

WILLIAM W. HANGER HOUSE  
6118 Greenwood Avenue  
(Moved from 425 North Van Ness Avenue, Fresno)  
Clovis  
Fresno County  
California

HABS No. CA-2886

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Building Survey  
Pacific West Region  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
San Francisco, California 94102

## HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

### WILLIAM W. HANGER HOUSE

HABS No. CA-2886

- Location:** 6118 Greenwood Avenue  
Clovis, CA 93619  
(Moved from 425 North Van Ness Avenue  
Fresno, CA 93701)
- Present Owner:** State of California, Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in  
1992
- Present Use:** Residence
- Significance:** The William W. Hanger House is significant because it embodies  
distinctive Shingle style characteristics.
- Historians:** Margo Nayyar, Research Associate, Division of Environmental  
Analysis, California Department of Transportation; John Snyder,  
Historical Architectural Specialty Branch Chief, Cultural Studies  
Office, Division of Environmental Analysis, California  
Department of Transportation. Completed March 2012.
- Project Information:** The William W. Hanger House recordation was completed as one  
of the mitigation measures for the Route 180 Freeway Extension  
project (Caltrans #06-Fre-180-R56.2/R58.4), and was prepared as  
stipulated in the Memorandum of Agreement submitted to the  
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, in compliance with  
Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as  
amended. The Hanger House was determined eligible for inclusion  
in the National Register of Historic Places through consensus  
determination between the Federal Highway Administration and  
the California State Historic Preservation Officer. Furthermore, the  
house was listed on the City of Fresno Local Register of Historic  
Resources as the Hanger Home (H.P. #141). It was removed after  
its relocation to 6118 Greenwood Avenue in the 1990s.  
Photographs were taken by Don Tateishi in March 1992.

## **Part I. Historical Information**

### **A. Physical History**

- 1. Date of erection:** ca. 1906
- 2. Architect:** Unknown
- 3. Original owner:** William Wilson Hanger<sup>1</sup>

Little information is known of William Wilson Hanger. He was born in Virginia ca. 1868 and came to California at an unknown date. In 1896, at age 28, he registered to vote in Easterby, one of Fresno's outlying farming districts.<sup>2</sup> He was a farmer in Easterby until ca. 1905 when he married Clara Spooner, a widow from Petaluma. They were married on August 19, 1905.<sup>3</sup> Clara was 34, Hanger was 37. The two were first listed at the 425 North Van Ness Avenue house in the 1907 Fresno City Directory and lived there until 1914. Like a number of early residents of the greater North Park neighborhood, the Hanger's moved farther north along the extended Forthcamp (Fulton) streetcar line as the North Park neighborhood became less prestigious. His second residence was located at 485 Wishon Avenue.

From 1907-1910, Hanger was employed as a vineyardist, and from 1911-1915, he was employed as a buyer for the Earl Fruit Company. In 1920, he was employed as a Solicitor for the Earl Fruit Company.<sup>4</sup>

- 4. Builder, contractor:** Unknown
- 5. Original plans and construction:** The Hanger House looks as it did in ca. 1906, with the exception of an altered primary porch and a rear room addition.
- 6. Alterations and additions:** The 1906 Sanborn map shows a narrow inset first-story full-façade porch underneath the projecting east façade cross gable. The original porch has been replaced with solid concrete flooring and concrete entry steps were added. Furthermore, the current height and design of the columns do not fit with the placement and level of entry and appears to have replaced an original treatment. The later porch treatment is reflected in the 1918 Sanborn map.

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<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all of the information is derived from John Snyder's, "Hanger House," rough draft. In the original essay form of this report Snyder had not included footnotes stating his sources. Sources used are in the bibliography.

<sup>2</sup> Ancestry.com. *California, Voter Registers, 1866-1898* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: Great Registers, 1866-1898. Microfilm, 185 rolls. California State Library, Sacramento, California.

<sup>3</sup> San Francisco Call, "Marriage Licenses," Sunday, August 20, 1905, p. 45.

<sup>4</sup> Fresno City Directories, 1907-1915; Ancestry.com. *1920 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Original data: Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920. (NARA microfilm publication t625, 2076 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

The northwest first-story screened-in porch has been enclosed and has a room addition built off of it.

A ca. 1917 rear room addition projects off the rear of the house. It is sheathed in moderately wide clapboard siding. The rear addition features a moderately pitched gable roof with narrow eave overhang.

Originally, a small first-story porch extended from the northwest corner of the house, and a modest free-standing outbuilding was located ten feet west of the house. The outbuilding disappeared at the time of the façade porch renovations. Likely, the Hanger House originally featured a light-toned lower story, with dark stained (or varnished) shingled second story.

Sometime after 1992, the house was relocated out of Fresno city limits within Fresno County.

## **B. Historical Context<sup>5</sup>**

Fresno incorporated as a city in 1885 and quickly expanded north of its city limits. Prior to the turn of the twentieth century, Fresno's upper- and upper-middle-class residents lived in a multi-block downtown area roughly bounded by Divisadero, Blackstone, Stanislaus and Broadway. Today this area is called the L Street Historic District. However, after the turn of the twentieth century, middle- and upper-middle class families moved from downtown to the newly fashionable suburbs; North Park was one of these suburbs.<sup>6</sup>

The suburbs were not exclusively for the wealthy, in fact, the first neighborhoods were designed for the working class starting in 1880. The Griffith's Addition (1880) and Griffith's Second Addition (1884) were the first two neighborhoods. They were platted in dense, narrow lots meant for modest working-class houses. Following the platting of the Griffith's Additions were the Park, Forthcamp, Elm Grove, Central and Kroeger's Additions. All of the additions, except for the Park Addition, were laid out in dense, narrow lots, intended for modest dwellings. The Park Addition (1885), north of the Elm Grove Addition was the earliest with lots intended for large country estates. The lots measured 171 x 250 feet.<sup>7</sup>

The Central Addition (1887) stretches west to east for eighteen blocks along Divisadero, the city's original limit. Along the northern border of the Central Addition, from west to east, are the Kroeger's Addition (1888), Griffith's Addition (1880), Griffith's Second Addition

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<sup>6</sup> Paul E. Vandor, *History of Fresno County, California*, v.2, Los Angeles: Historic Record Col., 1919; L.A. Winchell, *History of Fresno County and the San Joaquin Valley*, (Fresno: Fresno County Recorder's Office, 1933); "A Lot of Building," *Fresno Republican*, v.21:65, August 14, 1901, 7.

<sup>7</sup> Andrea Galvin, "City of Fresno North Park Survey: Historic Context & Survey," (Galvin Preservation Associates Inc., Redondo Beach, California, November 2008), 1-115; Bole's North Park, County of Fresno, RS Book 2, Map 51, February 1903 (accessed at Fresno County Recorder's Office); Forthcamp's Addition No. 2, County of Fresno, December 1908 (accessed at Fresno County Recorder's Office); North Park, RS Book 2, County of Fresno, Map 14, January 18, 1902 (accessed at Fresno County Recorder's Office); North Park Extension, County of Fresno, Plat Book 2, Map 26, June 19, 1902 (accessed at Fresno County Recorder's Office).

(1884), Forthcamp Addition (1886), and the Elm Grove Addition (1887). The developed area formed a U shape, and the central core of the area remained unplatted and undeveloped until the North Park Addition in 1902.<sup>8</sup>

The North Park Addition was developed on land originally owned by Carlton Curtis and was the first neighborhood in the area designed for the upper- and middle-class residents of Fresno. By 1902, Fresno's wealthy downtown area between Divisadero, Belmont, West and Blackstone could not accommodate the growing middle- and upper-class families. These families eventually moved to the upcoming and fashionable North Park suburb.<sup>9</sup>

Surrounded by working-class enclaves, the new neighborhood was platted as Fresno's first streetcar suburb by real-estate entrepreneur William G. Uridge (who is listed in the city directories as a capitalist) and Benjamin G. McDougall (architect and land speculator). North Park became a major central Fresno residential neighborhood heralded by the Fresno *Evening Democrat* in January 1903, as "Fresno's 'Nob Hill.'" Businessman Albert G. Wishon arrived in Fresno at this time to work as General Manager of the San Joaquin Light and Power Company, Director and Manager of the Fresno City Railway, and Vice-President and Manager of the Fresno Water Company. Fresno City Railway operated the electric streetcar line along Forthcamp (Fulton) Avenue, which was one of three routes developed in 1902 to connect the suburbs to downtown Fresno. Sunnyside and Recreation were the two additional streetcar routes. Wishon's streetcar service along Forthcamp Avenue consisted of a single track, but in 1909, they expanded service and doubled the track. Bounded by Forthcamp, Van Ness/College, Franklin and Mildreda, the original North Park plat quickly expanded with sequential subsequent plattings.<sup>10</sup>

The North Park Arts and Crafts neighborhood was so successful and desirable that it was quickly extended between 1902 and 1915. The North Park Extension (1902) extended the neighborhood west, and the Bole North Park (1903) extended it to the north. Furthermore, several extant late-nineteenth-century lots located near North Park were redeveloped as part of the greater North Park neighborhood. Within the original Forthcamp's Addition of 1886, the 100 block of both Fulton and Van Ness Avenues were redeveloped to become a part of the greater North Park neighborhood, and along the east side of Van Ness Avenue between Mildreda and Belmont (particularly between Mildreda and Franklin), growth patterns reflect an association with North Park. Additionally, the Sunset Tract of 1910 (a redeveloped section of the Griffith Addition), a narrow linear neighborhood along the west side of Broadway between Belmont and Voorman, reflects the same Arts and Crafts values as found in North Park. The Sunset Tract appears to have been coherently developed with large middle- and working-class bungalows for a community of emigrant and second-generation Germans, Swedes and Danes. However, each of the areas has contributed to the cohesive Arts and

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<sup>8</sup> Galvin, "City of Fresno North Park Survey," 57.

<sup>9</sup> Sanborn Insurance Company, Fresno maps, 1906, 1918/19.

<sup>10</sup> Fresno City Directories, 1904-1906; Sanborn Insurance Company, Fresno maps, 1906.

Crafts character of the greater North Park area. Boundaries for the area are generally Nevada, Van Ness, Belmont and Broadway.<sup>11</sup>

North Park is a distinctive Arts and Crafts neighborhood in Fresno where houses display personal values and lifestyle choices unique to the Arts and Crafts movement. The Arts and Crafts philosophy rejected the Victorian-era architectural layout of small, cluttered rooms and exterior ornamentation, and highlighted the importance of simple craftsmanship and connection with nature. Architectural historian, Andrea Galvin, explains the arts and crafts architecture as having a “fluid relationship between the interior and exterior by using natural materials and creating spaces to bring the outdoors inside.”<sup>12</sup> The fluid relationship is architecturally represented by the use of pergolas, open-air sitting porches and screened sleeping porches. Often, there were multiple porches on multiple levels throughout a property. Furthermore, open floor plans and sliding doors created larger open spaces, and rooms often opened to the outdoors. The Sample Sanitarium (1912-13), a few blocks away,, is indicative of the Arts and Crafts philosophy, with its multiple, wrap-around exterior porches. However, the sanitarium may have initiated an exodus by many residents to more northern suburbs.<sup>13</sup>

North Park consists mainly of Craftsman- and Prairie-style buildings with Colonial and Tudor Revival detailing. The styles often were combined. Most are wood-frame, two-story houses, and cost within the \$6,000 to \$10,000 range when first built. Architects noted for repeatedly designing in the greater North Park neighborhood include Alexander Culbertson Swartz, Henry F. Starbuck, and Eugene Mathewson.<sup>14</sup>

Residents of the North Park neighborhood represented the civic-business community and often were leaders within Fresno. The first occupants often were in real estate and the building industry, including architect Benjamin G. McDougall and capitalist William G. Uridge, who built houses early in North Park’s development (McDougall at 314 North Van Ness and Uridge at 370 North Van Ness) to serve as an encouragement for others to invest in the land. Building became insurance for their direct financial interests in the success of North Park.

In 1904-05, other notable individuals in the immediate North Park neighborhood included Albert Graves Wishon (340 North Fulton), Matthew H. McIndoo (farmer; 345 North Van Ness), Emory A. Donahoo (of Donahoo, Emmons, and Co., sellers of hardware, paints, plumbing and bicycles; at 211 North Van Ness), Federic M. Lee (cashier at the California Raisin Growers Association; at 304 North Van Ness), F.A. Bool (manager at Sanger Lumber Co.; at 340 North Van Ness); R. B. Parker (president of Parker Roth Co., sellers of groceries and hardware; at 235 North Fulton), Frederick W. Fisher (president of Glassford Hardware Co. and the Pacific Investment Co., at 205 North Fulton), and William D. Coates (manager of

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<sup>11</sup> Galvin, “City of Fresno North Park Survey,” 1-115.

<sup>12</sup> Galvin, “City of Fresno North Park Survey,” 53.

<sup>13</sup> Galvin, “City of Fresno North Park Survey,” 53; “Out-door sleeping,” *Fresno Morning Republican*, August 1, 1907, 4.

<sup>14</sup> Sanborn Insurance Company, Fresno maps, 1906, 1918/19.

Sperry Flour Co., at 264 North Van Ness). Coates' son, William D. Junior, worked as a draftsman for architect McDougall at this time.<sup>15</sup>

As advertised in *Builder and Contractor* in 1906-13, a second wave of residential settlement for North Park included Progressive civic leaders and agricultural farming families. Residents of this period included William W. Hanger, a successful "vineyardist," who became a buyer for the Earl Fruit Company (425 North Van Ness, 1906); Robert McIndoo, a prominent vineyardist and elder member of the successful farming McIndoo family (purchased architect McDougall's house at 314 North Van Ness in 1907); Benjamin M. Stone, a farmer who moved a farmhouse ca. 1878-95 onto the site at 408 North Fulton in 1907; John William Proffitt, a relocated Texas rancher turned citrus farmer with orchards near Sanger (405 North Fulton: 1909-13); Amazon Scholl Hays, vice-president of the Fresno National Bank and respected banker statewide, and Fresno civic leader (at 330 North Fulton: ca. 1907); Chester H. Rowell, editor of the Fresno *Republican* and nationally known leader within the Progressive movement (at 269 North Fulton: 1909); Newman J. Levinson, president of the Fresno Publishing Company (at 439 North Van Ness: 1911); Frank A. Homan, president-owner of Homan & Company Sporting Goods, and one term major of Fresno (at 820 East Mildreda: 1911); Charles H. Cobb, president of the Cobb-Evan Automobile Company (at 437 North Van Ness: 1913); and Ivan Carter McIndoo, rancher and son of elder-statesman William McIndoo (at 410 North Van Ness: 1913).<sup>16</sup>

Key to the Arts and Crafts character of the greater North Park, in addition to residential political leanings and civic involvement, was the streetscape and individual lot plantings, symbolically referencing the larger landscape of Yosemite and the vast surrounding raisin vineyards. Yosemite to the east offered a favorite retreat for San Francisco Bay Area Arts and Crafts participants; the magnificent natural setting gathered in artists, hikers, early Sierra Club members, and suffragists. Individuals living in Arts and Crafts enclaves such as North Park brought the outdoor life home through their sleeping porches and screened sitting rooms. Living rooms typically featured a tiled or brick (clinker or pressed) fireplace, and double French doors that sometimes could be completely opened to the outside. Nighttime temperatures often dropped severely after mild spring and autumn days: a fire in an open room recreated the experience of camping without a real discomfort from true cold weather. Also, behind the scenes there were deliberate allusions to the cultivated landscape of the agricultural colonies. Acres of raisin vineyards defined outlying Fresno, just as acres of orange groves defined the Arts and Crafts communities of Pasadena, Redlands and Riverside to the south.

The "middle landscape" was a domesticated wild place, a popular image for the Arts and Crafts. The John William Proffitt, Benjamin G. McDougall, and Robert McIndoo houses are excellent examples of individual large-scale lot treatments within the neighborhood. Mr. Proffitt bought six lots on which he built a half-shingled Colonial Revival, late Queen Anne residence, with two lots initially landscaped as garden and orchard. Sanborn maps indicate that architect McDougall, too, designed his residence to be deep-set on its extensive Van

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<sup>15</sup> Fresno City Directories, 1906, 1918/19.

<sup>16</sup> Fresno City Directories, 1906, 1918/19.

Ness Avenue site, likely surrounded by orchards and gardens planted and maintained by farmer-rancher Robert McIndoo. The primary North Park streetscape was that of Forthcamp (Fulton) Avenue. It, too, was landscaped in 1910 with deodar cedars, while the secondary streetscape along Van Ness Avenue was planted with sycamores.

Visions of high-speed travel also were emphatically a part of the imagery associated with the middle landscape. Originating in the Socialist futurism of Edward Bellamy's *Looking Backward* of 1887 and extending well into the early years of the early-twentieth century with numerous published utopian novels, an Arts and Crafts idealization of the train and the streetcar often (with some irony) accompanied the rustic life. For greater North Park, Wishon's Forthcamp streetcar line of 1903 (expanded in 1909) completed the "creation of place." Unfortunately, the streetcar line also destined Forthcamp Avenue to become a major thoroughfare into the business core of Fresno as the suburbs continued to expand during the twentieth century. The linear extension of the streetcar service first carried residents farther out: original Arts and Crafters moved as styles changed and idealism waned. Of interest, Albert G. Wishon, Porter, William Hanger, and Ivan Carter McIndoo, all moved in 1915-17. In the latter cases, the families only lived in the neighborhood about five to six years, relocating yet farther north into, for that era, avant-garde Prairie Style houses. At intersections like that of Forthcamp and Belmont, streetcar business nodes developed and encroached upon the residential character of the neighborhood. The large, airy houses one by one became boarding houses, much as their late-nineteenth-century predecessors had in the true downtown of the city. By 1918, Sanborn maps noted a number of North Park houses as having "furnished rooms."

With the civic and cultural fragmentation generated by both world wars, and the new focus on the automobile, the streetcar Arts and Crafts neighborhood continued its demise. In 1939, the streetcar line was removed from Forthcamp Avenue, and the boulevard-like thoroughfare was renamed Fulton Street. Ironically, the very gracious, untended landscaping of the 1902-15 period, enhanced the abandoned aura of the neighborhood. Later Sanborn maps show vacant lots and increasing amounts of multi-person rental housing – the very antithesis of what the Arts and Crafters had attempted to create. In some cases, apartments like those at 337-343 North Van Ness (ca. 1937) served as infill housing for original garden areas. Original North Park residences had no need for garages, and typically do not appear to have had them in the beginning years. Their orientation was to the streetcar line. By the 1920s-40s however, garages are a prominent element depicted on the Sanborn maps, quite profoundly altering neighborhood access. A number of these later garages still exist today.

## **Part II. Architectural Information**

### **A. General Statement**

- 1. Architectural Character:** The Hanger House is evocative of the Shingle Style, which combines aesthetics of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. The Shingle Style was popular during the 1880s-90s and was mainly popular on the East Coast. Few examples were built in the 1900s in Fresno; as such, the Hanger House was unique at the time of its construction. Furthermore, the house maintains aspects of the Arts and Crafts movement present in the North Park neighborhood, including: a sleeping porch, the use of earthy materials, high-style craftsman windows, and an open floor plan. These features are present in numerous houses in the North Park neighborhood and define the neighborhood's participation in the Arts and Crafts movement.
- 2. Condition of fabric:** Prior to relocation and this mitigation documentation, the Hanger House was boarded up and in a deteriorated condition. Despite the condition, the Hanger House maintains integrity with its most notable modification being the altered primary porch and a rear room addition. The current condition of the house cannot be determined because it was relocated to an unknown location sometime after 1992.

### **B. Description of Exterior**

- 1. Overall dimensions:** The house has a simple rectangular ground plan. The two-story house is two bays wide and four bay deep.
- 2. Foundation:** The house has a vented pier-and-beam foundation.
- 3. Walls:** The entire first story of the house is sheathed in beveled three-lap wood siding. The entire second story is sheathed in coursed, patterned, rectangular-cut wood shingles. The walls below the thick water table trim on the first story are sheathed in course patterned, rectangular-cut shingles.

There is a shallow rectangular oriel window on the south, east and north façades. Each is offset beneath the projecting gable and cross gables, and detailed with three simple, thick, projecting rafter ends with decorative molding.

There are cantilevered irregular projections on the first stories of the south and north façades. The projections have matching rafter details to the oriel windows.

The first-story rear room addition is located in the northwest corner of the house. The addition is sheathed in moderately wide clapboard siding with simple wood corner finishing boards. At the junction of the addition and the house, the house was resheathed in vertically laid channel wood boards.

The bellcast second story projects out over the first story pronouncedly on the east façade and modestly on the remaining façades. The projection has slightly flared walls at its base. There is an offset cantilevered gabled second-story room at the northwest corner of

the house. Below the second-story projection is wide, plain frieze with decorative molding.

4. **Structural system, framing:** The house has a wood frame.
5. **Porches, balcony:** There is a narrow inset first-story full-façade porch located underneath the projecting east façade cross-gable. The porch has been altered from its original design.

Leading to the porch is a concrete slab walkway. The porch floor is level with the ground and is also made of concrete slabs. Concrete steps lead to the entry door. The steps face to the north and have three wood rails connected by a metal chain to serve as a guard rail. A decorative feature of the porch is the four wood columns supporting the porch roof. The columns are simple, round, and unfluted with simple decorative bases and capitals. The porch soffit has vertically-laid narrow channel wood boards, and the roof has a decorative entablature composed of a simple cornice, fascia, wide frieze, and thin cornice molding.

The northwestern corner first-story screened in porch has been altered and no longer retains the characteristics of a sleeping porch.

6. **Chimneys:** An exterior brick chimney is located on the east end of the south façade. The chimney has tall projecting stack with stepped sides and a Prairie style inset base panel. The flue has a decorative brick entablature, and there is a vent located on the south side of the chimney above the entablature.

An interior brick chimney is centered on the north slope of roof.

## 7. Openings

- a. **Doorways and doors:** The primary entrance is offset to the north on the east façade.

Two doors are located on the west façade. One door is located to the south of the room addition. There are concrete and wood stairs with a simple wood railing leading to the door. The second door is centered on the west façade of the room addition.

All are wood-frame doors, with simple wood surrounds. All the doors are boarded shut; no characteristics could be determined at the time of this survey.

- b. **Windows:** Located in the rectangular oriel window on the first story of the east façade are two fixed-sash, single-light windows. Above these windows is an oblong diamond patterned window, common in high-style craftsman houses. North of the primary entry door is a squat, single-light, double casement window. Centered on the second-story east façade cross gable is a Palladian window. The window has three, single-light, double-hung windows, and has a semi-circle wood panel above the center window.

The first story on the south façade has five windows. The windows on either side of the chimney are single-light, double casement windows. Two, side-by-side, single-light, double-hung windows are centered in the oriel window; and there are two squat, elongated, multi-light, casement windows located on the west end of the façade. There are four windows on the second story of the south façade. A Palladian window is centered on the cross-gable; it matches the east façade Palladian window. A small narrow window and two wide, single-light, double-hung windows are located on the west end of the façade.

On the first story of the west façade is one single-light, double-hung window located south of the rear door. The second story of the west façade has six windows. One wide single-light, double-hung window is located on the south end of the façade. One single-light, double-hung window is located on the north end of the façade; and a ribbon of four single-light, double-hung windows are offset in the cross-gable.

The first story on the north facade has five windows. Two, side-by-side, single-light, double-hung windows are centered in the rectangular oriel window on the east side of the façade; and a single-pane, double casement window is located west of it. Centered on the façade are two, side-by-side, single-light, double-hung windows. On the west end of the façade are two indistinguishable windows. The second story on the north façade has three windows. Two single-light, double-hung windows are located in the cross-gable; and two, side-by-side, single-light, double-hung windows are located on the west end of the façade.

The rear room addition has two indistinguishable windows on the north façade, and one indistinguishable window on both the south and west façades.

The first-story windows are all wood framed with simple wood surrounds and decorative wood sills. The second-story windows are all wood framed with slightly inset beveled trim, and decorative wood sills.

## 8. Roof

- a. **Shape, covering:** The cross-gable roof is steeply pitched on the east, north, and south cross-gables; the west cross-gables are moderately pitched. The roof is sheathed in composite shingles. There are four louvered gable vents. The east façade gable vent is semicircular; the north and south gable vents are pointed, and the west gable vent is rectangular.

The first-story porch has a moderately pitched, hipped roof, sheathed in composite shingles. The west façade room addition has a moderately pitched gable roof, sheathed in composite shingles.

- b. **Cornice, eaves:** The house has no eave overhang, but has a decorative cornice all the way around the house. The bellcast second story serves as an eave overhang for the

first story; it has a decorative entablature with a cornice, wide frieze, wide architrave, and a soffit with horizontally laid channel wood boards.

The porch roof has a moderate eave overhang; the room addition roof has a slight eave overhang.

### C. Description of Interior

1. **Floor Plans:** Unknown
2. **Stairways:** The staircase is located along the north wall of the house. It is built of wood, and has been carpeted. There are wide decorative wood baseboards with decorative molding. The wood banisters have inset panels and decorative entablatures. There is a simple wood railing.
3. **Flooring:** The original flooring is likely channel wood boards like the flooring that exists in the library. Areas of the house have been carpeted or have linoleum.
4. **Walls/ Ceiling finish:** Walls throughout the house have been wall papered. The likely original smooth plaster walls and ceiling have been covered with a rough textured finish.

The living room has wide wood base boards with decorative molding, and thin picture rails. The living room ceiling is convex.

The staircase area has wide decorative wood baseboards, with decorative molding and decorative picture rails.

The library room has wide wood base boards, crown molding, and thick ceiling molding. A ceiling medallion likely was originally located in one of the ceiling panels, but was later removed.

### 5. Openings

- a. **Doorways and doors:** Unknown
- b. **Windows:** The living room has a window opening located in the oriel window. It is a double fixed-sash, single-light window with an oblong diamond patterned window above. On either side of the fireplace on the south wall are two single-light double casement windows. The windows are wood framed with simple wood surrounds and decorative entablatures and sills.

The window located at the staircase is a tall double casement window. It is wood framed with simple wood surround and a decorative entablature and sill.

Two windows in the library are located on either side of the built-in bookcase on the south wall; they are multi-light, casement windows. On the west wall is one single-

light, double-hung window; it has simple wood surround and decorative wood entablature and sill. The three windows are wood frame.

6. **Decorative features and trim:** A large decorative floor vent is located next to the staircase; and a decorative vent cover covers a wall vent on the staircase.

The fireplace in the living room has been remodeled. Originally, it was likely all brick with a decorative mantel shelf. The fireplace is now covered in square tiles. The fireplace surround is also made of square tiles. The mantel shelf is likely original and is wood with inset wood panels and molding matching the staircase banister.

The library has a wall length bookcase; the doors are missing. Wood paneling extends to the ceiling. There is a decorative picture molding and frieze along the top of the bookcases.

7. **Hardware:** Unknown.

8. **Mechanical Equipment**

- a. **Heating, air, ventilation:** Unknown.
- b. **Lighting:** Unknown.
- c. **Plumbing:** Unknown.

9. **Original furnishings:** Unknown.

#### D. Site

1. **Historic Landscape design:** An irregular course brick walkway is located along the north and west façades of the house; it leads to an irregular course brick patio. Curvilinear raised planters are located in the southwest corner of the house. The planters are built of regular course brick.

Some mature trees and shrubs remain along the north and south façades, but for the most part the lot was cleared in anticipation of construction for the California Department of Transportation's Route 180 freeway project.

2. **Outbuildings:** Originally, the Hanger house did not have an automobile garage, but the 1918 Sanborn map depicts an outbuilding, located to the southwest along the alley; it may have functioned as a garage. By 1948, it had been converted to a three-vehicle garage. The garage is no longer extant.

### Part III. Sources

American Association of University Women. Heritage Fresno. Fresno, 1975.

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