



LUCIUS C. MILES HOUSE
1909

La Mesa Historical Society
P.O. Box 882
La Mesa, CA 91944

LA MESA HISTORIC LANDMARK
NOMINATION FORM

1. Name

historic Lucius C. Miles House

and/or common Huneck House

2. Location

street & number 9390 Urban Drive

___ not for publication

city, town La Mesa ___ vicinity of

state CA code 06 county San Diego code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
___ district	___ public	☒ occupied	___ agriculture
☒ building(s)	☒ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational
___ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	___ entertainment
___ object	___ in process	☒ yes: restricted	___ government
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial
		___ no	___ military
			___ museum
			___ park
			☒ private residence
			___ religious
			___ scientific
			___ transportation
			___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Diana Hinck

street & number 9390 Urban Drive

city, town La Mesa ___ vicinity of state CA 92042

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the County Recorder, San Diego County

street & number 1600 Pacific Highway

city, town San Diego state CA 92101

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Historic & Cultural Resources Inventory

title Historic Preservation Element,

has this property been determined eligible? ☒ yes ___ no

La Mesa General Plan

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ☒ local

depository for survey records Office of the La Mesa City Clerk

city, town La Mesa state CA 92041

7. Description

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☐ original site
☒ moved date June 15, 1986

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Set at the top of a high knoll, the Miles House commands a panoramic view. At present, a site of less than one acre remains from the original 33-acre lemon ranch. This large and impressive Craftsman-style home has a medium side-facing gable roof with deep flaring eaves supported by exposed rafters with carved ends. Wood knee brace supports are used at gable ends. Stucco-finish walls rise two stories in the front (originally west) and one story at the rear (originally east); the roof extends further toward the rear from the ridge. A shed roof dormer set into the rear roof extends most of the length of the house. At the rear a recessed open porch has been glassed in. Two sets of French doors provide rear access.

Since the 1909 San Diego Union article written prior to the start of construction both illustrates and describes what was the east side of the house, it is possible that this side, with its dormer windows and recessed porch, was first designed to be the front.

The house originally had two cobblestone chimneys and a cobblestone foundation, which were later covered with stucco to match the walls. Windows are primarily paired wooden casements with the upper third of each window divided into four smaller lights. A small one-story gable roof supported by two Tuscan columns shelters the front entry. A one-story hipped roof room projection is at left front.

Some alterations have been made to the left (originally north) end of the house. At present a second-story recessed open porch extends across this end. This porch and the sun room next to it were added and the roofline extended to cover them. This area may once have been an open, uncovered porch. There is some evidence that the first-story room projection may also be an addition.

In 1985 the site still contained such early features as a circular driveway bordered by cobblestone walls, a wisteria arbor, mature eucalyptus, palm, and other trees, and a small one-story caretaker's house with clapboard siding, which had been added by the 1920's.

Since the Caltrans project required the southern portion of the lot, in 1986 the house was moved slightly to the north on its site and turned 90 degrees so that it now faces south instead of west. The chimneys were destroyed in the move; the one on the right side has been replaced by one of random-patterned stone. The caretaker's house and some of the trees remain.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
☐ prehistoric	☐ archeology-prehistoric	☐ community planning	☐ landscape architecture	☐ religion
☐ 1400-1499	☐ archeology-historic	☐ conservation	☐ law	☐ science
☐ 1500-1599	☒ agriculture	☐ economics	☐ literature	☐ sculpture
☐ 1600-1699	☒ architecture	☐ education	☐ military	☐ social/
☐ 1700-1799	☐ art	☐ engineering	☐ music	☐ humanitarian
☐ 1800-1899	☒ commerce	☐ exploration/settlement	☐ philosophy	☐ theater
☒ 1900-	☐ communications	☐ industry	☐ politics/government	☐ transportation
		☐ invention		☐ other (specify)

Specific dates 1909

Builder/Architect John B. Stannard

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Lucius C. Miles House, one of the few which remain from La Mesa's early lemon ranches, is significant as the residence of two prominent families, the Miles and the Hunecks, and as the work of noted San Diego architect John B. Stannard. The recent rescue of the Miles House as part of a unique interagency preservation program has provided additional significance.

The hill on which the house stands was in the 1890's part of the Parke or Alta Ranch. After arriving in San Diego for a visit in 1892, Hervey C. Parke purchased the 600-acre Alta Ranch, which then lay between La Mesa and El Cajon. Parke, born in Bloomfield, Michigan, in 1827, had formed the Detroit pharmaceutical firm of Parke, Davis & Co. in partnership with George S. Davis in 1871. He served as president of the firm, which expanded to include branches in Europe and Canada. Parke made several visits to his property here to oversee improvements; some members of his family lived in the area. On a visit in February, 1899, he was taken ill while driving from San Diego to his ranch, and died at the home of Col. Randlett in La Mesa.

San Diego and El Cajon newspapers in June and August of 1909 reported that Lucius C. Miles had purchased a portion of the former Parke Ranch and intended to make his home there. The property was placed in the name of Miles' wife, Harriet. On June 12, 1909, the F. & W. Thum Company deeded to Frank A. and Charles W. Seiberling, as trustees for Harriet S. Miles, H.B. Manton, and Catherine Seiberling, portions of lots two through six, block 29, El Cajon Heights. The price for the 32.76-acre parcel, partly planted in lemon trees, was \$7,000 in gold coin. The Thum Company, located in Pasadena, California, manufactured sticky flypaper.

Harriet Seiberling Miles, born on January 13, 1865, in Akron, Ohio, was the younger sister of Frank and Charles Seiberling. Frank Augustus Seiberling (1859-1955), known as the "Little Napoleon" of the rubber industry for his ambitious nature and his short stature, was the founder of both the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company and the Seiberling Rubber Company. Raised in Akron, he organized Goodyear there in 1898. His business ability as president and his talents as an inventor helped make Goodyear the nation's largest manufacturer of automobile tires by 1915. He was the inventor of the straight-side tire, a tire-building machine, and the detachable rim, and was a pioneer in the development of the cord tire. Forced from the Goodyear presidency in 1921 by the results of a recession, he founded the Seiberling Rubber Company that same year. He was president until 1938 and chairman of the board until 1950. Charles Seiberling (1861-1946) was vice-president of Goodyear from 1898 to 1921 of of Seiberling Rubber from 1921 until his death.

Lucius Chandler Miles sought retirement in California after an active life in business and politics. Born in Brookline, Massachusetts, on February 3, 1859, he came at an early age to Summit County, Ohio, in which Akron is located. Elected county treasurer, he served two years in that post. He was then in the milling business prior to becoming a vice-president at Goodyear. During William McKinley's terms as governor (1892-1896) and as president (1897-1901), Miles was the chairman of the Republican State Committee of Ohio.

To design their country retirement home, Lucius and Harriet Miles selected noted San Diego architect John B. Stannard. No comprehensive study has yet been done on Stannard, but the preliminary research available at present indicates the scope of his work. He was born in Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1852, and grew up in Ohio. There he married Mary C. Smith. The Southern California land boom of the late 1880's offered opportunity for architects, and in 1887 the Stannards arrived in San Diego with their son and two daughters.

With a few exceptions, Stannard continued to practice architecture here until about 1915, either alone or in one of several partnerships. He was in partnership with Gustavus C. Clements (Clements & Stannard, 1887-1888 or 1889; and also Clements & Stannard, and Clements, Stannard & Blachmann, circa 1906), with Zimmer & Reamer (Stannard, Zimmer & Reamer, 1895), with Anton Reif (Reif & Stannard, circa 1897), and with Eugene Layman (Stannard & Layman, circa 1912).

Stannard designed three of the buildings on Fifth Avenue which today are well-known landmarks in the Gaslamp Quarter: the Grand Pacific Hotel (1887), the Louis Bank of Commerce (1888), and the Cole Block (1892). The Bank of Commerce, a four-story Second Empire structure which cost \$50,000, was the first building in San Diego to have a granite facade. The firm of Clements & Stannard drew plans for several residences and a variety of two- and three-story commercial buildings.

Stannard's work in the 1890's included school buildings at Roseville, El Cajon, Twin Oaks, and Cowles Station, and residences which ranged from modest to substantial. He drew plans for a home for Julia Lifferring in El Cajon which cost \$2,000, and one for G.W. Murphy at Memphis, Missouri, for \$3,000. A reference (San Diego Union, January 1, 1892) stating that he had designed a home for H. Roach in Texas offers the intriguing possibility that Stannard may have been the architect for La Mesa's Roach/Porter House. If "H. Roach" is the same Texas businessman Maj. Henry Roach who purchased his La Mesa property in 1892, Stannard might well have been asked to plan another house here.

In partnership again with Clements in 1906, Stannard submitted plans for the new Elks Hall, an imposing three-story Second Renaissance Revival structure built at Second and Broadway. Among his later designs were those for the \$8,000 Anderson residence at Union and Ash and the \$9,000 Hazelrigg residence at Third and Nutmeg, both in 1907, and for several apartment buildings, including one labeled "childproof." His obituary also credits him with the glass dome at the Theosophical Institute on Point Loma.

Stannard retired as an architect about 1915. Prior to his death in 1942 at the age of 90, he had lived for several years near Los Gatos.

For the Miles, Stannard designed a handsome Craftsman-style residence, described at the time as "an old English farmhouse suitably modified for Southern California

conditions." The two-story, 14-room house was estimated to cost \$8,000. Since construction was ready to begin by the first week of August in 1909, the house was probably completed late that year or early the following one.

Lucius Miles took up the life of a lemon rancher, describing a nine-box yield from one of his trees in 1911 as the result of the "progressive" system of fruit raising. He became active in community affairs, working for the election of William Kettner to Congress in 1912 and beginning a term on the San Diego County Chamber of Commerce that same year. His retirement was cut short by a sudden illness; on June 25, 1914, he died at the age of 55. Harriet Miles continued to live in their home until her death at 71 on March 12, 1936.

On January 29, 1937, Frank Huneck and his wife, Tillie, purchased all of the original Miles property from Harriet Miles' estate for \$15,000. They named their new home Miradero Ranch and moved in with their two children.

German-born Frank A. Huneck came to San Diego about 1918 and opened Huneck's Furs, manufacturing furs as well as cleaning and remodeling them. Within a few years the business had expanded to include women's apparel. Tillie Huneck was the buyer for the store. After operating in several downtown San Diego locations, the Hunecks built a three-story, 14,000-square-foot store at Eighth and C in 1961. After 50 years in business, the Hunecks sold the store in 1969. Tillie Huneck died in July of that year at the age of 71. Frank Huneck died at 87 on March 31, 1976.

By this time the property consisted of slightly less than one acre. The Hunecks had sold off the surrounding acreage; a portion subdivided in 1959 contains Huneck Drive.

Following the death of Frank Huneck, the house was purchased by James and Diana Hinck, who made it their home.

As part of a freeway expansion project for the I-8/SR-125 interchange, the Miles property was acquired by Caltrans in 1980. Normally the house would have faced demolition since relocating it to another site would have been extremely difficult. In 1985, the City of La Mesa, in cooperation with Caltrans, developed an innovative plan to preserve the Miles House and two other houses which were on the City's Historic Resources Inventory and were also threatened by the freeway expansion. The plan allowed the private individuals who purchased the houses at auction from Caltrans to relocate them on adjacent or nearby excess right-of-way property made available from Caltrans. Provisions were made to then permit the owners of these structures to purchase the excess right-of-way property from Caltrans, through the City, with the stipulation that the property would only be used for historic preservation purposes. The owners were required to preserve the homes and to allow the City to designate them as Historic Landmarks.

The Miles House itself was purchased at public auction in September, 1985, by Dennis Tuttle. The house was subsequently sold to Dr. R. J. Splinter, and, shortly before its move, to Diana Hinck once again.

On June 15, 1986, the day the Caltrans deadline expired, the Miles House was moved slightly to the north on its original site and turned 90 degrees so that it now faces south instead of west. Today the Miles House still stands on its hilltop, preserved for the future.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Brandes, Ray. Directory of San Diego Architects, 1868-1939 San Diego: University of San Diego, 1984.

Garraty, John A. (Ed.) Dictionary of American Biography Supplement 5, 1951-1955. New York: Charles Scribners Sons, 1977.

National Cyclopaedia of American Biography New York: James T. White & Co., 1930

Who Was Who In America Chicago, Marquis-Who's Who, 1960

San Diego County Recorder's Office: Deed Books 495/109, 495/111, 609/417; Death Certificates, Maps

San Diego City Directories

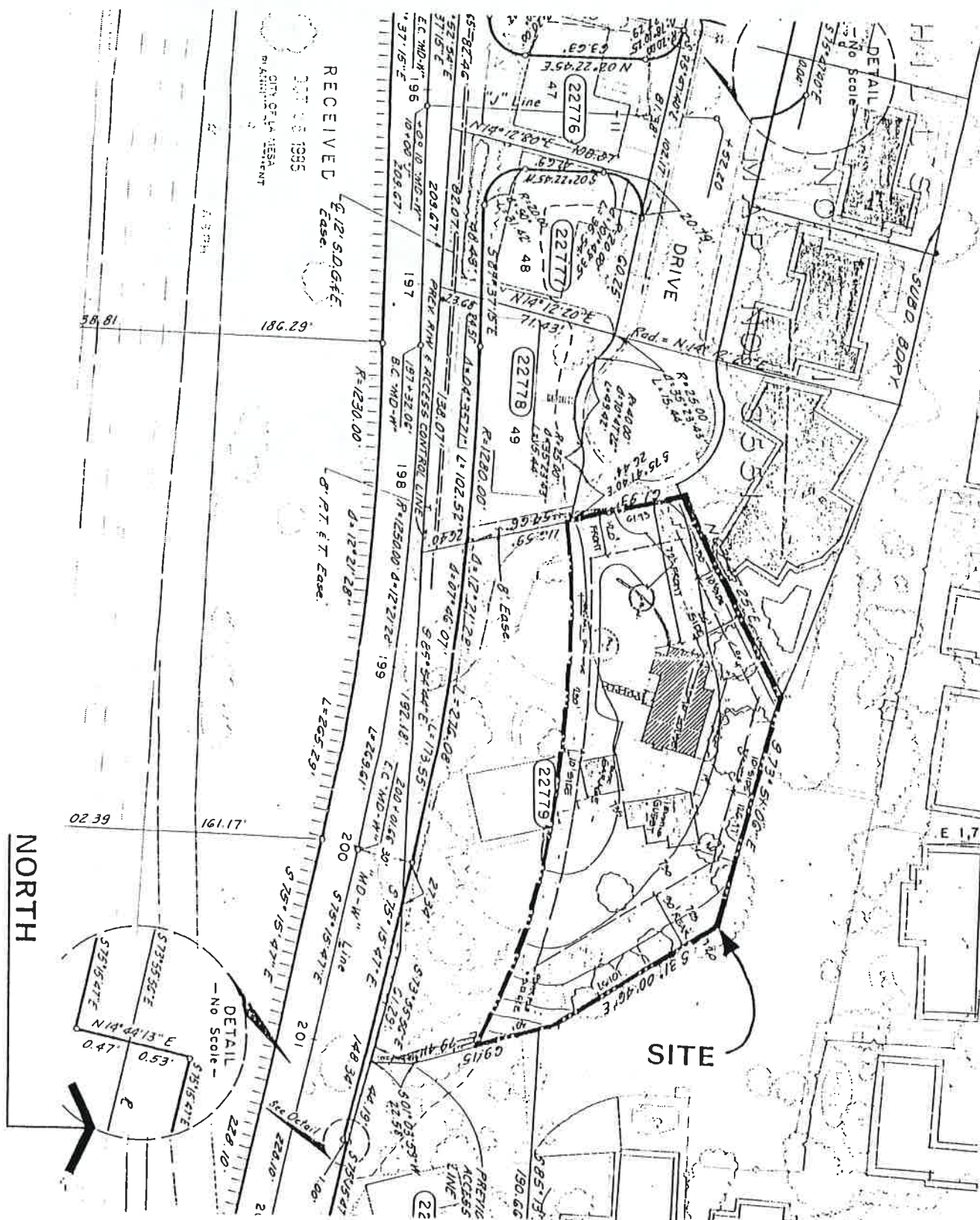
El Cajon Valley News 6/19/1919, p.1; 8/7/1910, p.1; 6/27/1914, p.2.

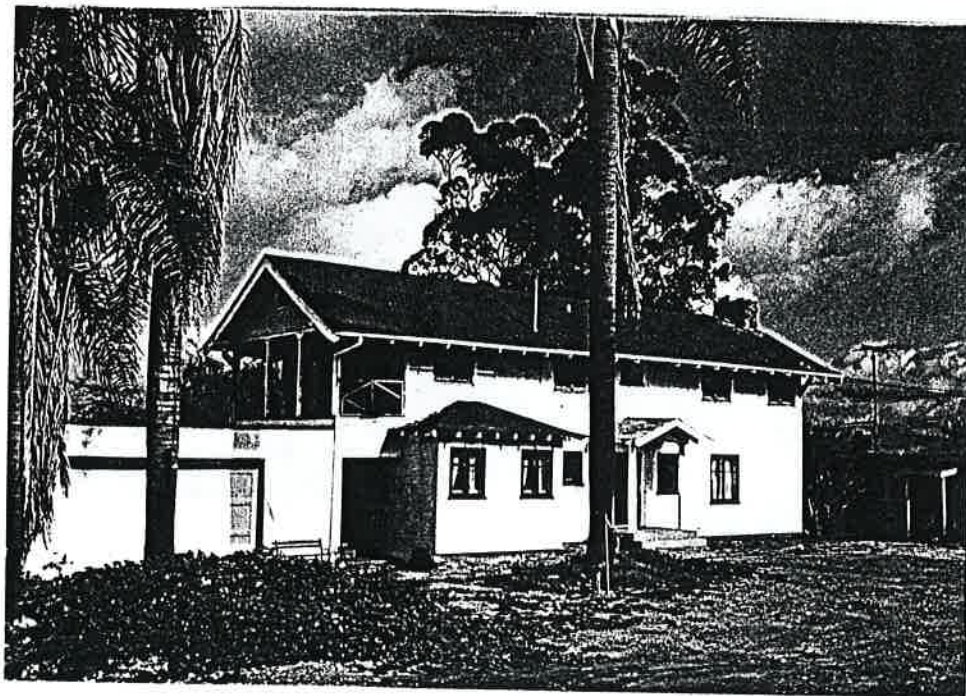
San Diego Union 1/1/1892, p. 12 & 17; 5/2/1892, p.3; 3/18/1906, p.7; 11/17/1907, p.24; 12/1/1907, p. 12; 8/1/1909, ;, 17; 3/14/1936, p. 3; 8/22/1942, p. ; 4/30/1961, p. 22; 7/5/1969, p. B-7; 4/4/1976, p. B-13.

Interviews Diana Hinck, Gloria Carmichael, Geraldine Stannard.

11. Form Prepared By

Donna Regan, La Mesa Historic Preservation Commission

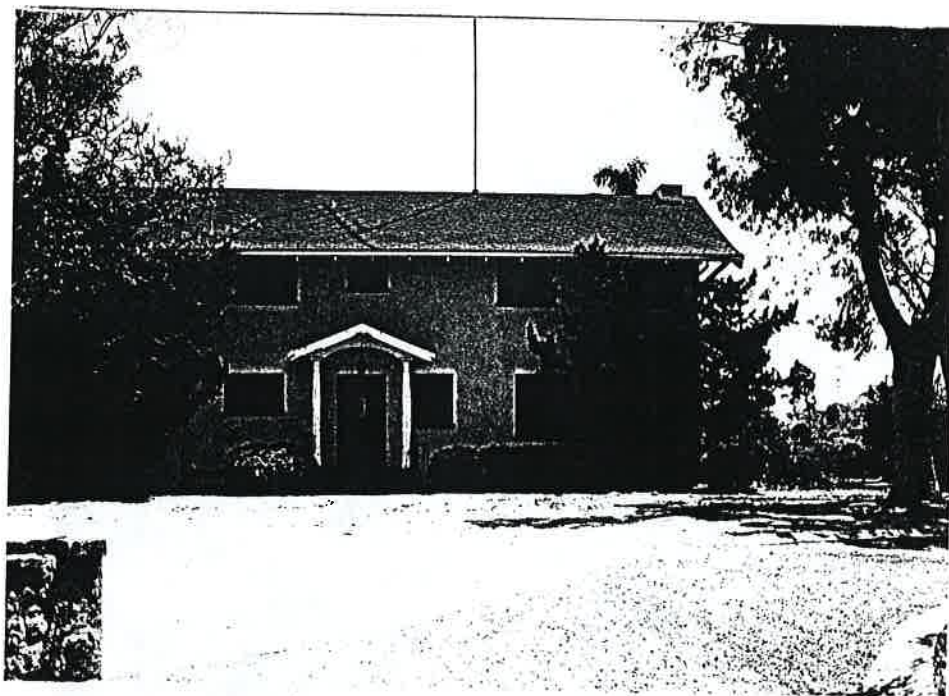




Lucius C. Miles House, January, 1988



Miles House, August, 1985





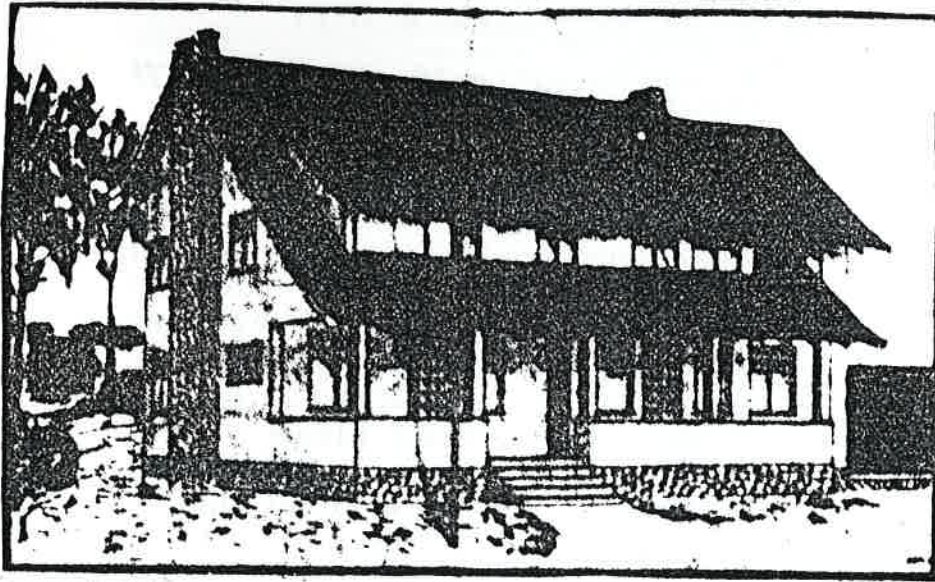
Rear view, August, 1985



PARKE, Hervey Coke, manufacturer, was born at Bloomfield, Mich., Dec. 13, 1827, son of Ezra Smith and Rhoda (Sperry) Parke and a descendant of Robert Parke, who came from England in 1630 and settled in New London, Conn. From him and his wife Martha Chaplin, the line continues through their son Thomas and wife Dorothy Thompson; Nathaniel and Sarah Geer; Joseph and Mary Smith; Joseph and Amity Cady, and John and Cleantha Smith, the grandparents of Hervey C. Parke. His grandfather was an officer in a Connecticut regiment in the Revolutionary war and was sergeant of the guard at the execution of Major André. He attended a private academy at Bloomfield and the Buffalo (N.Y.) high school, and in 1845 returned to Michigan and taught school for a year. During 1846-50 he was employed in stores at Adrian and Pontiac, Mich. The following two years were spent with the North American Mining Co. at Eagle River, and from 1852 to 1861 he was cashier for the Pittsburgh & Boston Mining Co. at the Cliff mines. In 1861 a hardware business was established with William Rainey at Hancock, Mich., with which Parke was occupied until 1865, when he removed to Detroit. There in October 1866 he purchased the junior partner's interest in the drug manufacturing firm of Duffield & Conant, organized by Samuel P. Duffield in 1862, and the name was changed to Duffield & Parke. In 1867 George S. Davis was admitted, the name becoming Parke, Jennings & Co. in 1868, and in 1871 a further reorganization resulted in the formation of Parke, Davis & Co., with Parke as president and Davis as vice-president and general manager. The company was incorporated in 1875, when its paid-up capital amounted to \$81,950. Among new drugs introduced were viburnum prunifolium in 1871, guarana and eucalyptus globulus, coca, alkaloid cocaine, jaborandi, grindelia robusta, Jamaica dogwood, saw palmetto, convallaria, pichi, coeillana, kamala, areca nuts and cascara sagrada, all these during 1871-77. In the first year of incorporation earned profits were \$5265, and in the next year a new factory was constructed. The first standardized drug extract was introduced in 1879, and by 1883 the number of such products had grown to twenty, including principally those which are susceptible of chemical assay by the determination of alkaloidal content, such as auz vomica, cinchona, belladonna, gelsemium,

henbane, ipecac, mandrake and stammonum, the final product being adjusted, either by concentration or dilution, to a carefully chosen percentage of active principle. In 1885 Henry Hurd Rusby (q.v.) was sent to South America to investigate native drugs and to purchase supplies of erythroxylon coca; later Count Hansen was sent to the Fiji islands to secure shipments of Tonga; and subsequent investigations of the medicinal flora of Mexico, West Indies, the Orient and South America resulted in the introduction of new vegetable drugs. A laboratory and branch office were established in 1887 at Walkerville, Ontario, and by 1889 the firm's net profits were \$206,064. A foreign trade was established at the beginning and in 1891 the first European branch was established in London. The Detroit laboratory was opened in 1894 to produce antitoxic serums, bacterial vaccines, tuberculin and immunogens, and systematic study was begun of biology, the development of physiological assay processes and methods of standardizing disinfectants, the extraction and perfecting of animal gland products, and the perfection of new chemicals and mixtures used in the treatment of diseases. In 1895 the department of animal industry was established to study the prevention and cure of animal diseases. The first line of physiologically assayed and standardized extracts known to pharmacy was marketed in 1897, and included ergot, Indian cannabis, strophanthus, digitalis and convallaria. At Parke's death the firm of Parke, Davis & Co. had a net profit of \$462,687. He was succeeded in the presidency by Theodore DeLong Buhl (q.v.), who occupied that position from 1899 to 1907. The ideals of service and the broad minded business policies which Parke set up for the company accounted, in large measure, for its exceptional success. A man of generous instincts, Parke gave liberally to many charities, and was active in the work of St. John's Episcopal Church of Detroit, of which he was a vestryman and senior warden for many years. He was also a trustee of St. Luke's hospital and orphan home. He was married twice: (1) Sept. 10, 1860, to Frances A., daughter of James Bennett Hunt, Michigan congressman, by whom he had five children, three of them reaching maturity, Sarah Cornelia, Mary E., and James Hunt Parke; and (2) Sept. 25, 1872, to Mary Melinda, daughter of James E. Mead, of Detroit, and had five children, four surviving, Hervey Coke, Lyman Mead, Ira Sperry and Marie Louise Parke. He died at La Mesa, Calif., Feb. 8, 1899.

The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography
New York: James T. White & Company, 1930



Top—Grossmont Inn, to be built on summit of Grossmont, 1200 feet high. Bottom—Ranch home for L. C. Miles, to be built on his newly purchased 30-acre lemon ranch at Alta, Cal.

ARTISTIC RANCH HOME FOR RUBBER MAGNATE

Perched upon the top of a bold knoll that commands an unsurpassed view of valley and mountain, will be a residence to be built for L. C. Miles, a wealthy man from Akron, O., and connected with the Goodyear Rubber company, who recently bought a thirty-acre lemon ranch at Alta, between La Mesa and El Cajon, and who has now accepted plans for a house drawn by Architect J. B. Stannard of this city. The ranch is probably as beautifully situated as any in San Diego county, and Miles has selected the highest point of the ridge of the fertile hillside upon which his ranch is situated for his homesite. The property is a section of the famous Park ranch and was bought by Mills from Thum Brothers through the agency of Col. Ed Fletcher.

The structure will be of generous dimensions, covering an area of 54 by 36 feet, and containing fourteen rooms.

The style of the house and the material to be used in its construction will be eminently appropriate to the surroundings. The model is that of an old English farmhouse, suitably modified for Southern California conditions. From a broad cobblestone base will rise the exterior walls of plaster, and broad sloping eaves project out far enough to make a porch twelve feet wide by twenty feet long and the upper slopes over deep-set dormer windows. The broad chimney will also be finished outside with cobblestones.

The interior also is arranged with a view to making an ideal country home. The ground floor will for the most part be divided into two large rooms, both to be done in California redwood, left with the natural finish. The largest will be the living room, 17x24 feet, and the other the dining room, 16x16 feet. The second story will be divided into suites of rooms, each suite with its own bathroom.

San Diego Union August 1, 1909 page 17

The architect's rendering shows the east or rear view.

FOR A BIG HOME.

Wealthy Ohio Man Buys Site Over- looking El Cajon.

Thum Bros. have sold to L. C. Miles of Akron, Ohio, 34 acres, part under lemons and part open land, in the old Park ranch adjoining Alta railroad siding.

Mr. Miles is said to be a man of wealth, associated with and related to the world known Goodyear Rubber Co.

The land is at an elevation that gives a commanding view of El Cajon Valley and the country all around with the mountains standing out as a fine background.

The new owner intends to build immediately a fine home on the property and he is talking enthusiastically of the probabilities of friends buying sites for homes on the elevated land close by.

Ed. Fletcher, manager locally for the Thum interests, confirmed the sale when referred to and said that he felt sure that the coming to the district of Mr. Miles would mean that other friends would follow him.

El Cajon Valley News
June 19, 1909, page 1

FINE NEW RESIDENCE.

L. C. Miles has the lumber on the ground at Parke ranch and plans and specifications are in the hands of the carpenters for a fine \$8000 residence for himself to be erected at once. There will be a number of other buildings to be erected also. Work will be commenced as soon as possible. The house is to be a modern, up-to-date residence and will be as fine as any in the locality.

El Cajon Valley News
August 7, 1909, page 1

MRS. HARRIET SEIBERLING MILES

Friends are requested to attend funeral services for Mrs. Harriet Seiberling Miles at Benbough's mortuary, Seventh ave. and Date st. today at 2 p. m.

Mrs. Miles, who came to San Diego with her husband in 1909, died Thursday in her home at Grossmont. Mr. Miles died several years ago.

She was the younger sister of Charles and Frank A. Seiberling, inventors and manufacturers of the Seiberling brand of auto, truck and airplane tire. Mr. Miles was a vice president of the original Goodyear Tire Co. of Akron, O., before he retired and came to San Diego to live.

As well as by her two brothers, Mrs. Miles is survived by sisters, Mrs. S. S. Miller, Mrs. L. T. Wolle, Mrs. H. B. Manton, Mrs. W. S. Chase, Mrs. E. A. Pfeuger, all of

Akron, O., and Mrs. L. H. Flery of Washington, D. C.

San Diego Union March 14,
1936, page 3

DEATH OF L. C. MILES

L. C. Miles, the well known resident of Grossmont, was stricken with apoplexy about 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon and died at the Agnew Sanitarium at 5 o'clock the next morning. The attack occurred while Mr. Miles was driving his car at high speed on the National City dike. Before losing consciousness he managed to bring the car to a stop, and some friends who were with him hailed a passing machine and an ambulance was sent for. Physicians worked over the stricken man all night, but he sank steadily and died without having regained consciousness.

The remains are at the chapel of Johnson, Connell & Saum. His brother-in-law, Frederick Seiberling of Akron, Ohio, will arrive Monday, when funeral arrangements will be made.

Mr. Miles was born in Brookline, Mass., in 1859, and in early life went to Summit county, Ohio. There he was elected and served two years as county treasurer. He then went into the milling business and finally organized the Goodyear Rubber Company, now the largest concern of the kind in the country, and served as its first president.

He became prominently active in politics and served as the chairman of the Republican State Committee of Ohio during McKinley's term as Governor and two terms as President, and was a warm personal friend of President McKinley and Mark Hanna.

He came to California about five years ago for the purpose of getting away from active life in business and politics. He selected the beautiful lemon ranch at Grossmont as his home and lived there until his death. He immediately identified himself with the life of the community. He took an active part in the campaign of 1912 and aided in the election of Congressman Kettner. His influence was felt in all the social and civic affairs of the community and he was two years ago elected as a director of the San Diego County Chamber of Commerce and became personally associated with the leaders of that organization. While thus associated he never overlooked the smaller matters of his immediate neighborhood and he was always the life of the social affairs of the valley. He was genial, courteous and able on all occasions, and he will be greatly missed among the people of this whole region.

Mr. Miles is survived by the widow Mrs. Harriet Miles, and two sisters, Miss Mary Miles of Grossmont Inn and Mrs. I. J. Bryan of Chicago.

El Cajon Valley News
June 27, 1914, page 2

SEIBERLING, FRANK AUGUSTUS (Oct. 1859-Aug. 11, 1955), manufacturer, promoter, and inventor, was born on a farm in Summit County, Ohio, near the village of Western Star, the son of John Franklin Seiberling and Catherine L. Miller Seiberling. After attending public schools in Akron, to which the family moved in 1865, Seiberling entered Heidelberg College in Tiffin, Ohio, in 1875. Two years later, a student prank led to his dismissal. He then worked for his father, an inventor and manufacturer of agricultural implements. When his father's firm, the Empire Mower Works, was reorganized as the J. F. Seiberling Company in 1884, he became secretary-treasurer. During the next decade Seiberling entered into a variety of businesses, most of them in the Akron area. In particular, he was associated with the Akron, Bedford and Cleveland Railroad (later the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company). This electric line, which he helped form in 1895, became the prototype of the modern interurban railway. He married Gertrude F. Penfield, daughter of a wealthy Willoughby, Ohio, clay products manufacturer, on Oct. 12, 1887. They had six children.

The depression of the 1890's, cutthroat competition, and labor unrest led to the collapse of the J. F. Seiberling Company in 1898. While in Chicago collecting unpaid accounts, Seiberling learned of the availability of an abandoned plant site in east Akron. Although he lacked definite plans for the buildings, he arranged to buy them. He soon decided to enter the rubber business and subsequently organized the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. Although plagued with a myriad of legal and financial problems, the firm survived. A favorable court decision on a patent suit in May 1902 increased demands for rubber products (especially carriage and automobile tires), and Seiberling's drive and business acumen contributed to the company's success. By 1905 Goodyear was the nation's largest manufacturer of carriage tires, and a decade later it became the world's largest producer of automobile tires. Seiberling's inventive skills also aided his company. In 1903 he was coinventor of a tire-building machine and developed the straight-side tire; two years later he perfected the detachable rim and pioneered development of the cord tire.

From 1910 to 1920 Seiberling expanded his rubber operations. During that period Goodyear was the first company in the industry to start a Canadian plant (1910); first to acquire its own textile mill (1913); first to establish its own rubber and cotton plantations (1916); first to operate its own coal mines (1917); and first to build a West Coast tire factory (1920).

Seiberling acquired control of the Akron, Canton and Youngstown Railroad and upgraded it to provide his Akron plants with better and cheaper service. He also acquired a seventy-mile grain-carrying shortline in North

Dakota, the Midland Continental. He founded the East Akron Land Company to boost the earnings potential of the AC and Y and organized the Fairlawn Heights Company, to provide homes for his white-collar employees, and the Goodyear Heights Allotment Company, to house his factory workers. (The latter was a model community where employees could buy their homes on a basis approximating rent—as Seiberling put it, "If a man owns his own home, he is a better worker.") Seiberling also established himself as a leader in the development of the lighter-than-air industry. He financed the first Melvin Vaniman transatlantic expedition and had his Goodyear plant build the airship *Akron* in 1910.

The recession that followed World War I caused Seiberling's financial empire to crumble, and late in 1921 the New York investment house of Dillon, Read forced him from Goodyear. Undaunted, Seiberling launched a new tire firm, the Seiberling Rubber Company, with plants in Barberton, Ohio, and New Castle, Pa. Although no longer with Goodyear he provided the driving power behind that company's reorganization in 1927, an event that helped to rebuild his financial fortunes by giving value to his common stock. Seiberling remained active in the rubber industry until Feb. 3, 1950, when he retired as chairman of the board and director of the Seiberling Rubber Company.

A joiner and organizer, Seiberling supported the Lincoln Highway Association and the good-roads movement. He was a founder of the national Better Business Bureau and actively served the Rubber Manufacturers' Association. He helped create such local institutions as the Akron Institute for the Blind, the Akron Settlement Association, the People's Hospital, and the Metropolitan Park Board.

Long called the "Little Napoleon" of the rubber industry because of his short stature (five feet, three inches) and his ambition, Seiberling enjoyed being a businessman. His philosophy was simple: work hard and take risks. He was bright and articulate, and a man of great vision—although it would seem that at times he could not foresee financial danger. He supported the conservative wing of the Republican party, in the belief that it best represented his business ideals. He died in Akron, Ohio. Stan Hyet Hall, his multimillion-dollar mansion, remains a major Ohio tourist attraction.

[There is no serious study of Seiberling's varied activities. The bulk of his papers are at the Ohio Historical Society in Columbus. Additional papers are included in the records of the East Akron Land

Company and the Akron, Canton and Youngstown Railroad Company, which are in the American History Research Center at the University of Akron. Obituaries are in the *Akron Beacon-Journal*, Aug. 11, 1955; and the *New York Times*, Aug. 12, 1955. See also H. Roger Grant, "Land Development in the Middle West: The Case of the Akron, Canton & Youngstown Railroad, 1913-1925," *Old Northwest*, Dec. 1975.]

H. ROGER GRANT

Mrs. Tillie Huneck

Mass for Mrs. Tillie A. Huneck, 71, of 9390 Urban Drive, La Mesa, who died Thursday in a hospital, will be at 10 a.m. today at St. Martin's Catholic Church. Entombment will be at Holy Cross Cemetery.

Mrs. Huneck, born in Austria, was a 46-year resident of San Diego. She and her husband, Frank A. Huneck, operated Huneck Furs at 749 C St., San Diego.

She is survived by her husband; a son; a daughter; two sisters, including Mrs. Catherine Taylor of San Diego; two brothers, and 10 grandchildren. The family requests contributions to the cancer society.

San Diego Union July 5, 1969
page B 7

Frank A. Huneck

A Requiem Mass will be celebrated at 9 a.m. today in St. Martin of Tours Roman Catholic Church for Frank A. Huneck, 87, a retired San Diego fur dealer who died Wednesday in his home at 9390 Urban Drive, La Mesa.

Entombment will follow in Holy Cross Mausoleum under the direction of Bonham Brothers Mortuary.

A naturalized U.S. citizen from Germany and a San Diego resident for 59 years, Huneck owned and operated Huneck's Furriers at 749 C St. for 53 years. He was a member of San Diego Scottish Rite Bodies, Al Bahr Shrine, Downtown Kiwanis Club and Blackmer Lodge 442, F&AM.

A son; a daughter, and 10 grandchildren survive.

San Diego Union April 4, 1976
page B 13

Huneck's To Open New Store

Huneck's, which for 22 years has operated a fur and women's apparel shop at 701



Paige

C St., tomorrow move into a new building on the southwest corner of Eighth avenue and C streets.

Ulrich Paige, general manager, said the store will have 14,000 square feet of floor space. He said the building is ultra modern in design, is air-conditioned and features a refrigerated fur storage vault.

The colored plaster and decorative tile exterior walls are designed to set off display windows, utilizing indirect colored lighting to give vari-

ous day and night effects, the manager said. The three sales floors, he added, are reached by automatic elevator and a semi-circular staircase surrounded by treated walnut paneling. Red-hued carpets and staircases blend into delicate wall colors and a powder blue marble-flanked elevator entrance.

Frank A. Huneck, who opened Huneck's here in 1918 after a visit from Minneapolis, has more than 50 years of experience in the fur business.

"I've owned the lot at Eighth Avenue and C Street for 10 years and have dreamed of building a new store," Huneck said. "We've been successful in business downtown and believe we are showing our faith in the area by investing in our new quarters."

Paige estimated that Huneck, the second senior member of the Downtown Kiwanis, is investing \$500,000 in the facility.

Huneck's, basically furriers, also carries a ready-to-wear line of apparel. Mrs. Frank A. Huneck does the buying for the store. Paige said that with the move the store's lines of apparel will be expanded. A sportswear department, shoe salon and a boutique are being added.

Huneck's Furs

Makers of Distinctive Fur Apparel

REMODELING, REPAIRING, RELINING AND CLEANING

FURS STORED

MASONIC TEMPLE

1401 FIFTH ST.

TEL., MAIN 656

Wednesday, October 28, 1970

THE SAN DIEGO UNION

D-3

On January 1st 1969 ...

Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Huneck

Sold 50 year established Huneck's Inc.

FURS and Ready-to-Wear

Business at 8th and "C" Streets



The business has been discontinued and Mr. Huneck wishes to sincerely thank all of the fine friends who have patronized Huneck's for the past 50 years. Future plans for the fine store location will be announced in the near future.



Architect John B. Stannard, 1890's

J. B. Stannard, S. D. Architect, Dies of Injuries

J. B. Stannard, 90, pioneer San Diego architect who designed the dome of the former Theosophical institute at Pt. Loma, which has been described as one of the largest glass domes ever constructed, died Thursday.

Mr. Stannard was injured when struck by an automobile Sunday in Saratoga, near San Jose. Services will be conducted in Saratoga today under auspices of the Odd Fellows. He had been a member of the order for 50 years.

Mr. Stannard came to San Diego in 1887 and opened offices as an architect in Old Town. He designed many structures now standing in downtown San Diego, including the Cole block, at Fifth ave. and F st., and a fire station at Broadway and Twenty-fifth st.

Mr. Stannard was the father of Mrs. Annie C. Thompson, Mrs. Maude Simmons and Eugene Stannard, all of San Diego.

J. H. STANNARD.

Prominent among the architects who have designed many of the handsome edifices with which San Diego abounds is the name of J. H. Stannard. Under his supervision the Bank of Commerce, Richfield and Grand Pacific buildings were erected after his designs as was a large number of the elegant residences throughout the city. Among the more prominent and expensive buildings which Mr. Stannard has designed during the past year are the following:

The two-story brick block owned by Joseph Nash, at the corner of Fifth and I streets, erected at a cost of \$14,000. This building is 38x100 feet, two stories and basement. Two large storerooms are provided with arrangements for a third. The second story being arranged into twelve office rooms. The structure is of modern design, pressed brick and plate glass front, the interior finished in Oregon pine.

His next work of importance is the Cole block on the corner of Fifth and G streets, which is now nearing completion, the estimated cost of the building being about \$35,000. The ground plan of the building covers a space 75x100 and as a design of modern architecture has for its admirers all who appreciate a symmetrically arranged structure, the cream colored bricks set in red mortar adding to its attractiveness. Three large store rooms on Fifth street and one on G street. The main entrance to the office rooms on the second and third floors is on the latter street. From a perfectly formed arch a wide, easy stairway of Oregon pine, finished in white cedar ascends to the upper floors. The twenty-four office rooms on each floor are arranged exactly alike and are admirably adapted for their intended use. The interior is finished throughout in white cedar. Externally the building has many attractive features, the judicious introduction of granite keystones in the arches of the window and main entrance and the use of Arizona red sandstone for window sills gives the structure an appearance which can best be described in one word—unique.

The residence of Carlos Conant, at Front and Elm streets, just completed at a cost of \$5,000, is the equal of any residence in the city for architectural beauty. It is of the Queen Anne style and is perfect in its interior arrangements. Other works of Mr. Stannard for the year are as follows:

The residence of Julia A. Bent, at the corner of Second and Walnut streets, \$2,800.

E. F. Brown, cottage between Ash and Beach streets, \$2,200.

Store front for N. McKie, at the corner of Fifth and D streets, \$800.

School building in Twin Oak district, near Encinitas, \$1,400.

Cowles school house at Cowles station, \$2,500.

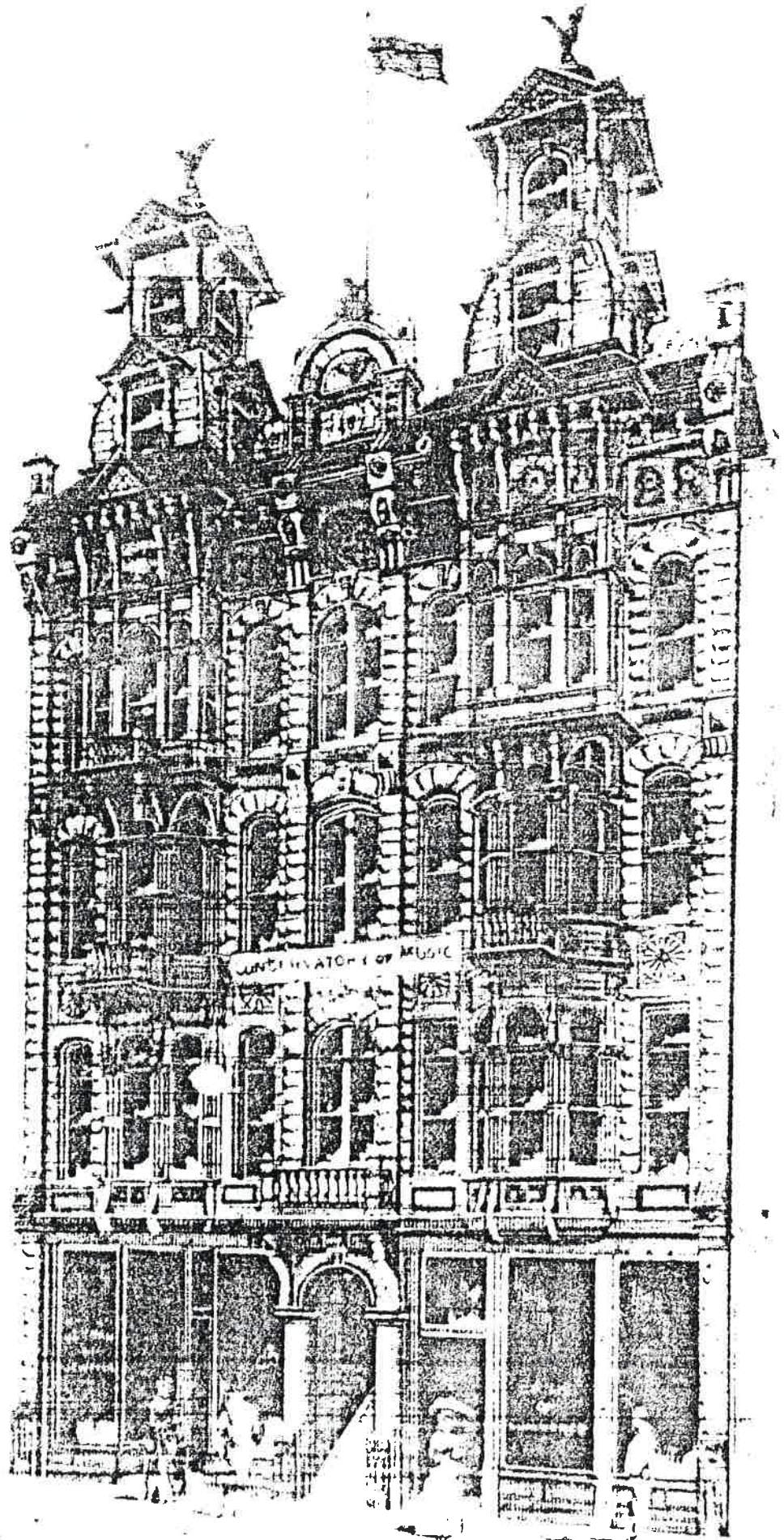
Cottage for W. H. Hubbard, Fruitland, \$2,000.

An addition to the residence of C. H. Brown, \$800.

Residence of W. A. Dowress, Third, near Beach street, \$2,000.

Mr. Stannard has also completed a number of miscellaneous buildings, such as out-houses, stables, etc., amounting to \$5,500; also a residence for G. W. Murphy at Memphis, Mo., at a cost of

\$3,000, and one for H. Rouch in Texas costing a like sum.



Louis Bank of Commerce
John B. Stannard, architect
(Clements & Stannard, 1888)

San Diego Union, January 1,
1892, page 17.

AMONG THE ARCHITECTS

San Diego Union May 21, 1893 - page 3

In answer to an inquiry as to how the building improvement compared with last year, Architect J. B. Stannard pretty much corroborated what the others had said. "Building is good, compared with what we have had for the past three years," he said, "and the prospects are that the business will be still better. In June and July, however, I look for rather quiet times in our line; but after that, when people begin returning from the world's fair, business will be much better and will doubtless continue good. Work will begin Monday on a house for F. J. Villa, on Second street, to cost \$2,500. R. B. Thomas is just completing a cottage on Fifth and Kalma streets which has cost \$2,000. A fine house to be built on Twelfth and E streets, by Alexander Williams, will represent an outlay of \$8,000. I have also made plans for a \$2,000 house at El Cajon for Julia Liffertag, and other plans are being made for houses in various parts of this section.

"I haven't been in San Diego very long," said Architect Irving J. Gilt, when a reporter called at his office in the Pierce-Morse block yesterday to learn what he was doing. "but I can tell you I find San Diego a fine place for architectural work. When I came here a few months ago there were scarcely any buildings of note in course of construction, but since that time I should think that fully fifty good houses have gone up, and there are at least forty being built now—not ramshackly things, but good, substantial homes, which represent a considerable outlay of cash. I have made plans for a fine \$10,000 residence on Golden Hill, to be built by D. Schuyler, and am now making studies for a hotel to be erected on Golden Hill at an expense of several thousand dollars. It is a little indefinite as yet as to just where the hotel will be located, and for other reasons I cannot tell you more about it at present, but it will be large enough to accommodate at least fifty families, and will in any event occupy a handsome site in that handsome part of the city. Other work in hand, also, gives me reason to believe that San Diego is doing very well in the way of building. Of course, I take it that the other architects are doing as well, if not better than I."

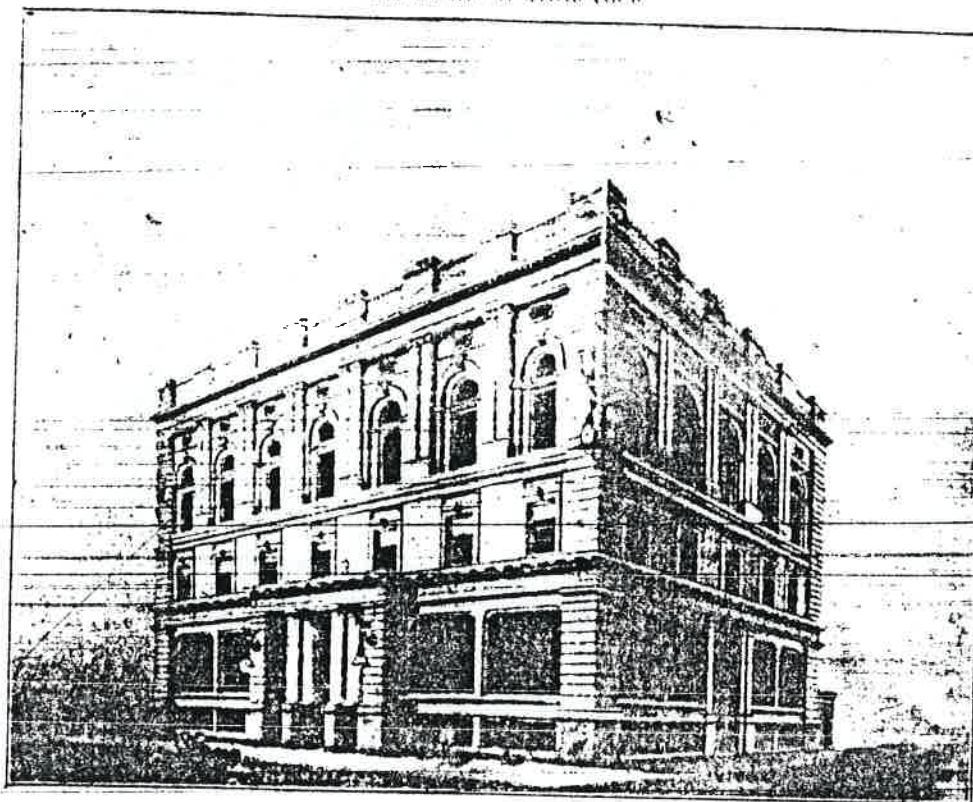
The San Diego Union

AND BUREAU

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1906

PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE NEW ELKS HALL

FOUR ELEVATIONS: SECOND AND D.



Clements & Stannard. San Diego Union, March 18, 1906, page 7

RESIDENCE AT UNION AND ASH IS NEARLY COMPLETE



HANDSOME HOME NOW BEING ERECTED AT UNION AND ASH STS. FOR GODFREY ANDERSON.

ANDERSON HOME WILL COST \$6000

Structure Will Be Finished in
Birch with Oak Floors
Throughout.

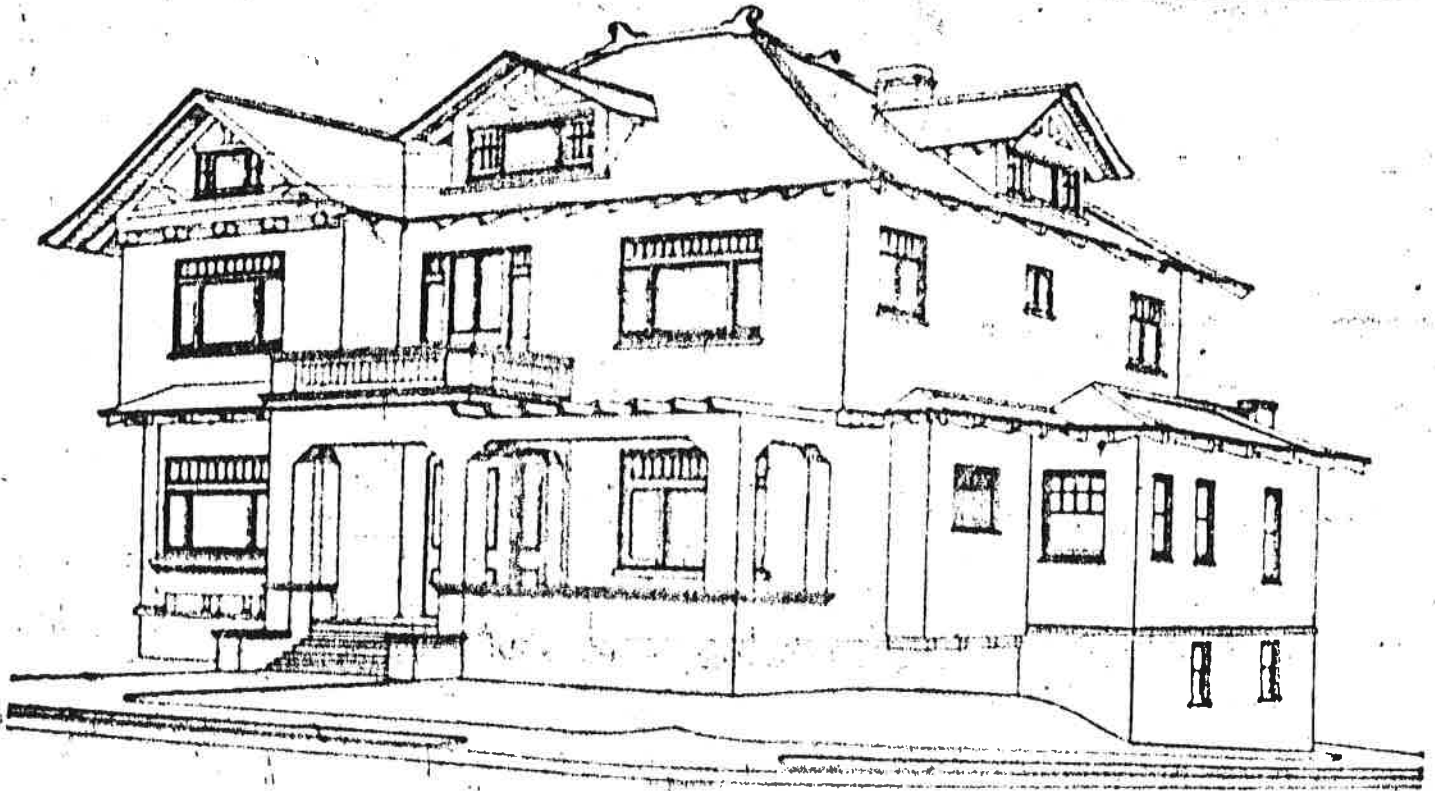
Work is proceeding rapidly on a fine new home for Godfrey Anderson at the corner of Union and Ash streets, and it is expected that the house will be ready for occupancy during the early part of December.

The residence, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$6000 when completed, will be two stories in height with attic and basement. In addition to the attic and billiard room in the basement the structure will contain nine rooms, each of which will be finished in birch with oak floors and tinted walls. On the lower floor will be situated a large reception hall, living room, dining room, kitchen and glassed-in porch, which will be used during the summer months as a breakfast room.

The upper floor will be given over to sitting room, four large bedrooms and bathroom with front and rear balcony.

John B. Stannard, architect
San Diego Union November 17,
1907, page 24

FINE RESIDENCE WILL BE ERECTED AT 3rd AND NUTMEG



Handsome Home Which Will Be Erected for D. C. Hazelrigg at Third and Nutmeg Streets.

ESTIMATED COST OF HOME IS \$9000

D. C. Hazelrigg to Have Model
Structure for Size on
Florence Heights.

Plans have been completed by Architect J. B. Stannard for a fine large two-story residence to be erected at the corner of Third and Nutmeg streets by D. C. Hazelrigg, the well known druggist of this city.

The structure will contain twelve rooms in addition to balconies, porches, bath rooms, etc. In the basement will be a large billiard room and furnace room. On the first floor will be located living room, with den

opening off, reception hall, stair hall, dining room, kitchen, pantry and servant's room. The second floor will be given over to four large bed-rooms, three of which will open out onto balconies by large French windows, two bath rooms, pergola, closets and shelf rooms.

The inside finish will all be in hardwood with polished floors. Walls will be tinted, and windows of plate glass throughout.

The exterior of the building will be equally as attractive as the interior. From the ground to the top of the first floor brick will be used, and from there on up, plaster. A unique feature, calculated to add much to the general attractiveness of the house, will be the heavy wall of tiles which will be built just above the porch.

The cost of the residence will be about \$9000.

John B. Stannard, architect
San Diego Union, December 1,
1907, page 12

DIRECTORY OF
SAN DIEGO ARCHITECTS
1868-1939

Compiled by
Students

in the
Public History and Historic Preservation
Master's Degree Program

University of San Diego

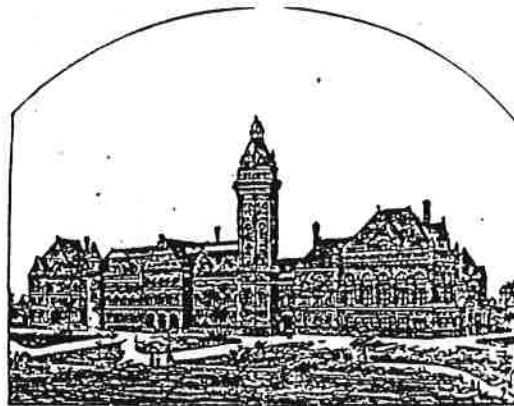
Core Seminar 200B
Class Five

Dr. Ray Brandes

©
Spring 1984

RICHARD SPOHR

Richard Spohr, a native of Illinois, registered to vote in September of 1888 at the age of 28, in San Diego. This well-known and popular architect had his offices in Rooms 14-16 of the Gilbert House-Block of downtown San Diego. Mr. Spohr believed that the designs already completed in San Diego County were the best form of



COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS, UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS

advertising. Spohr referred to the following residences and structures designed in this manner of an advertisement:

George Keating residence, 2nd & Juniper
 Judge Geo. Puterbaugh residence, Upas and 5th
 George Leony residence, Ivy and Brant
 Richard Garney residence, Laurel and Curlew
 Dr. R.B. Ironside residence, Front and Laurel
 College Hall Land Office, University Heights
 College of Letters, Pacific Beach

MJ

ANSON R. SQUIRES

Anson R. Squires, born in the state of New York, had found his way to San Diego by the year 1904. According to the Great City Register, he was 60 years of age in that year. Mr. Squires is known to have remained in San Diego from 1904 to 1913, working both as a draftsman and as an independent architect. In 1905, Squires was employed as an architect by the Russ L. Mill Company.

GC

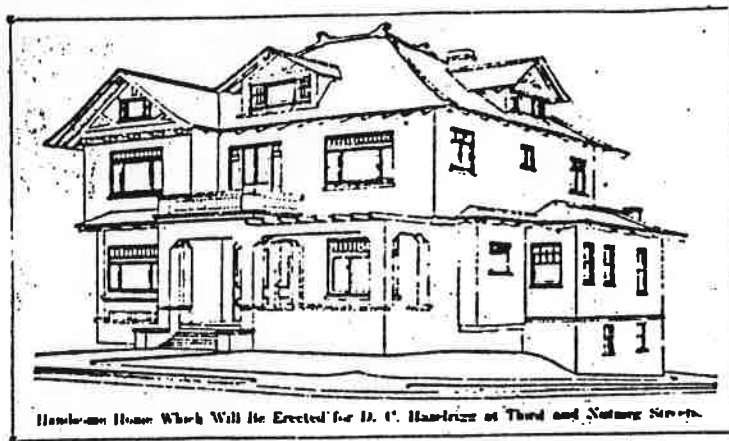
JOHN B. STANNARD

John B. Stannard was born in Ottumwa, Iowa in 1852. Later, he moved to Ohio with his parents. There he married Mary C. Smith. After a brief residence in Cowley County, Kansas, the Stannard family, which now included a son and two daughters, moved to San Diego. In the Spring of 1887, Mr. Stannard began a relatively long and prosperous career as a San Diego architect.

Stannard's early association with Clements, Stannard and Company from 1887 to 1889, began with the design of the Louis Bank of Commerce Building. This well-known

four-story edifice became the first structure to be built of granite in San Diego.

By 1882 the association between Stannard and G.C. Clements had ended. John B. Stannard had been credited with several designs of San Diego structures by this time,



Handsome Home Which Will Be Erected for D. C. Hubbard at Third and National Streets.

among them a cottage for E. F. Brown, a store front at Fifth and "D" Street for N. McKie, a school at Twin Oaks near Escondido and Cowles Station, and a cottage for W. H. Hubbard. Contracts were also awarded to Mr. Stannard for residences as far away as Missouri and Texas. Before retirement in 1915 Stannard designed many residential buildings, including a fourteen room, 2000 square foot home for L.C. Miles of Akron, Ohio.

One of the last commissions Stannard would accept, and one which can still be seen, is for the Centre City Apartments located at 1534 Front Street in San Diego. This structure was originally built for V.J. McRae of Montana at a cost of about \$30,000. It is still debateable whether Stannard is responsible for the design of the famed Sherman-Gilbert House. He did design houses for John Sherman, residential designs which usually employed the Stick Style, the Queen Anne style and Eastlake styles.

Stannard was a member of the International Order of Odd Fellows. He died at the age of 90 due to injuries sustained when struck by an automobile. California Architectural License No. 380.

Buildings:

- School at Twin Oaks
- Hubbard Cottage
- McKie Store front
- Brown Cottage

KD