

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Helen Goodwin Renwick House



Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 211 N. College Avenue

City or town: Claremont State: CA County: Los Angeles

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ Title :</p>	
<p style="text-align: right;">State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/Education Related

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

WOOD/Weatherboard

WOOD/Shingle

GLASS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Helen Goodwin Renwick House (1900) anchors a key corner on Claremont's most important collegiate and residential avenue. Erected in 1900 by Renwick, an early twentieth-century Claremont community leader, it was occupied by her for thirty years and retains excellent exterior integrity. Framed by date palms and a large oak tree, it conveys its significance as part of the historic College Avenue residential landscape and its association with Renwick during her occupancy. Clad in wood shingles and siding, the two-story, square-plan house is an excellent local example of the late Queen Anne Style, and its subtle Classical Revival features reflect turn-of-the-century taste. Distinguishing features include the prominent conical-roofed corner tower, a graceful porch carried by slender columns with composite capitals, and eaves detailed with modillions. A small guesthouse (1900) at the rear of the building is a contributing property.

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Narrative Description

The Renwick House was completed in 1900 during the first period of College Avenue's residential development. Situated between the Claremont commercial district and the early Pomona College campus on the west side of tree-lined College Avenue, it would share the length of the avenue with many other distinctive dwellings as well as college buildings. Like the five neighboring turn-of-the-century houses, the Renwick House has been in collegiate use for decades and retains its historic architectural character.

Accessed by a concrete sidewalk from the street to the main entry, the building faces east and is placed mid-point on a three-lot parcel on the block between W. 2nd Street and W. Bonita Avenue. A brick wall and alley edge the west property line, abutting the Claremont Public Library and parking lot. The one-story brick cottages of the demolished Claremont Inn occupy the remaining three lots on the block. Pomona College's Wig Hall is across College Avenue to the east. The grounds have smooth areas of turf with shrub plantings at the foundation, all shaded by date palms and an oak. An historic "split stone" granite and concrete curb lines the south edge of the property.¹

The design of the Renwick House is based on the late Queen Anne style, and shows the influence of the Classical Revival styles. Its "Free Classic" features include a simple building mass clad in smooth siding and shingles, and classical columns and trim.²

The house rests on a low concrete foundation, of which little is visible. The hipped-roof, two-story structure has a square plan interrupted by a two-story tower capped with a conical roof and metal finial. The roofs are clad in composite shingles. A brick chimney on the north roof slope evident in historic photographs has been removed. The deep eaves are trimmed with slender modillions above a wide wood fascia.

A projecting two-story bay at the north elevation intersects with an L-plan porch that sweeps across the main, east-facing elevation. An oriel window, supported by brackets, is placed at the southwest corner and there is a projecting square bay at the northwest corner. A rear service door is located at the northeast corner.

A wide fascia board applied across the lintel height of the first and second stories divides the exterior cladding: wood shingles are applied above the fascia and narrow clapboard siding is applied below. The building is painted light green with ivory trim.

¹Judy Wright, *Claremont: A Pictorial History*. Second Edition. Claremont: Claremont Historic Resources, 1999, 197.

²Virginia and Lee Macalester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1984, 2009), 265, 276.

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Slender wood columns with composite capitals support the porch. The eaves are decorated with saw-cut brackets and the railing is comprised of shaped vertical posts placed between paneled column bases. A modern wood ramp at the north elevation accesses the porch.

The central, east-facing entry has a single-leaf door with single light, raised panels, and a simple sill with a dentil course. Windows across the exterior are filled with the original double-hung, wood-frame sash; a few at the rear second story contain replacement sash. The upper sash of the east and south elevations have slender wood muntins in a decorative rectilinear pattern that terminates in triangles at the top and bottom of the sash. The oriel window at the south elevation is filled with diamond-paned sash.

A small hipped-roof guesthouse also dating from 1900 is located at the rear of the house. The square-plan building is clad in narrow wood siding and has simple window openings filled with compatible replacement sash.

Interior

The Renwick House was sold to attorney Thomas McNamee and his wife Winifred McNamee in the early 1930s. Under later ownership by Pomona College was used as a student residence. After 1989 it housed college offices and is now the Office of Annual Giving. The interior reflects the change of use from private residence to student housing and then, in 1989, to offices. Despite remodeling, however, most of the historic plan configuration appears intact. The entry and stair hallway is located at the northeast corner of the plan and the living room and dining room are aligned on the south side of the house. The kitchen is at the northwest corner of the house with offices and restroom spaces between the kitchen and stair hallway. The offices and restroom are not original uses. The entry is separated from the living room by a columned screen wall. The living room has a low, painted wood bench built-in to the curve of the turret in the southeast corner. A columned screen wall defines the transition from the living room to the dining room. The dining room has a painted wood built-in bench on the south side and a built-in china cabinet on the north side, with leaded glass doors and drawers below. All original woodwork in the house has been painted white. Historic hardware and fixtures have been removed. The hardwood floors are carpet covered.³

Integrity

The principal features of the house exterior and its setting are intact and retain a high level of the qualities of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As noted in a 2015 study, “the house is readily recognizable as a residence of its time and place in Claremont. It continues to derive much of its significance from its location close to (and thereby, its association with) Pomona College.”⁴ Interior remodeling has altered some of the historic floor

³ Interior description obtained from Architectural Resources Group, Inc., “Renwick House, Pomona College Historical Resources Evaluation Report.” Prepared for Rincon Consultants, Inc., August 15, 2015, 11-12, 15-17.

⁴ Ibid, 32.

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plan layout. Despite the loss of some interior woodwork and hardware, however, some recent modifications to interior surfaces such as painting appear to be reversible.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

ART

EDUCATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

RELIGION

Period of Significance

1900 – 1930

Significant Dates

1900

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Renwick, Helen Goodwin

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Helen Goodwin Renwick House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and C at the local level of significance. It is significant in the area of Community Planning and Development under Criterion A. The period of significance is 1900 to 1930. Under Criterion B, the Renwick Home is significant for its association with an early important Claremont community leader and philanthropist, Helen Goodwin Renwick (1845-1930). The period of significance is her occupancy, 1900-1930. It is also significant under Criterion C as a locally distinctive example of late Queen Anne style architecture, one reflecting the turn-of-the-century popularity of the Classical Revival style. The period of significance under Criterion C is 1900, the year of construction.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Community Planning and Development

The late-nineteenth-century extension of a railroad network across Southern California brought unprecedented growth and the founding of many new town sites. Between Los Angeles and San Bernardino more than 30 prospective towns were developed along the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe lines. With the help of Henry Austin Palmer, a local land buyer, the Santa Fe Railroad laid track through the area of north Pomona that would become Claremont. In 1883, investor Cyrus Mills came to the Pomona Valley and purchased 2,500 acres of land and water rights. Mills constructed a pipeline to the nearby San Antonio Canyon and supplied the area with its first stable water resource.⁵ The pipeline transformed the previously arid community into an agricultural haven where the citrus industry would flourish in a few years later. In 1887, the Pacific Land Improvement Company began preparations for a 430-acre town and built a hotel and land office. The company sold more than 300 lots in 1887. However, by the following year the land bubble burst and many of the purchased lots were abandoned.

Claremont's survival was due to the establishment of Pomona College. During the land rush plans had been made for a college to be built in the proposed nearby town of Piedmont. After the land bubble burst in 1888, however, the college moved into Claremont's abandoned hotel, now renamed Claremont Hall. In 1892 the Pomona College board decided to remain in Claremont. Anchored by the college, Claremont gradually attracted new residents, many of whom were Congregationalist New Englanders drawn by the promise of free land and good education. With a spirit of community, residents and college students gathered to plant trees, smooth roads, and otherwise improve the settlement.

⁵ Eva and Sean Stanley Landsberg, *Images of America: Claremont* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing 2014), 24.

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When Helen Goodwin Renwick completed 211 College Avenue in 1900, Claremont was still a very small college town with a population of about 250. Claremont was incorporated as a town in 1907 and by 1910 the population grew to 1,114.⁶ The transition from rural community to small town was accompanied by the construction of large, stylish houses on what is today College Avenue across the street from Pomona College. Four of these were built or moved to their location by 1901 and three were home to early and influential members of the Pomona College faculty, including financial officer Charles Burt Sumner, professor of biology A.J. Cook, and Cyrus Grandison Baldwin, Pomona College's first president.⁷ On its prominent corner site, the Renwick House contributes to this early period of architectural expression at a time when its owner concurrently underwrote important community and college development.

Claremont's business center, with its nucleus around Yale and 1st Avenues about two blocks from the Renwick property, grew as a small trade center serving college and local needs as well as those of the surrounding agricultural area. While Helen Renwick often focused on Pomona College and religious philanthropy, she was also responsible for the construction of Claremont's first public library building. Claremont established a library in 1889 but it was not until 1914 that the city successfully campaigned for a public county library branch. Renwick donated six lots behind her house for the library completed in 1928. This site remains the location of the Claremont Public Library.

The Renwick House is significant under Criterion A for its association with early twentieth-century economic and community growth in Claremont and its downtown Village area. During the period of significance, 1900 through 1930, it represents the creation of a collection of high-styled College Avenue residences that housed professional and business leaders. The Renwick House also represents its owner's contributions to Claremont community development and retains close proximity to the important building site she acquired for the public library.

Criterion B: Association with Helen Renwick

The growth of the early Claremont community and Pomona College was aided by the support of Helen Goodwin Renwick, one of Claremont's few early philanthropists. Renwick built her house at W. 2nd Street and College Avenue in 1900, five years after her arrival in Claremont. Her wealth came from her marriage to William Renwick (1829-1889), who, with his father James, had developed one of Davenport, Iowa's largest lumber mills.⁸ A member of a prominent western Massachusetts family and native of Akron, Ohio, (Pamela) Helen Goodwin met her future husband in Europe and the two were married in 1879. Their only son, William Goodwin Renwick, was born while the two were traveling in Berlin in 1886.⁹

Arriving in Claremont, Helen Renwick became completely immersed in the community, assuming the role of patron of the arts and sponsoring many social and cultural events at Pomona

⁶ Wright, *Claremont: A Pictorial History*, 164-169; 365.

⁷ Wright, *Claremont: A Pictorial History*, 112-115.

⁸ Claremont Heritage, Helen Goodwin Renwick biography files (Claremont, CA: Claremont Heritage, 2015).

⁹"Services for Mrs. Renwick Held Monday," *Claremont Courier*, 31 July 1930.

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College. She was known for her interest in a variety of fields including writing and editing, college activities, church functions, civic affairs, travel, and philanthropic endeavors. Helen's first philanthropic effort in Claremont was her donation for a gymnasium for Pomona College. The William Renwick Gymnasium completed in 1898 was named in memory of Helen's late husband. The gym was a great success and Pomona College President, Charles Burt Sumner called it, "a great gain to the college life . . . thus lifting [physical education] into a recognized department of the college."¹⁰ At the time of its construction, the now-raised Renwick Gymnasium was one of few Claremont examples of the Mission Revival style.

Renwick continued an integral role in the college community, first joining the Cactus Club and then the Rembrandt Club, Pomona College's art club, in 1905. With the art students furnishing most of the programs of the club in the early years of the college, a close association between the students and the women of Claremont developed. Renwick often volunteered her home for functions involving art students or fellow artists, including a noteworthy art lecture given by another important Claremont female philanthropist, Phebe Estelle Spalding. Spalding's illustrated her lecture with many of Renwick's works. The club was able to raise money for a new art building with Renwick donating the lot on which the building, Rembrandt Hall, still stands.

Once a Methodist, subsequently a Presbyterian, later a Congregationalist, but always deeply religious, Renwick's life-long interest in Christianity and Christian missions continued through her life in Claremont. Renwick served for many years as a Sunday school teacher and often used her home for classes and social functions for her students and son William. Helen was also very involved in Christian missions at home and abroad and a well-known member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Helen would set aside time on her extensive travels abroad to visit these missions and donate generously to the cause. Always grateful for her interest, the foreign missions board relied on Renwick's contributions, even traveling to Claremont to call on her. Her obituary noted, "the American board of foreign missions and all other benevolent societies counted her as a special friend."¹¹ She attended the World's Missionary Conference as a delegate of the Woman's Board of the Pacific (Congregational) and was a foreign correspondent to the Southern branch of the Woman's Board of the Pacific.¹²

Discussion of plans to create a Claremont home for Christian missionaries on furlough resulted in Renwick, along with the Norton family and James Blaisdell, helping to establish the Claremont Missionary Home in 1915. Renwick's gift of several lots on Columbia Avenue gave the home a permanent location and a building was soon constructed. Located on what would become the Scripps College campus, the Claremont Missionary Home would eventually be purchased by the Pomona College trustees during the establishment of the women's college. While the home was lost, proceeds from the sale allowed the group to purchase twenty acres of land along Berkeley and Harrison Avenues in 1924. "Pilgrim Place in Claremont" was soon

¹⁰ Judy Wright, *Claremont Women 1887-1950: They Created a Culture*, First Edition (Claremont, CA: Claremont Historic Resources, 2007) 117.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² John W. Leonard, ed. *Woman's Who's Who of America: A Biographical Dictionary of Contemporary Women of the United States and Canada, 1914-1915*. (New York: American Commonwealth Co., 1914), 681.

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established as a community of missionary homes, with Helen donating land and a house to the project. Pilgrim Place is still an important part of the Claremont community today, serving as a retirement community for Christian workers.

Helen was also involved in “missions” organized by the Women’s Union of the Claremont Congregational Church in the barrio neighborhoods of Claremont. Claremont’s two barrios held many different nationalities including Chinese, Siek, Korean, and later Mexican families, many of whom came to Claremont to work in the citrus packinghouses. A community house named “Su Casa” was established for the community as a place of friendship. A 1928 *Courier* article described Helen’s involvement noting, “From the very beginning of that enterprise, Mrs. Renwick’s interest and gifts sustained the house.”¹³ Eventually, Renwick and A. G. McKenna purchased the house to set up a community center for the impoverished community. The house was set up with tables and chairs for classes in English, dressmaking, parenting, and cooking, among others. The Health Center in Pomona sent doctors to hold clinics for children and a committee from the Claremont Congregational Church offered assistance in finding jobs.

Claremont was home to students at Pomona College, but the rest of the city’s population did not have a library of their own for several years. Phebe Estelle Spalding established the first library with about 200 books she brought to Claremont in 1889 from Carleton College, and which formed the nucleus for the Pomona College library at Sumner Hall.¹⁴ A donation by philanthropist Andrew Carnegie allowed the 1908 construction of a Carnegie Library on the grounds of the Pomona campus. The library was intended to also serve the community but it was soon apparent that the city needed a facility of its own. Claremont received a branch of the Los Angeles County Library in 1914 and first spent five years in a rented room at the First National Bank. In 1919 Renwick helped to create a new library by donating six lots behind her house at the corner of W. 2nd Street and Harvard Avenue. The lots were gifted under the provisions that the library would be built within ten years of the donation, cost no less than \$20,000, would be used by the city as a center for other activities for the benefit of the community, and the property would be maintained by the city. The city accepted her donation and completed the Spanish Colonial library building in 1928.

Later in life, Renwick focused on poetry and published two books: *Childhood in Poetry* (1928) and *Heavens Own Mosaic* (1929). The *Claremont Courier* described Renwick’s writing abilities, noting, “She was a poet of unusual beauty of style and vividness of imagination.”¹⁵

Renwick left a lasting imprint on Claremont because of her active interest in every good enterprise for the Claremont community. Historian Judy Wright observed, “No good movement of modern times failed to elicit [Helen’s] interest and so far as she was able to offer her active cooperation and financial support.”¹⁶ Helen’s contributions to the town, church, and Pomona

¹³ Wright, *Claremont Women*, 120.

¹⁴ Wright, *Pictorial History*, 158.

¹⁵ Wright, *Claremont Women*, 131.

¹⁶ Wright, *Claremont Women*, 131.

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College have cemented her legacy as one of Claremont's most important early twentieth-century citizens.

The Renwick House is significant under Criterion B for its association with Helen Renwick's contributions to Claremont's college, church, and community development. The period of significance spans her occupancy of the house, 1900 to 1930.

Criterion C: Architecture

The Renwick House is exemplary of the large, turn-of-the century houses along College Avenue that signaled the city's growing architectural sophistication as well as the economic success of some of its residents. Clad in wood shingles and siding, the two-story, square-plan house is an excellent local example of the late Queen Anne Style, and its subtle Classical Revival features reflect turn-of-the-century taste. Distinguishing features include the prominent conical-roofed corner tower, a graceful porch carried by slender columns with composite capitals, and eaves detailed with modillions. A small guesthouse (1900) at the rear of the building is a contributing property.

No builder or architect have been identified, but the spacious building embodies the design of comfortable houses that turned away from earlier Victorian decorative excess and included modern conveniences such as telephone, electricity, and the latest in plumbing. The World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893 had a deep impact on American life by displaying new modes of domestic life. Renwick's previous home in Davenport, Iowa was an elaborate stone Italian Villa (1877; NRHP) built by her husband William Renwick two years before their marriage.¹⁷ 211 College Avenue represented a modern house reflecting Helen Renwick's practical and productive life in Claremont.

The Renwick House is significant under Criterion C because it is a locally distinctive example of late Queen Anne style architecture. The period of significance under Criterion C is 1900, the year of construction.

¹⁷ Wehner, Nowysz, Pottschull and Pfiffner. *"St. Katherine's Historic District."* Davenport, Iowa, 1983.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Architectural Resources Group, Inc. "Renwick House, Pomona College Historical Resources Evaluation Report." Prepared for Rincon Consultants, Inc., August 15, 2015.

Claremont Heritage files. Renwick, Helen Goodwin. Biography file cabinet. 5 pages.

Claremont Heritage files. Historic Resources Survey: Renwick House, 211 N. College. Claremont Heritage Special Collections. College Ave. binder. 1 page.

Landsberg, Eva and Sean Stanley. *Images of America: Claremont*. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2014. Print.

Leonard, John W. ed. *Woman's Who's Who of America: A Biographical Dictionary of Contemporary Women of the United States and Canada, 1914-1915*. (New York: American Commonwealth Co., 1914), 681.

Lyon, E. Wilson. *The History of Pomona College: 1887-1969*. Claremont California: Pomona College, 1977. Print.

Neiuber, John. "It happened on College Avenue." *Claremont Courier* 5 June 2015: 9. Print.

"Services for Mrs. Renwick Held Monday," *Claremont Courier*, 31 July 1930. Print.

Wehner, Nowysz, Pottschull and Pfiffner. *"St. Katherine's Historic District."* Davenport, Iowa, 1983. Print.

Wright, Judy. *Claremont: A Pictorial History*, Second Edition. Claremont, California: Claremont Historic Resources, 1999. Print.

Wright, Judy. *Claremont Women: 1887-1950 They Created a Culture*, First Edition. Claremont, California: Claremont Historic Resources, 2007. Print.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

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___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ___ State Historic Preservation Office
- ___ Other State agency
- ___ Federal agency
- ___ Local government
- ___ University
- X Other

Name of repository: Claremont Heritage, Claremont.

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 0.2 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 34.095908 Longitude: -117.715161

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

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- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Renwick House is located at 211 North College Avenue in Claremont, California. The boundary of the Renwick House is determined by the legal Los Angeles County parcel number of 8313-018-005.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes sufficient land to include the house with backhouse and yard. The nominated boundaries contain all of the extant historic property significantly associated with the house.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Carole Zellie, Principal Landscape Research, LLC, Amy Berssen, Archivist, Sean Stanley, Research Assistant
organization: Claremont Heritage
street & number: 840 N. Indian Hill Boulevard
city or town: Claremont state: CA zip code: 91711
e-mail: research@claremontheritage.org / projects@claremontheritage.org
telephone: (909) 621-0848
date: September 30, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property:
Renwick House

City or Vicinity: Claremont

County: Los Angeles

State: California

Photographer: Phil Jimenez

Date Photographed: 9/15/2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo # 1

Renwick house, south elevation (left) and east façade (right), backhouse, south elevation, camera facing northwest

1 of 5

Photo #2

Renwick House, south elevation, backhouse, south elevation, camera facing north

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Photo #3

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Renwick House, east façade (right), south elevation (left), camera facing northwest

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Photo #4

Renwick House, north elevation (right), east façade (left), backhouse, north elevation (right), east façade (left), camera facing southwest

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Photo #5

Renwick House, north elevation, camera facing south

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Helen Goodwin Renwick House

Name of Property

**United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service**

Los Angeles, California

County and State

Renwick House

Name of Property
Los Angeles County, California

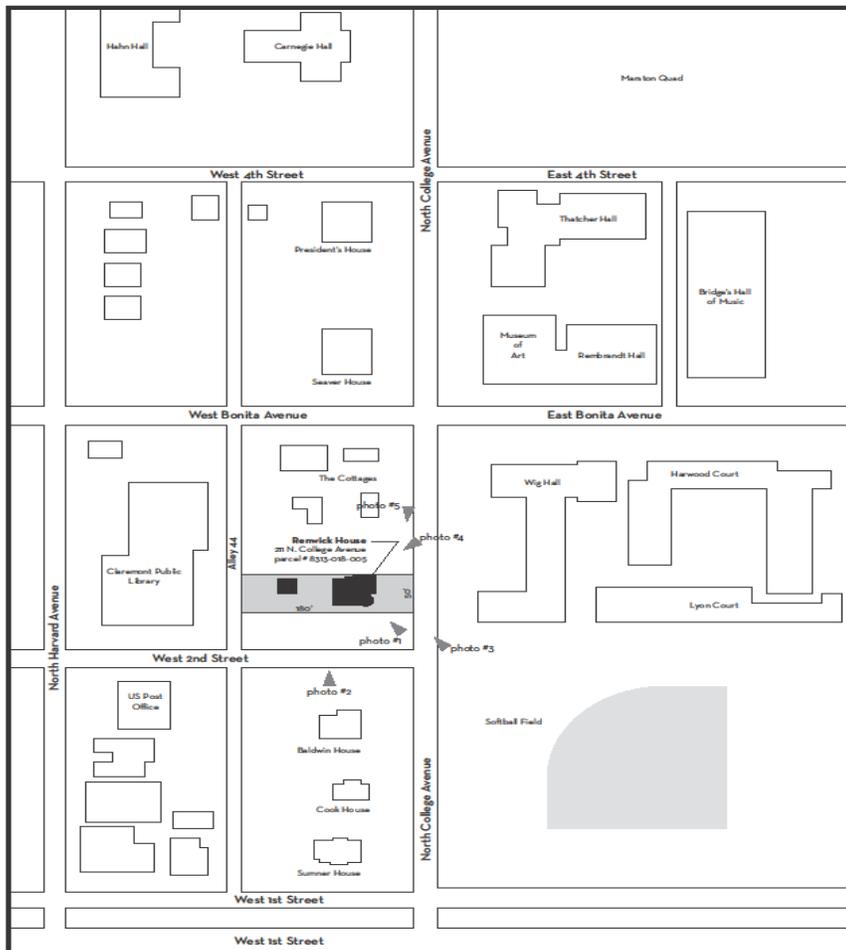
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 20

Sketch Map / Photo Key



approximate scale: 1" = 100'

Renwick House 211 N. College Avenue, Claremont, California 91711 • parcel # 8313-018-005



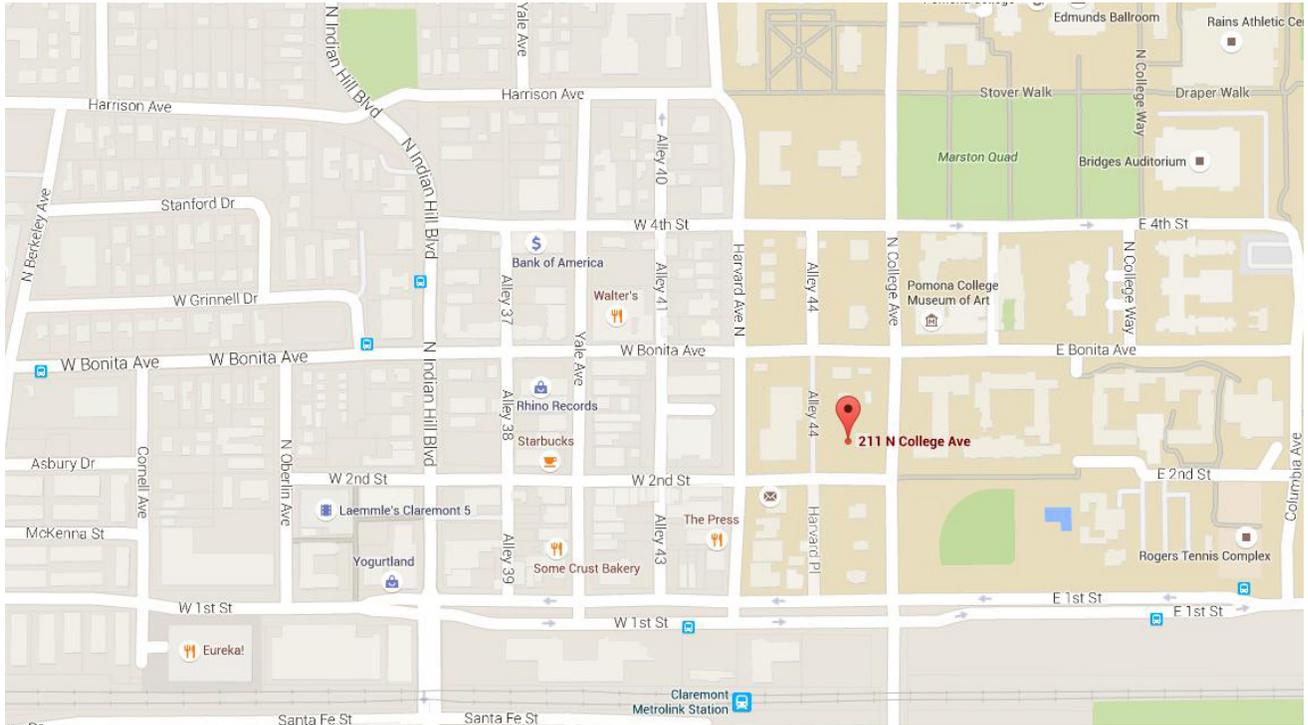
Helen Goodwin Renwick House
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California
County and State

Location Map

Latitude: 34.095908

Longitude: -117.715161



Helen Goodwin Renwick House
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California
County and State

Figure 1. Renwick House circa 1900, façade of the house and back house.

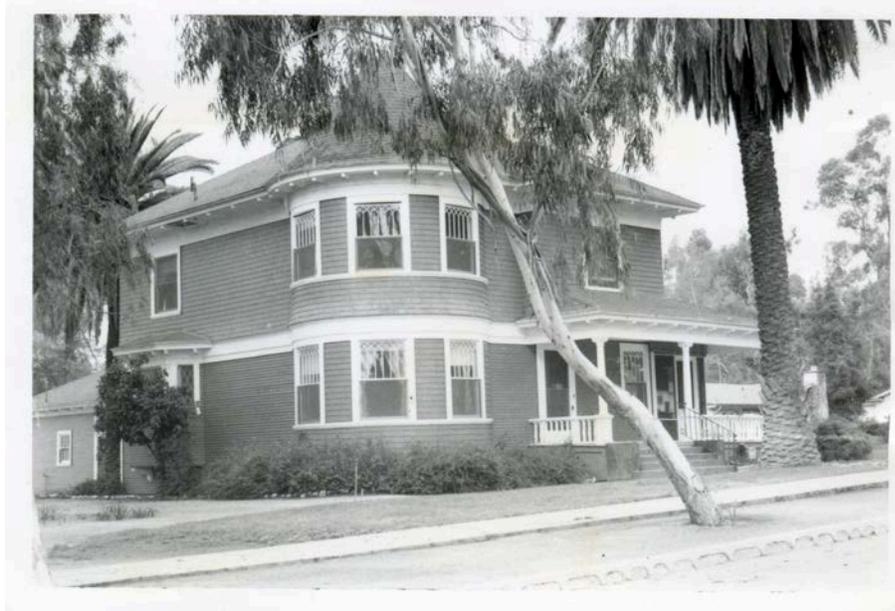


Source: Claremont Heritage

Helen Goodwin Renwick House
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California
County and State

Figure 2. Renwick House circa 1978, façade of house. Photo taken for Historic Home survey.



Source: Claremont Heritage

Helen Goodwin Renwick House
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California
County and State

Figure 3. Helen Renwick with son, William. Circa 1896.



Source: Claremont Heritage

Helen Goodwin Renwick House
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California
County and State

Figure 4. Renwick Gymnasium, donated by Mrs. Renwick to Pomona College and named after late husband. Photo circa 1900.



Source: Claremont Heritage