

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 PropertyHistoric name: Ives Dental Office DRAFTOther names/site number: Cloverdale Dental Office

Name of related multiple property listing:

Aaron G. Green

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

2. LocationStreet & number: 114 North Main StreetCity or town: Cloverdale State: CA County: SonomaNot 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 X 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 X statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B X C D_____
Signature of certifying official/Title:_____
Date_____
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal GovernmentIn my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria._____
Signature of commenting official:_____
Date_____
Title :_____
State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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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

☐

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)

☒

District

☐

Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

0

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

0

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH CARE: Medical Business

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH CARE: Medical Business

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern Movement: Wrightian

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Concrete, wood,

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 Ives Dental Office on 114 North Main Street in Cloverdale, California was built by Aaron Green in 1963. The building is a 1-story Modernist building based on a four-foot square module. The entire building was designed with thought and care into how Dr. Harold Ives liked to run his dental practice.¹ The exterior consists of concrete masonry and glass construction, with a flat roof and a wide overhang with batten strips. The building has a concrete masonry wall that is integrated with the design of the building, even extending into the building's interior. The building, as a work of organic architecture, blends with its surrounding foliage and fits the surrounding low-density development. The property has two garden spaces featured within the concrete masonry wall yet outside the building walls, presumed to provide a calming yet secluded scene for guests in the dentist's chair. A fence borders the property on the South side/elevation encompassing a small parking lot, and separates the property on the East side/elevation from the neighboring property.

The Ives Dental Office maintains a high degree of integrity. It has never been moved, and its surroundings are very similar to when it was first built in 1963. The building has undergone very

¹ Randolph C. Henning, *Aaron G. Green: Organic Architecture Beyond Frank Lloyd Wright* (ORO Editions: 2017), 232.

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few exterior and interior changes. The building therefore meets all seven aspects of integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association).

Narrative Description

The Ives Dental Office is a 1-story building located at the corner of North Main Street and Broad Street. The building is defined by its low profile, flat roof, concrete block masonry wall, and its covered eaves. Taken holistically, the building is meant to be viewed as if it emerged from the ground—a core tenet of Frank Lloyd Wright’s “organic architecture.”



Photo 1. Ives Dental Office, view Southeast, Joe Pheffer for Solid Properties, January 2025

The Roof of the Ives Dental Office

The Ives Dental Office has an extended flat roof with batten planks spaced intermittently on the roof fascia. The roof is topped with a metal rain gutter. The fascia has batten braces on the exterior that wrap around the fascia and connect to the roof beams (figure 2). On the South and North elevations, two large wooden v-braces connect the concrete block masonry walls to the roof on each end (figure 3) for structural support. At each corner of each elevation, there are open skylights that allow light into the interior courtyards. The skylights at the North elevation follow an “L” shaped pattern at the corners (figure 4). The roof melds with the surrounding landscape, using the same color pattern as the trees around it (figure 1).

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East/Primary Elevation

The East or primary elevation is divided into three bays. The South bay on the primary façade features a curved concrete block masonry wall that extends outward from the front door around the exterior. The wall has indents strategically placed to allow light inside to the courtyard and the building, in part to make the wall feel more like a fence. The wall curves from the building entrance out and around the building in a semi-circular pattern. Behind the wall is a small garden and pond lined with concrete. The garden lies directly in front of a large glass picture pane window which allowed guests to view the garden, highlighting the connection between the building and nature. The South bay has three different sections, a picture window, a redwood wall, and another picture window. The siding is wood lap siding with batten strips.

The Central bay consists of the primary entrance and is marked by the concrete block masonry wall. An ADA concrete ramp with rails leads up to an older set of mixed concrete steps. The steps lead to a door with glass picture windows on either side. The door is a panel-less wooden door with painted brass fixtures. The batten eave covers extend beyond the entrance and provide shade for guests. Among the batten eave covers is one extension provided for a flag pole.

The North bay consists of the concrete wall extending around the exterior of the façade. The roof is connected to the wall by a pair of triangle braces. The remainder of the bay consists of picture windows with wood bracing separating the windows.



Photo 2. Ives Dental Office, East/Primary Elevation (Joe Pheffer, January 2025)

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North Elevation

The North Elevation is surrounded by the concrete block masonry wall, with triangle braces in that connect the concrete masonry wall to the roof (figure 4). The side of the building consists of a glass pane that covers the entire elevation, divided by three casings. The North Elevation provides a dialogue between the interior waiting room and the exterior, with the guests in the waiting room being able to view the outside, but the outside having limited view of the interior.

The North Elevation showcases the exterior skylights. The skylights are an “L” shape, divided by mullions to form five sections (figure 5). These let light into the courtyard and increase the brightness of the waiting room. From the exterior, this space appears relatively dark due to the shadows provided by the batten-covered eaves (figure 6).



Photo 3. North Elevation (Joe Pheffer, January 2025)

West/Rear Elevation

The West/rear elevation, unlike the East/primary elevation, is split up into two bays that mirror the bays on the East elevation. The North bay of the West elevation is three glass paned windows split by wood mullions. The bay marks the intersection between the semi-circular concrete masonry wall and the straight concrete block masonry wall that envelops the North elevation. The wall is connected to the roof, like other elevations, with two decorated triangle braces. Around this bay is a small bench at the base of the windows connected to the semi-circular wall/

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The East bay on the West elevation features the concrete masonry wall extend in the semicircular pattern around the elevation. Behind the wall is a small garden, with a small concrete pool and local fauna decorating the pool rim. The siding consists of five glass panes split by mullions. The roof, like elsewhere on the building, is the same batten covered fascia with decorated triangle braces.



Photo 4. West/rear elevation, North bay (GA, 2025)



Photo 5. West/Rear elevation, South bay (GA, 2025)

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South Elevation/secondary entrance

The South Elevation features the curved concrete block masonry wall circumnavigating the elevation, with a wooden door in the middle. Behind the wooden door is a concrete pathway leading to the side entrance. This elevation siding is lap siding with batten strips, without windows. The interior of the elevation has pathways that leads to both the West elevation and East elevation gardens. There is a shed adjacent to the door.



Photo 6. South Elevation (Joe Pfeffer, January 2025)

Interior

The interior of the Ives Dental Office is defined by wood. Wood flooring, wood walls, wood ceilings, wood furnishings exist throughout the building. This is partly due to Green's adherence to Organic Architecture and its preferences for natural materials. Other common building materials include stone, terrazzo flooring, and plaster drywall.

The interior is structured so that guests can walk through the building seamlessly. People can walk from the entrance at the West/front of the building out through the South/back entrance without walking through a door or encountering a barrier (figure 7). The concrete block fence intersects with the walls to form boundaries for rooms, highlighting the connection between interior and exterior (figure 7). The exterior gardens are all in front of large operation room windows to let guests view the nature within an enclosed, safe, space with plenty of natural light

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(figure 8). At the same time, the concrete exterior wall provides protection from visitors and onlookers, allowing for light, safety, privacy, and a sense of calm.

The feature that highlights the most of Aaron G. Green and Organic Architecture design is the waiting room. Green recognized this is the primary way the majority of people interfaced with the room, and tried to make the space as accommodating and as calming as possible. He did this by designing the furnishings as part of the building. This includes not being able to move the furniture, as all the furniture in the waiting room is affixed to the building to further increase immersion within the building. The building is a complete entity.



Photo 7. Long corridor highlight the connected nature of the Ives Dental Office (GA, 2025)

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Photo 8. Exterior concrete block fence intersecting with glass wall

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Photo 9. Operating room with view of exterior garden/landscaping features (GA, 2025)

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Photo 10. Interior waiting room (GA, 2025)

Notice above how the furnishings are molded into the building. The exterior bench that envelops the building is mirrored by an internal bench with brown cushions that blend in tonally with the surrounding materials. Green wanted to design a space that felt open, calm, and was well-lit.

The interior retains full integrity, and showcases all of its original materials. It remains a significant part of Organic Architecture and Aaron G. Green's design.

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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

Period of Significance

1964

Significant Dates

1964- building constructed

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Green, Aaron G.

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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 Ives Dental Office is historically significant for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C at the local level of significance for its association with master architect Aaron G. Green under the theme of public architecture and for its ability to showcase the principles of Organic Architecture as highlighted in the Multiple Property Document “Architecture of Aaron G. Green in California” under the theme of Public Architecture.

The building’s design highlights the unique intersection between people, buildings, and nature in a way that showcases all the core tenets of Organic Architecture. The period of significance is 1964, the year construction was finished.

The building maintains integrity. The Ives Dental Office is in its historical location, meaning the building maintains integrity of location. The building maintains integrity of design because it retains its relationship between interior and exterior. While the landscaping has changed over time, the original landscaping done by Green in relation to the building and the site remains clear. The building’s surroundings and relationship to its surroundings are unchanged. The area is still a low-density suburban environment featuring plenty of greenery. The building maintains integrity of setting. The materials used on the building are almost all original, meaning the building maintains integrity of materials and workmanship. The building maintains integrity of feeling because is capable of expressing its mid-century modernist and organic architecture motifs and the building maintains integrity of association because its use is unchanged and because its architectural links to Aaron Green remain highly visible.

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

Context: Architecture of Aaron G. Green, 1948-1998

Aaron Green was one of the most productive modernist architects in California during the twentieth century. Green was responsible for the expansion and normalization of Organic Architecture, a brand of architecture based around connection to surroundings and nature. Beginning in 1951, Green became a protégé for Frank Lloyd Wright, a relationship that had been in the works for many years dating back to green’s days in Architecture School Green incorporated many of Wright’s principles into his own designs.²

The partnership with Wright benefitted both men. Green benefitted from being associated with Wright’s name, and Wright got a trusted friend to effectively run a West Coast office. Together,

² National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (Form 10-900b, Version January, 2023), *The Architecture of Aaron G. Green*, National Park Service, 2025, 4-6.

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the two ran a bi-coastal architectural practice, culminating in the completion of the Marin County Civic Center, which Green oversaw as their final project before Wright's death in 1959.³

That isn't to say Green did not develop some of his own tendencies. Working alongside former Taliesin Fellow John Howe, Green worked on more private, residential projects which included heavy landscape and site design elements. Among his nearly 300 projects he produced, Green was constantly iterating on a style of architecture called "Organic Architecture." The tenants of Organic Architecture include emphasizing the connection of the building to the site, which was done by using interior garden features and eliminating as much of the demarcations between interior and exterior as possible. This manifested in Green's buildings as built-in furniture, casework, cabinetry and shelving, along with light fixtures that complimented the building's architecture.⁴

This required an intimate knowledge of the site and area to ensure that the building maintained tonal consistency with the site. As a master landscape architect, Green carefully manipulated the surrounding environment to further blend the building into its surroundings.⁵

Theme: Aaron G. Green Public Architecture, 1951-1998

While Green was mostly known for his private residential architecture, he also had a couple high-profile public works. Green worked with his clients directly, often designing buildings to match how his clients liked to use their buildings. This may include details like common walking patterns, preferred lighting, and more. As a result, Green's public buildings are meticulously designed, but on a greater scale than his residential buildings. In many ways, public and community buildings provided Green with the space to innovate and to iterate on his design philosophies.⁶

With regards to workplaces, Green had to accommodate a variety of potential functions directly corresponding to the needs of the business owner. The scale provided Green with the opportunity to increase his design philosophy to encompass entire complexes, as noted in the Santa Cruz Medical Plaza, a masterplan for a multi-building complex at nearly 40,000 square feet. For each project, Green tried to provide calming, familiar, and comfortable experiences, especially considering the nature of medical buildings as places of anxiety.⁷

For further information regarding Aaron G. Green and his architecture, please refer to the Multiple Property Document Form: "Architecture of Aaron G. Green."

³ Ibid, 6.

⁴ Ibid, 9-10.

⁵ Ibid, 10.

⁶ Ibid, 11.

⁷ Ibid, 11-12.

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The Ives Dental Office was built in 1964 for Dr. Harold Ives, a former San Francisco acquaintance of Green's. Dr. Harold Ives grew up in Superior, Montana, and studied dentistry at the University of California Dental College in San Francisco, where he met his wife.⁸ When they graduated in 1952, they planned to move to Cloverdale to occupy the old dental office of Dr. Arnold Gerber.⁹ Ives and Green's professional relationship was established when Ives contracted with Green to build their home at 484 Clover Drive in 1955 (burned down in 1999).¹⁰ The home had vaulted ceilings and redwood walls.¹¹

After a few years of occupying Dr. Gerber's old office, Harold Ives commissions Green to design a new office. On November 14, 1963, Ives and his wife Elinor sign a contract with Aaron Green and contractor D.H. (Frank) Rose to get construction started at a bid price for \$30,600.¹² After a final cost adjustment to \$31,047 in January of 1964, construction begins.¹³

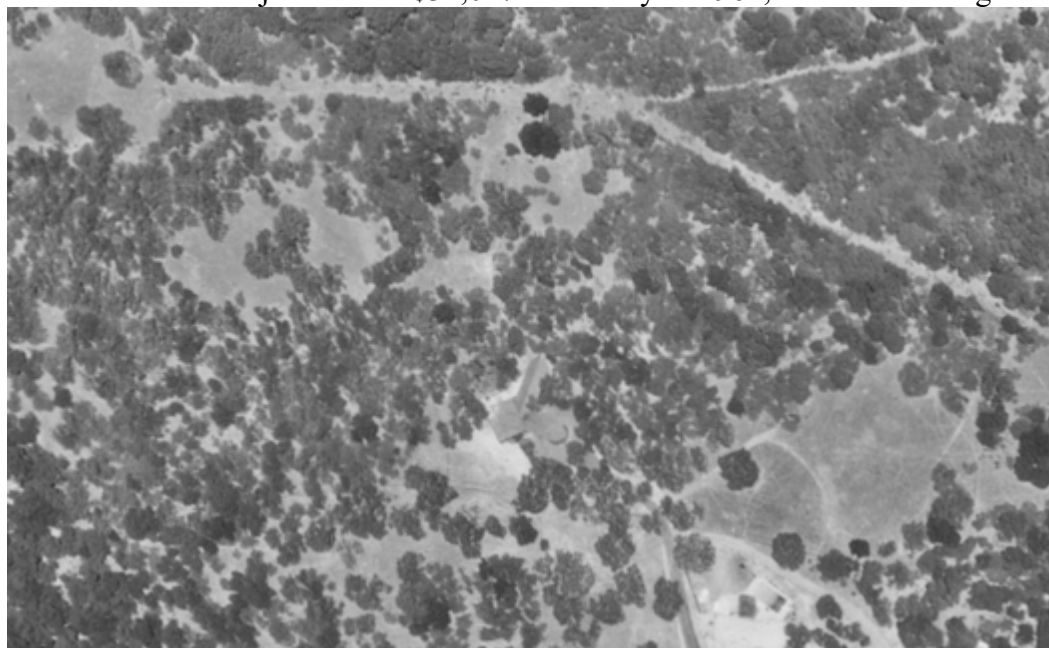


Figure 1. Dr. Harold Ives residence aerial, 1965, courtesy of University of California Santa Barbara. Notice the commitment to a variety of architectural forms and presence of greenery nearby.

⁸ "New Dentist Moves to Cloverdale; Opens Practice Early in October," *Cloverdale Reveille*, August 7, 1952, 4; "Dr. Ives and Family Visit Grandfather On His 97th Birthday," *Cloverdale Reveille*, July 14, 1955, 3.

⁹ "New Dentist Moves to Cloverdale; Opens Practice Early in October," *Cloverdale Reveille*, August 7, 1952, 4.

¹⁰ "Ives Family Sets the Record Straight," *Cloverdale Reveille*, August 4, 1999, 4.

¹¹ "Local home destroyed by fire: designed by famous architect," *Cloverdale Reveille*, June 23, 1999, 1-2.

¹² Harold Dental Office Building Cloverdale CA 1963-1964, building contract, November 14, 1963, box 17, folder 21, Allan Green collection, Environmental Design Archives, University of California Berkeley, Berkeley, CA.

¹³ Harold Dental Office Building Cloverdale CA 1963-1964, building contract addendum, January 13, 1964, box 17, folder 21, Allan Green collection, Environmental Design Archives, University of California Berkeley, Berkeley, CA.

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Ives continued to use the building from late 1964 to 1973, when he moved to Happy Camp, a small former mining town in Siskiyou county, and practiced there until 1986.¹⁴ Dr. Clifford C. Snider assumed his practice and bought the building on September 20, 1973 until 1999, when the practice passed to Richard Nicholls.¹⁵ The building was still owned by the Snider family, and when Snider passed away in 2017, relative Cindi Lands assumed ownership of the building, which she then sold to Aaron Green's son Allan Green in 2025.¹⁶

The Architecture of the Ives Dental Office

The Ives Dental Office features Organic Architecture, pioneered by Frank Lloyd Wright and practiced by his protégé, Aaron Green. The core tenets of Organic Architecture as practiced by Wright and Green are as follows:

Organic Architecture

- Low-pitched overhanging roofs
- Use natural daylighting
- Natural materials
- Connection of the building to the natural site
- Connection of interior spaces to each other (minimal division)
- Connection of interior spaces to exterior spaces
- Built-in elements, including furniture and cabinetry

The Ives Dental embodies the distinctive characteristics of Organic Architecture. The building has a low-pitched, overhanging roof with a fascia that extends the roof profile even lower than it appears naturally. The building uses natural daylighting everywhere, from a concrete block masonry wall that has gaps to allow natural light into the exterior, to the skylights, and by large windows that allow for natural light to flow into the waiting room and the operation rooms. The building, with a couple of exceptions, is largely made of wood- fulfilling the design goal for Organic Architecture buildings to be conceived of natural materials. The building is connected to the natural site with its low profile and landscaping (including plentiful tree cover).

The interior and exterior spaces are connected. People can walk throughout the whole building from entrance to entrance without having to open a door. The concrete block masonry wall that juts into the interior allows for a seamless connection between interior and exterior. The building has a bench that runs the exterior perimeter of the building, allowing people to wait for appointments on the outside. The large windows on the operating rooms feature views of the small garden landscaping to highlight the connection between interior, exterior, and nature. The cabinets and furniture, including cushions and seats in the waiting room are all built-in, as if they are part of the building and not separate, movable entities. The purpose of all of these details is to

¹⁴ Obituary, "Harold Nathan Ives," *Cloverdale Reveille*, November 19, 1997, 2.

¹⁵ Announcement, *Cloverdale Reveille*, September 27, 1973, 4; "Richard Nicholls, DDS takes over Dr. Snider's practice," *Cloverdale Reveille*, July 14, 1999, 3.

¹⁶ Adrienne Biondo, "Sink Your Teeth Into This!" Eichler Network, last accessed May 22, 2025; and conversations with Allan Green, May 2025.

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allow guests to feel as if the building and nature are one, and that the building has always been there.

It is because of the above that the building is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C at the local level of significance for its ability to showcase and communicate the core tenets of Organic Architecture.

Aaron Green had his own take on Organic Architecture. His personal flair presented among his buildings in the following ways:

Character Defining Features present in Green's work:¹⁷

- Oblique and complex three-dimensional geometries, including frequent use of triangular forms
- Dynamic, articulated spaces including the intertwining of living spaces
- Sight lines and circulation paths shifting seamlessly from exterior to interior
- Expanses of glass oriented to take advantage of outdoor views
- Balance of muscularity and delicacy in design and material
- Use of compatible and differentiated material textures, and natural building materials such as wood and red brick

The Ives Dental Office showcases Green's personal mastery of architecture and his personal style. The oblique and complex three-dimensional geometries are present in the concrete block masonry wall which circumnavigates the building and in the roof fascia which creates pointed triangular guards of the eaves and are all angled at exactly 60 degrees, forming an isosceles triangle. The dynamic and articulated intertwined living spaces is evident in the way the building flows seamlessly due to its lack of doors and use of corridors. The sight lines and circulation paths flow naturally from locale to locale through the copious use of glass and via the juxtaposition and intermingling of exterior spaces (walls, fences, gardens) with interior features (benches, desks, windows, operating rooms). The glass expanses are a classic Aaron Green architectural technique, with the glass in this case serving as a thin barrier between the outdoors and indoors at a variety of points throughout the building. The muscularity of an Aaron Green building is present in the concrete block masonry wall (material), the concrete foundations, footings, and stairs, while the delicacy of an Aaron Green building is present in the landscaping features (fountains, gardens, shrubs), the furniture (soft cushions), and the concrete block masonry wall (shape). Throughout the building, Green used compatible and differentiated material textures- like concrete and plywood- but also used natural materials- like redwood- on the building.

It is because of the above that the Harold Ives Dental Office is significant for its association with master architect Aaron Green under Criterion C for association with master architect at the State level of significance.

¹⁷ Forward by Alan Hess, Henning, *Aaron G. Green*, 2.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

General Sources:

Aaron G. Green Associates, Inc. Philosophy of Practice. Accessed May 22, 2025.
<http://www.agaarchitects.com/pages/about/philosophy.html>.

Biondo, Adrienne. "Sink Your Teeth Into This!" Eichler Network. Last accessed May 22, 2025.

Green, Aaron G. "Aaron G. Green: Biographical Article." Center for the Study of Frank Lloyd Wright, 1989.

Hess, Alan. "Aaron G. Green, FAIA (1917–2001)." Aaron G. Green and California Organic Architecture website.

Henning, Forward by Alan Hess. Aaron G. Green. Page 2.

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (Form 10-900b, Version January, 2023). *The Architecture of Aaron G. Green*. National Park Service, 2025.

Newspaper Articles from Cloverdale Reveille:

"Announcement." Cloverdale Reveille, September 27, 1973, 4.

"Dr. Ives and Family Visit Grandfather On His 97th Birthday." Cloverdale Reveille, July 14, 1955, 3.

"Ives Family Sets the Record Straight." Cloverdale Reveille, August 4, 1999, 4.

"Local Home Destroyed by Fire: Designed by Famous Architect." Cloverdale Reveille, June 23, 1999, 1–2.

"New Dentist Moves to Cloverdale; Opens Practice Early in October." Cloverdale Reveille, August 7, 1952, 4.

"Obituary: Harold Nathan Ives." Cloverdale Reveille, November 19, 1997, 2.

"Richard Nicholls, DDS Takes Over Dr. Snider's Practice." Cloverdale Reveille, July 14, 1999, 3.

Archival Materials:

Harold Dental Office Building Cloverdale CA 1963–1964. Building Contract, November 14, 1963. Box 17, Folder 21. Allan Green Collection, Environmental Design Archives, University of California, Berkeley.

———. Building Contract Addendum, January 13, 1964. Box 17, Folder 21. Allan Green Collection, Environmental Design Archives, University of California, Berkeley.

Conversations:

Green, Allan. Conversations with the author, May 2025.

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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 # _____
☐ 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
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.806330 | Longitude: -123.015904 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐

NAD 1927

or

☐

NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 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 boundary of the property extends from the curb at North Main Street on the West elevation to the curb at Broad Street at the North elevation to the wooden fence surrounding the property the East elevation and by the fence bordering the parking lot on the South elevation.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries were selected because they represent the historic significance of the property. The Ives Dental Office has always had these boundaries.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Joseph van den Berg, Architectural Historian

organization: Garavaglia Architecture

street & number: 582 Market Street

city or town: San Francisco state: CA zip code: 94104

e-mail: joseph@garavaglia.com

telephone: (415) 391-9633

date: 6/2/2025

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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.)

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Figure 2. USGS Map showing approximate location of the Ives Dental Office in blue (US Geographic Survey Map, 2021)

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Coordinates:

38.806330, -123.015904

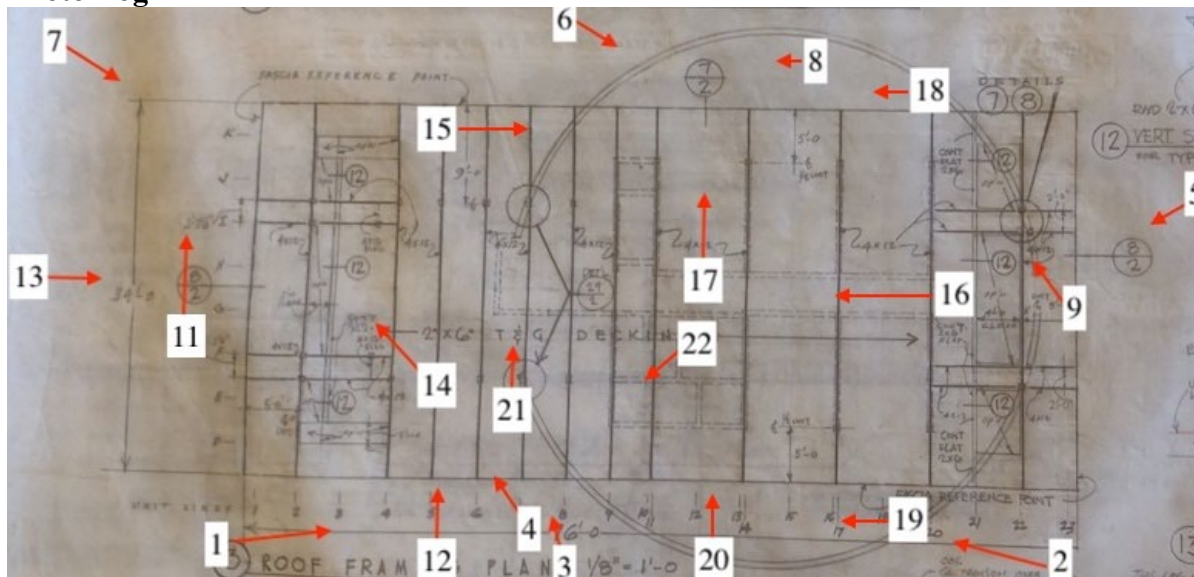


Figure 11. Google Earth overview, property boundaries in red (Google Earth, 2024)

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



Ives Dental Office

Name of Property

Name of Property: Ives Dental Office

Sonoma County, CA

County and State

City or Vicinity: Cloverdale

County: Sonoma County State: California

Photographer: Joe Pheffer & Joseph van den Berg

Date Photographed: Joe Pheffer: 1/26/2025; Joseph van den Berg: 6/9/2025

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

1 of 22: West Elevation, view Southeast, Joe Pheffer, 2025

2 of 22: West Elevation, view Northeast, Joe Pheffer, 2025

3 of 22: West Elevation, view East, Joe Pheffer, 2025

4 of 22: West Elevation entrance, view East, Joe Pheffer, 2025

5 of 22: South Elevation and entrance, view North, Joe Pheffer, 2025

6 of 22: East Elevation, view West, showing circular concrete block fence and roof fascia, Joseph van den Berg, 2025

7 of 22: East and North Elevations, view South, showing glass walls of waiting room and concrete block fence, Joseph van den Berg, 2025

8 of 22: East Elevation view of rafter and roof fascia, view North, Joe Pheffer, 2025

9 of 22: South Elevation, triangle "V" braces and concrete block fence, view East, Joe Pheffer, 2025

10 of 22: Early building plans, framed on wall, Joe Pheffer, 2025

11 of 22: North Elevation, interior courtyard showing exterior bench, Joe Pheffer, 2025

12 of 22: East Elevation, front entrance showing ADA ramp, glass wall, and concrete block fence, Joe Pheffer, 2025

13 of 22: Roof of Ives Dental Office, showing open skylights, drone photograph, Joe Pheffer via drone, 2025

Ives Dental Office

Sonoma County, CA

Name of Property

County and State

14 of 22: Interior waiting room, showing homely furniture and furnishings with natural wood, Joseph van den Berg, 2025

15 of 22: Interior waiting room, showing intersection of concrete block wall with interior, Joseph van den Berg, 2025

16 of 22: Interior corridor leading to waiting room, view North, taken from South entrance, Joseph van den Berg, 2025

17 of 22: Interior operating room showing the exterior garden, Joseph van den Berg, 2025

18 of 22: Exterior garden on the East Elevation, view North, Joseph van den Berg, 2025

19 of 22: Exterior garden on the West Elevation, view South, Joseph van den Berg, 2025

20 of 22: Glass wall, taken from exterior garden on the West Elevation, view West, Joseph van den Berg, 2025

21 of 22: Interior service window, showing aluminum and redwood, Joseph van den Berg, 2025

22 of 22: Bathroom, showing linoleum flooring, wooden cabinetry, and plaster walls, Joseph van den Berg, 2025

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.