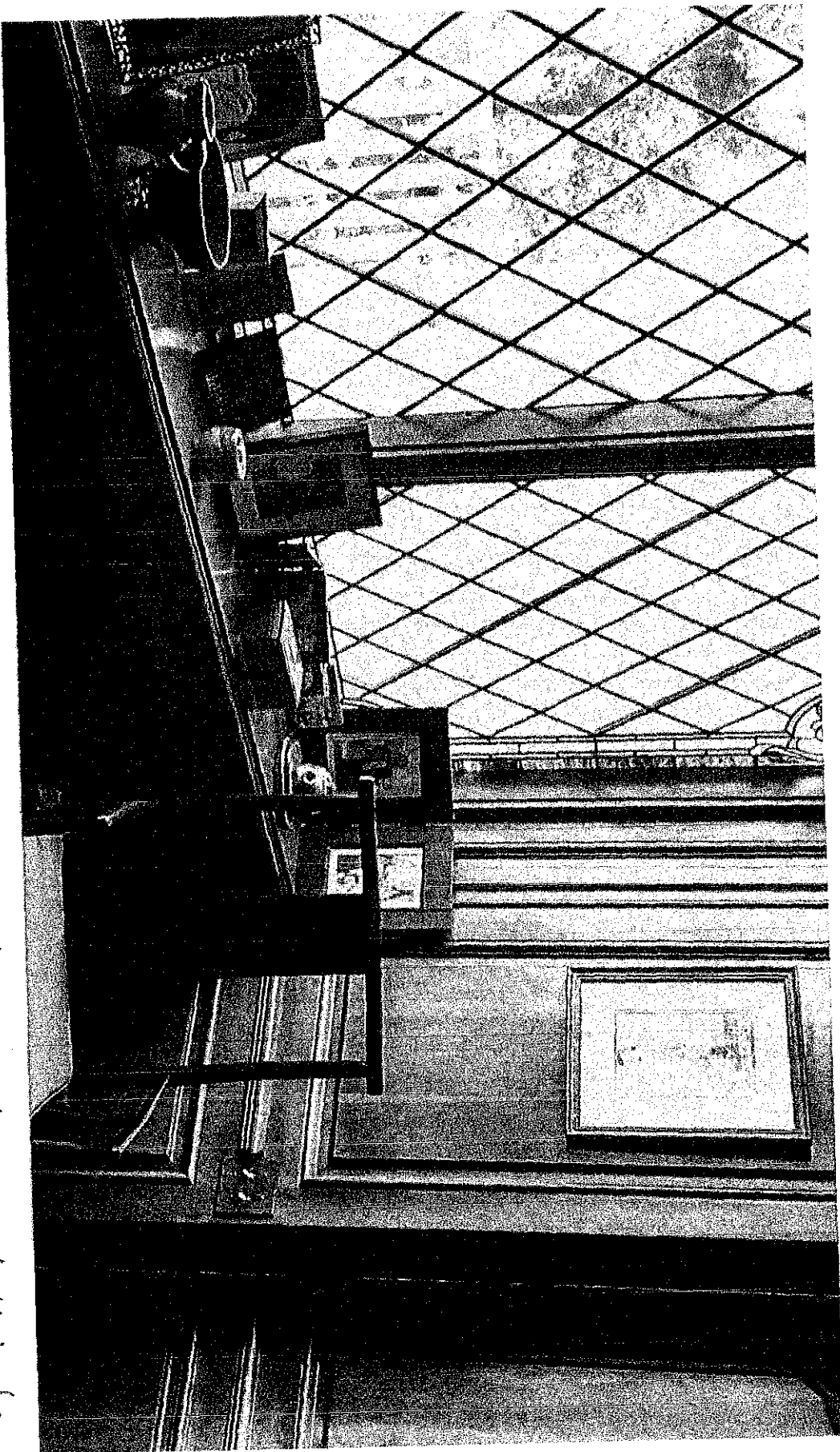
Dining Room with Panels
Open to Kitchen, Perimeter
Lighting, and Passage to
Patio as Described in
House Beautiful article.



Dining Room with Folding Doors Closed to Conceal Kitchen, as Described
in House Beautiful article.



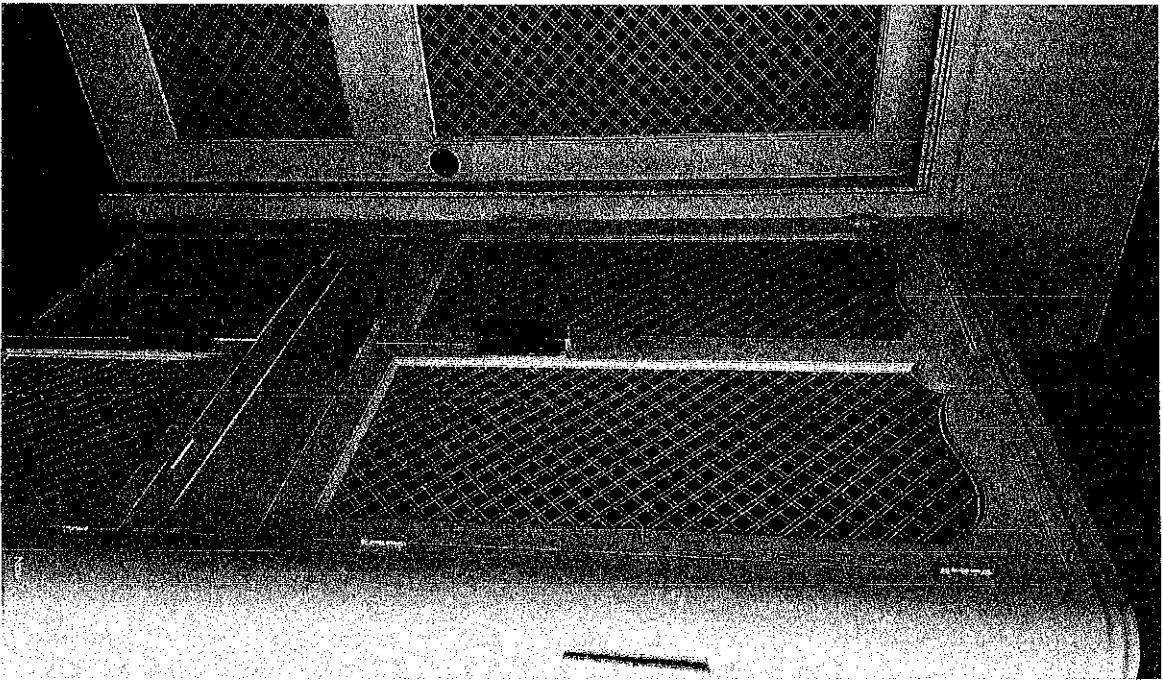
Library with Molded Cherry Panels and Diamond-paned Windows



Library

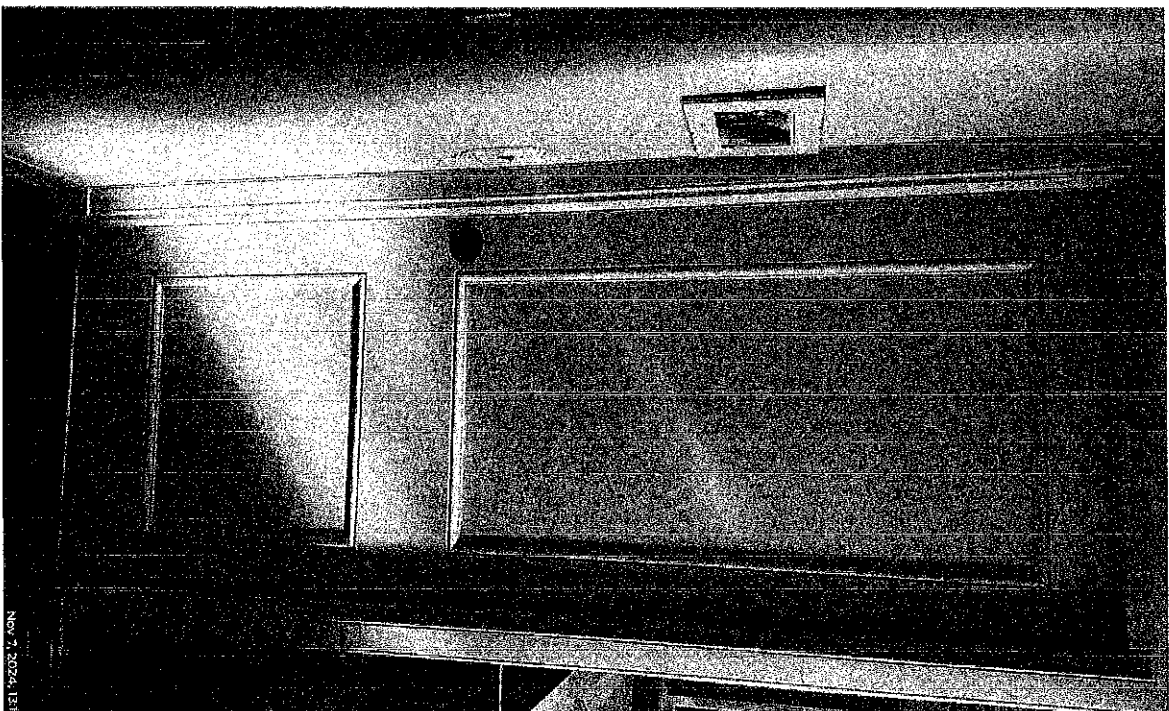


Nov 7, 2024, 13:12

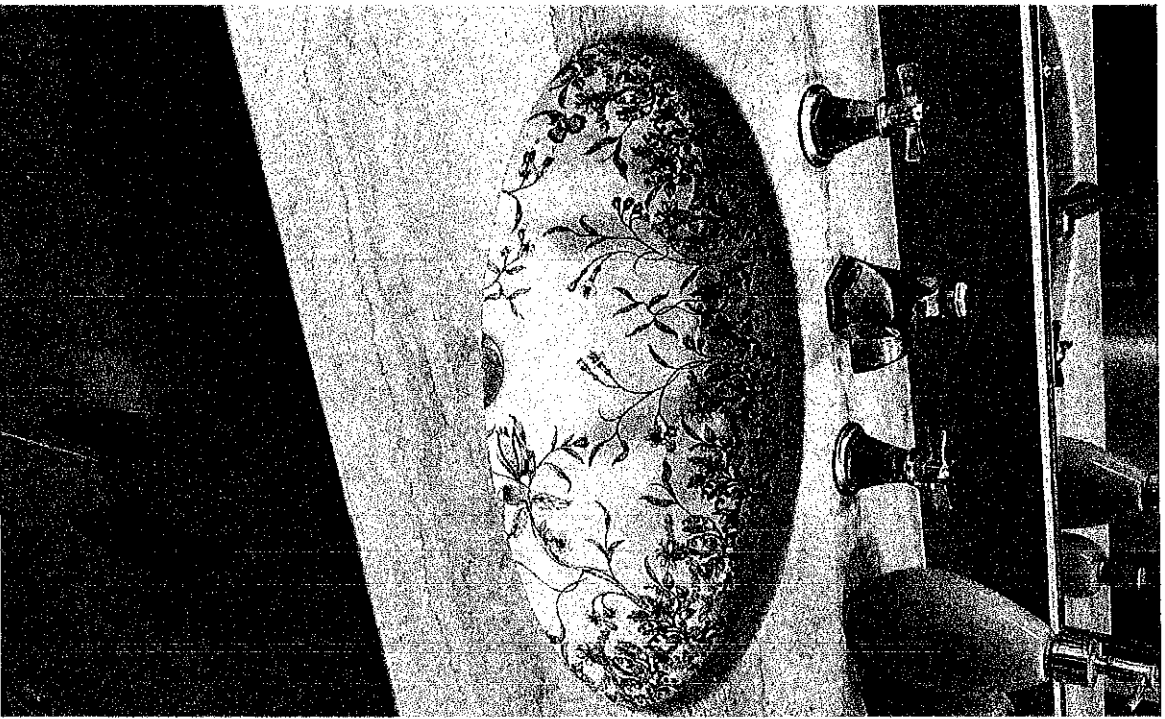


Ms. Boyd's
Dressing Area
with luxuriously
feminine details
←

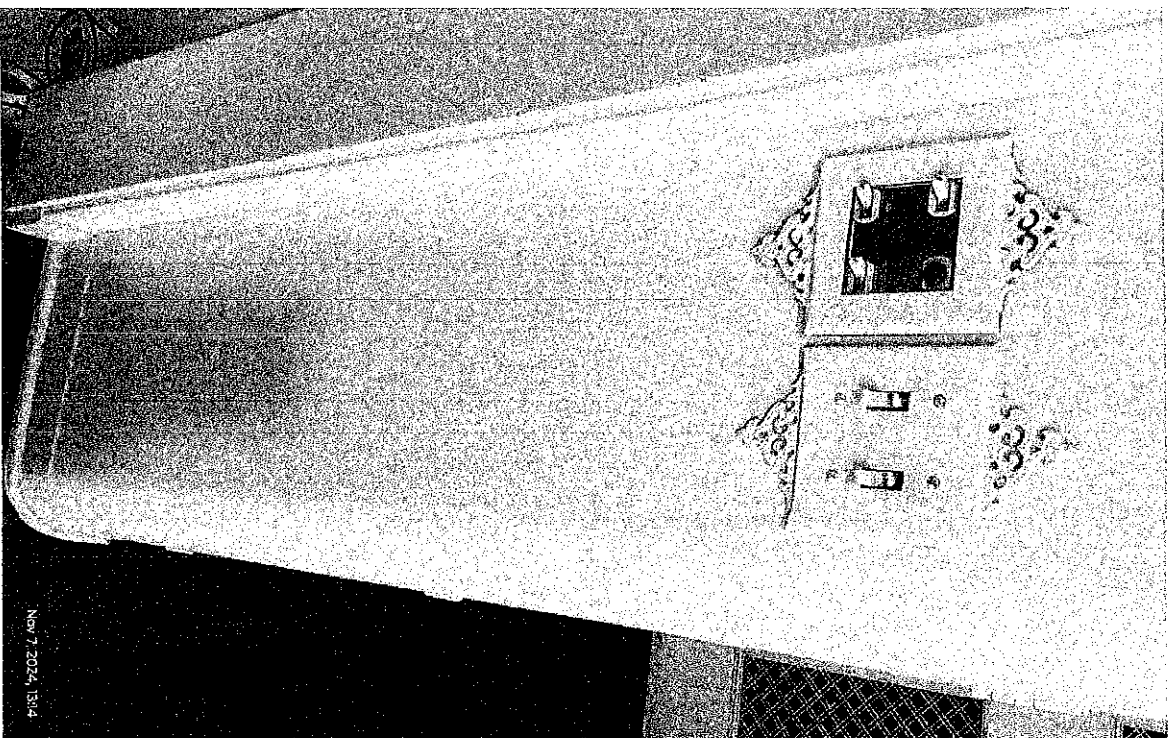
Pocket
Doors
→



Nov 7, 2024, 12:30

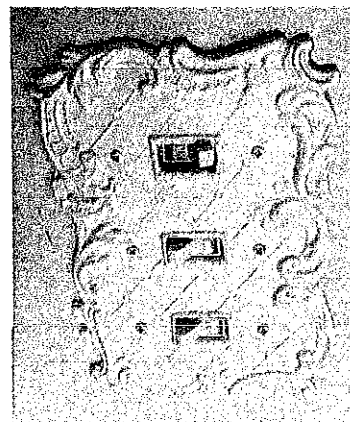
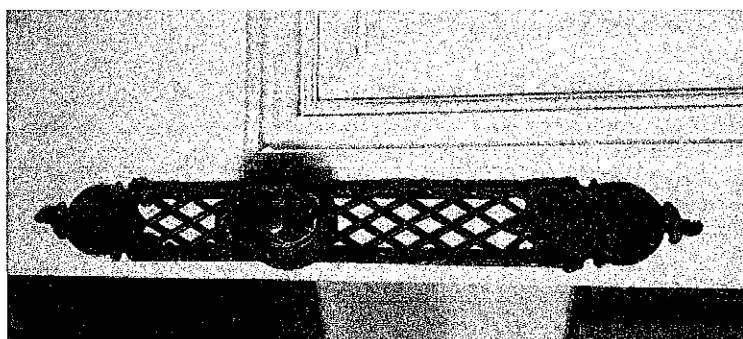
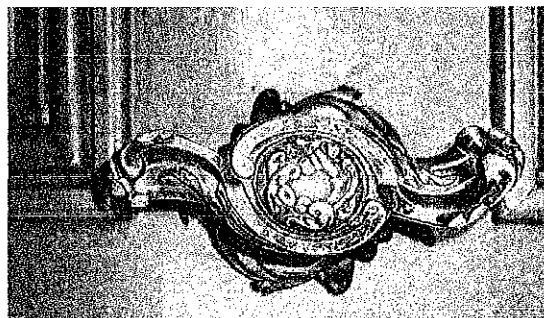
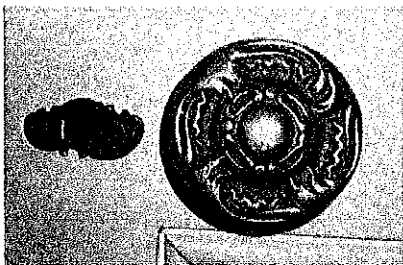
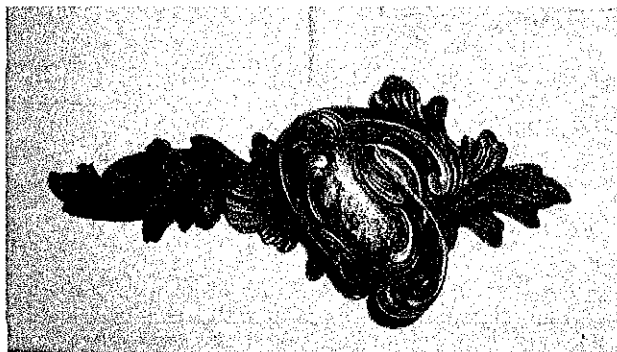
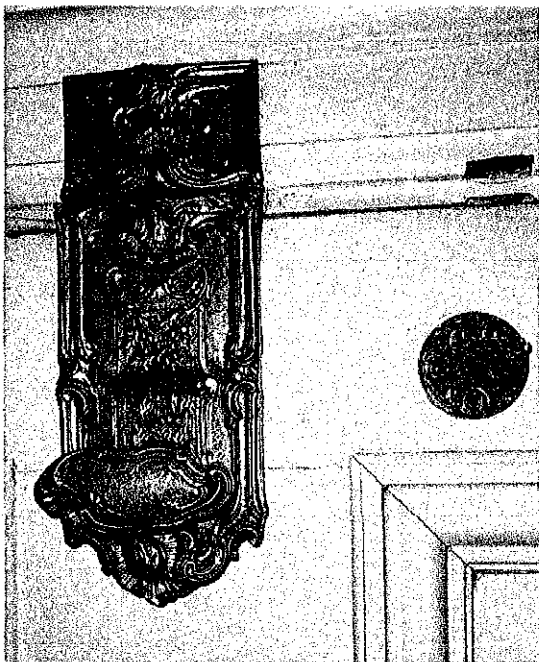


More Feminine
+ Luxurious
Details in
Ms. Boyd's
Dressing Area

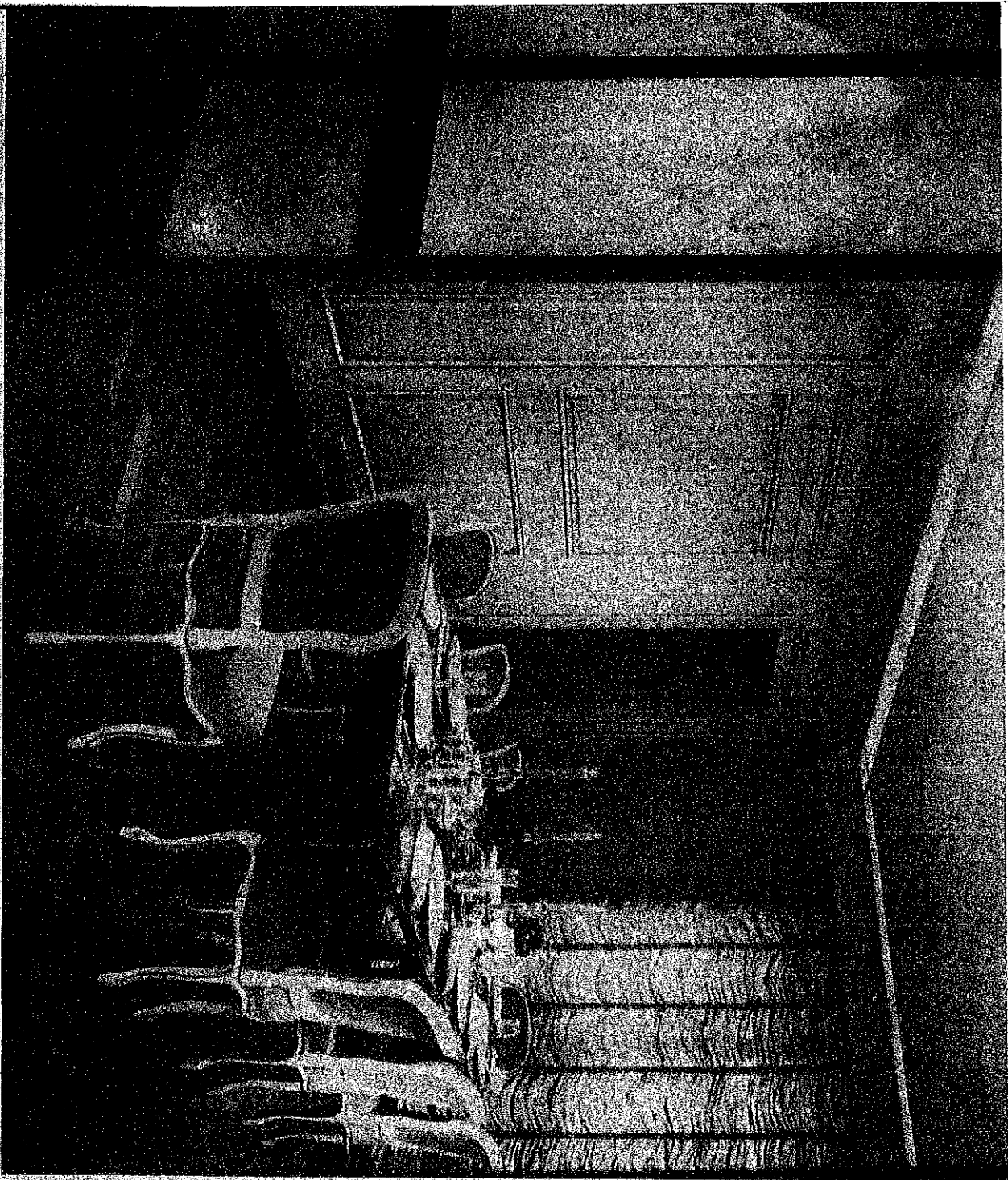


Nov 7 2024, 13:14

Original Hardware



Historical Photographs



NO CLICHE DINING ROOM FOR ME
continued

The Convertible Dining Room

Inviting, isn't it? But the scene changes fast. Push back the sliding screens, pull up the lush curtains, expose the secrets of the pinched sofa, close flip-top table and—see photograph opposite.

House Beautiful, November 1962.

45

● The world is teeming with good ideas. As magazine editors, we visit houses, hotels, and decorator shops all over the world and see how different people solve the same basic living problems. You might think this skimming of the cultural surface would leave us jaded, feeling we've seen everything. On the contrary, we haven't seen anything yet. We continue to meet people who have original ideas and incorporate them into their daily living.

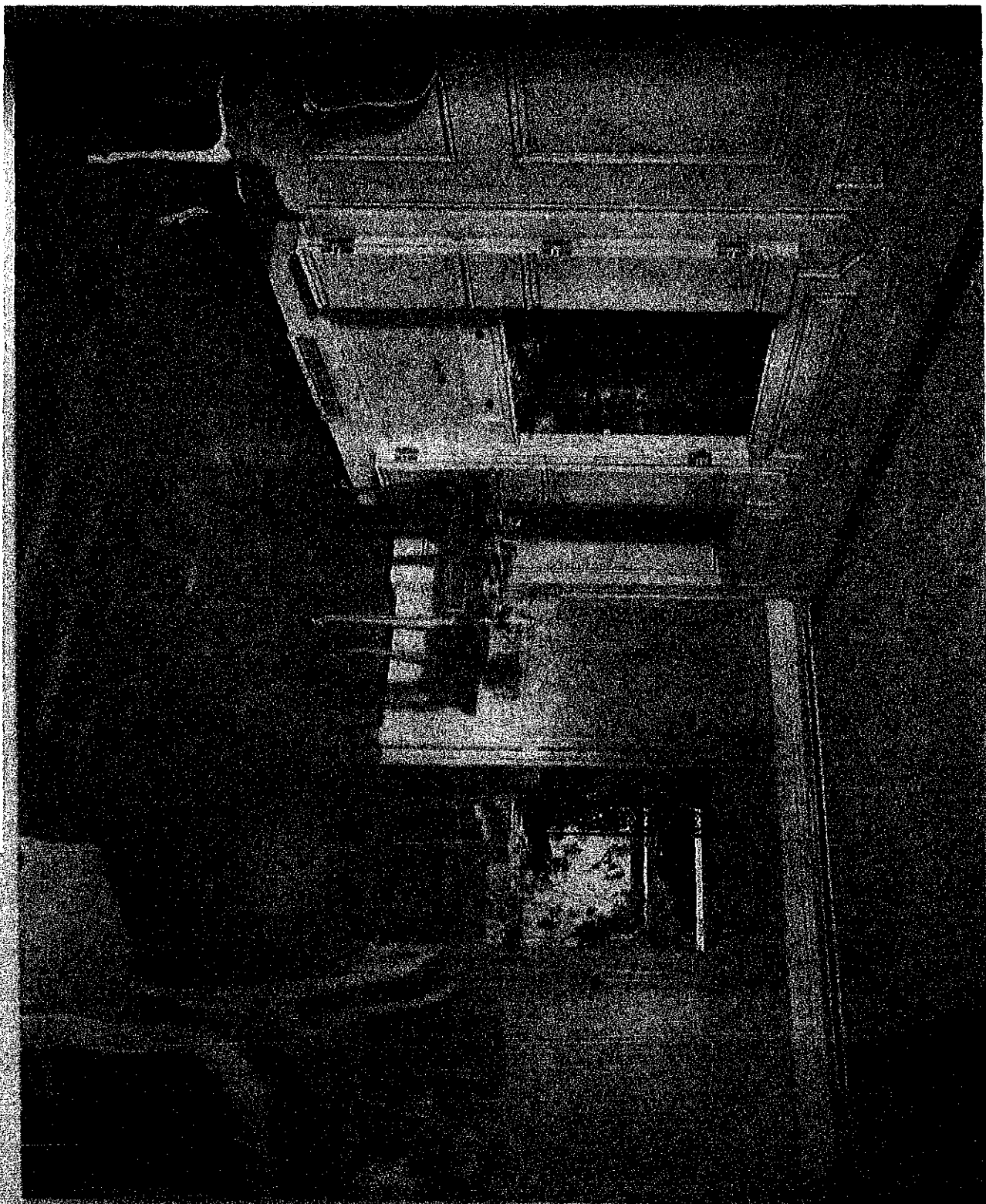
Consider the typical dining room with its centrally hung light fixture, static furniture arrangement, and subsequent static use—the sit-down service. In the entertaining experience of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Boyd, the physical limitation of such a room was impossible. During years of official entertaining (Mr. Boyd was Mayor of Riverside, California), Mrs. Boyd evolved the idea of a convertible dining room: a well-organized space where the scene changes quickly from breakfast for two to a reception, buffet garden party, or formal dinner. A really fresh idea from the combined talents of the Boyds and architect Charles O. Matcham.

HOUSE BEAUTIFUL, NOVEMBER 1962

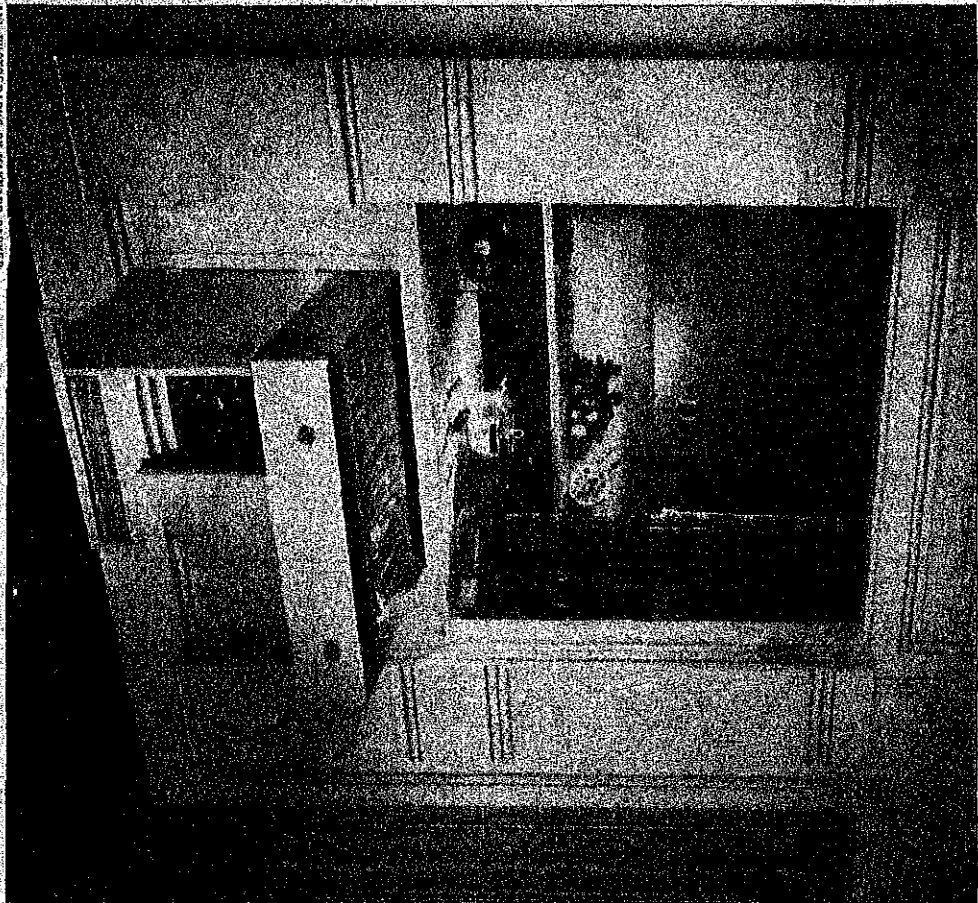


Throughout the day, the dining room serves as a cheerful walk-through to the garden. Breakfast or lunch for two can be enjoyed at the window, using the dining table in its fold-away state.

House Beautiful, November 1962,



Here an entirely different role is played: the easy, open space so necessary for receptions or buffet garden parties. Note how the perimeter lighting becomes part of the ceiling. The graceful serving table is a perfect match to the dining table and is used as an extension to it when the Boyds entertain at large sit-down parties.



ALL PHOTOGRAPHS BY EATON AND JACKSON

OWNERS:
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Boyd
ARCHITECT:
Charles O. Wachman

This pass-through wall is a silent servant when a buffet begins. Food is set out, and the woven blind is drawn to conceal any kitchen mess or activity. Then guests help themselves to flatware and napkins right from the open drawer. This is an excellent idea, saves two whole operations for the hostess or help. Cupboard below holds serving pieces and hollow ware.

House Beautiful, November 1962.



Marie Antoinette

AN EXQUISITE PATTERN WITH A FRENCH ACCENT

Powdered wigs... fleurs-de-lis... light *raillerie* and high romance—this is the background of Wood-Mosaic flooring in the Marie Antoinette design.

The Marie Antoinette design was apparently used as a simpler variant of the Fontainebleau pattern in many famous chateaux and palaces of the Old Regime. Today one of its best examples can be seen in the Throne Room of the Palace of Luxembourg.

During the past several decades, the Marie Antoinette design has become increasingly popular in the United States—not only for homes designed in the French manner, *but also for those of many other styles and periods*. It is particularly adapted for use in small and irregularly-shaped rooms.

The standard pattern of Wood-Mosaic's Marie Antoinette design is composed of 9" squares, with bands $2\frac{1}{4}" \times 20\frac{1}{4}"$. It may be enlarged by using $13\frac{1}{2}"$ squares surrounded by bands $3" \times 30"$.

The usual woods are Quartered White Oak or Walnut. Other woods are frequently specified, however, with effective and striking results. Gothic Oak makes a particularly fine floor in the Marie Antoinette design.

A residence in Riverside, California.

Note the diagonal grain of the inner squares—an interesting variation.



Boyd's Greet Neighbors

Their neighbors, new and old, were guests yesterday for the first in a series of drop-in brunches planned by Mr. and Mrs. Philip L. Boyd to show their new home at 4649 Ninth St. to small groups of friends.

Mrs. Boyd is pictured, center, on the front terrace chatting with Mrs. Harold Hanson, left, a new neighbor, and Mrs. Donald Fullerton, who was a neighbor when the Boyds lived on Sixth street.

Friends who assisted the Boyds in conducting the guests

recently completed on the slope of Mt. Rubidoux, were Ruth Lewis, Mrs. Boyce Jones, Mrs. Jack Kearne, Mrs. Harold Bartron, Mrs. Helge Teig and Mrs. Coleman Naeckel.

DGs Plan Supper, Meeting

ues since 1929

CARPETS

yards in stock

olia Ave. OV 44733

Cafeteria

n Street, near 7th

Christmas Ball On Dec. 5 to Be Gala Affair

By Margaret Steen

SURPRISE decorations are in store for patrons of the fifth annual Charity Ball given by Junior Aid of Riverside when they arrive at the Mission Inn on Saturday evening, Dec. 5.

Christmas decorations for the California Room, where tables will be set up for patrons of the ball, have been designed by Don Hendricks, art director for G. K. Christensen, and are being kept a top secret by Mrs. Bert Dudley and Mrs. John Holden, co-chairmen of decorations, and their committee members.

Invitations to the ball will be received tomorrow by members, friends and patrons of Junior Aid.

Reservations are limited to 498 and will be filled in the order in which they are received and must be accompanied by a check. Mrs. John Jordan is in charge of reservations, with Mrs. Jack Bobb as her assistant.

Fourteen sustaining members will open their homes for dinner parties preceding the ball. Christmas theme also will be carried out in decorations in the homes where cocktails will be served at 6 and dinner at 8.

Lou Dokkins and his orchestra again have been engaged to play for dancing in the Spanish Dining Room at the Inn, beginning at 10 o'clock.

Proceeds from the ball go to help support the Visiting Nurse Association and Family Service Association. Both were established by Junior Aid, VNA in 1931 and FSA in 1954, and both now are United Fund agencies.

Mrs. Clinton Marr is ball chairman, with Mrs. Edward Lamar and Mrs. Donald Bell in charge of homes; Mrs. Homer Thomas, team captain; Mrs. James Goslin, food; Mrs. Charles Chandler, invitations; Mrs. John Jordan, reservations; Mrs. Peter Clarke, equipment; Mrs. John Wingate, Mission Inn arrangements; Mrs. Harley Beem, bar; Mrs. Frank Caulk, orchestra; Mrs. Bert Dudley, decorations; Mrs. John Long, gifts and favors; Mrs. Ray McCarty, sustaining member of the committee, and Mrs. Peter Lewis, publicity.

Hostesses for the dinner parties, listed with their committees, are:

Mrs. Henry Keil, 2442 Price Albert Dr., 34 patrons. Mrs. Charles Chandler, Mrs. Herbert Knight, Mrs. Jack Gregory, Mrs. James Carlson, Mrs. Vincent W. Grubbs III and Mrs. Robert Dependahl.

Mrs. Philip Boyd, 4549 Ninth St., 40 patrons. Mrs. Theodore Schnack, Mrs. Hugh Berkeley, Mrs. Clyde A. Pitchford, Mrs. Peter Nalle, Mrs. Homer Thomas, and Mrs. Donald Cole.

Mrs. T. C. Flaherty, 3587 Mt. Rubidoux Dr., 36 patrons. Mrs. Richard Gentry, Mrs. John Long, Mrs. Hubert Cline, Mrs. Arthur Ooghe, Mrs. Jack Bobb and Mrs. William Lewis.

Mrs. Paul Lockhart, 782 University Dr., South, 36 patrons. Mrs. Charles Tourtellotte, Mrs. David Cubberly, Mrs. Lloyd Peterson, Mrs. John Hews, Mrs. Frank Catter and Mrs. Norton Younglove.

Mrs. T. V. Adams, 4409 Houghton Ave., 30 patrons. Mrs. Charles Brand, Mrs. Robert Dilday, Mrs. Sheldon Pooley, Mrs. Peter Clarke, Mrs. Wayne Wilson and Mrs. Roy Barnett.

Mrs. Ruel Johnson, 5029 Rockledge, 50 patrons. Mrs. Dever Button, Mrs. Peter Lewis, Alexa Fullerton, Mrs. Robert Skelley, Mrs. Howard Hays Jr., Mrs. Frank Caulk, Mrs. Frank Bret and Mrs. R. T. Sullivan Jr.

Mrs. George Reade, 1123 La Colina Dr., 40 patrons.



Homes of 14 sustaining members of Junior Aid of Riverside will be opened for gourmet dinners preceding the fifth annual Charity Ball, scheduled on Dec. 5. Mrs. Clinton Marr, ball chairman, is pictured with her husband, right, as they visit Mr. and Mrs. Philip Boyd, whose home at 4549 Ninth St. will be setting for a dinner party for 40 ball patrons. Teams of Junior Aid members will prepare and serve the dinners at the 14 homes preceding the ball at the Mission Inn.

PHOTOS BY BILL OLIMSTED

Mrs. James Welles, Mrs. Donald Bell, Mrs. Donald Wilson, Mrs. Harold Lines, Mrs. Donald Worley and Mrs. Zane Powell.

Mrs. A. C. Brown Jr., 2330 Prince Albert Dr., 32 patrons. Mrs. Gene Fisher, Mrs. Sherman Babcock, Mrs. John A. Gahr, Mrs. William Bonnett Jr., Mrs. David Bell and Mrs. Leonard Kistler.

Mrs. A. A. Washburn, 3014 Pine St., 36 patrons. Mrs. Philip Washburn, Mrs. John Wingate, Mrs. John Holden, Mrs. Howard Hall, Mrs. J. W. Borden and Mrs. Donald Harnish.

Mrs. Fred Clark, 6720 Oleander Ct., 34 patrons. Mrs. Roy Mullen, Mrs. William Scott, Mrs. Harry B. Frey, Mrs. Glen Christensen, Mrs. Richard Dooley and Mrs. Robert Ester.

Mrs. Ray McCarty, 5145 Myrtle, 40 patrons. Mrs. Donald Corr, Mrs. Charles Ford, Mrs. Edward Lamar, Mrs. James Pitts, Mrs. E. E. Yeager and Mrs. Eric Emtuan.

Mrs. J. F. Kent, La Colina Dr., 50 patrons. Mrs. Mead Mosher, Mrs. John Jordan, Mrs. Fred Havens, Mrs. James Kendrick, Mrs. Richard Purviance, Mrs. Park E. Herrick and Mrs. William Woodford.

Mrs. George Dole, 4068 Chapman Pl., cocktails, and Mrs. Ray Swain, 4024 Chapman Pl., dinner, 40 patrons. Mrs. Carl Pearson, Sheila Odell, Mrs. Ralph Mason, Mrs. Harley Beem, Mrs. Eugene A. Mills, Mrs. James Smith and Mrs. Dick Davis.

Women

Section C—Society Books, Travel, The Arts
Nov. 15, 1959

Page 1—Section C

Riverside
Daily
Press

ORIGINAL
APPLICATION FOR
BUILDING PERMIT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

4649 - BUILDING DIVISION - 3-5-57

38951 *Leaving 10/1*

Permit No. *29290* Final Insp. *2-5-59* *Done*

☒ New Bldg. ☐ Remite Describe Alterations
☐ Addition ☐ Demolish *Cal. #1811*
☐ Roofing ☐ Sides, Pops *CPC 5-15-57*

Lot No. _____ Tract _____

Buildings used for *Res + Gar (det)*

No. of Bldgs. Now on Lot	No. of Families	Use of Bldgs. Now on Lot

Size of Lot	Size Bldg.	Sq. Ft.	Fld. Dist.
		<i>3800'</i>	<i>3</i>

No. of Rooms	Stories	Group	Type	Zone
<i>8</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>IF</i>	<i>R-1-65</i>

L.S. Prop. Line Bst Back House	Feet Prop. Line Bst Back Garage	L.S. Prop. Line Bst Back House	Feet Prop. Line Bst Back Garage
<i>10'</i>	<i>30'</i>	<i>75'</i>	<i>76'</i>

Owner Name *Harry Marsh*

Address _____

City Name _____

Address _____

State Name _____

Address _____

License No. City _____ State _____

Special Permit No. _____

Footings Size	Depth in Ground

Pier Size _____ Depth in Ground _____

ACCESS HOLE METAL FRAME WITHIN 5' OF CORNER, 24 x 18 INCHES
6 x 8 Metal Vent Over Range 38" in. Continuous Through Roof

Exterior Walls *Clg. Joli* *Clg. Joli*

Size of Studs _____

Joints 1st Floor _____

Joints 2nd Floor _____

Chimney or Fireplace Brick Lined with Terra Cotta or Firebrick

Depth Footing in Ground 2 ft. _____ Size 4" Larger on all sides _____

Date Permit Granted *5-15-57* S.D. *200.00*

TOTAL VALUE \$ *98,000.00* FEE \$ *93.00*

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

TOTAL *293.00*

GOODSPEED PRINTERS

Inspection Record

Harry Marsh 7/5/57 *10/1/57*

Excavation	Framing
Footings	Range Vent
Forms	Garage Vent
Concrete	Garage 1 hr. wall
Reinforcing Steel	Ext. Wire L
Bolts	Int. Lath
Service Hole	Stucco &
Foundation Vents	Plaster

Final *2-5-59* *Done*

Remarks

*Accepted 10. 124. one from
for each approved.*

I hereby acknowledge that I have read this application and state that the information on reverse side is correct and agree to comply with all City Ordinances and State Laws regulating Building Construction.

Signature of
Owner or
Authorized Agent *Harry C. Marsh*