

State of California The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____ *NRHP Status Code _____
Page ____ of ____

B1. Historic Name: Rourke Flats B2. Common Name: 735-741 Locust
B3. Original Use: Multi Family Residence B4. Present Use: Multi Family Residence
*B5. Architectural Style: Classical Revival
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Erected in 1919 at a cost of \$10,600 as a 20 room four-family flats 41' x 66'. Two stories.
\$400 for garage (demolished). No permit on record.
9-17-1919 Assessor appraisal: 5,308 sq. ft., Plaster exterior. Flat, comp roof.
Permit on 4-21-1937 for \$150 to erect a pergola with concrete fdn and brick wall erected
in garden (demolished).
A 5' x 10 back porch was added to rear second story for \$45, permit 1-29-1941.
*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
*B8. Related Features: N/A
B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: J.W. Davidson
*B10. Significance: Theme Streetcar Suburbanization 1902-1920 Area Long Beach
Period of Significance 1902-1920 Property Type Residence Applicable Criteria B, C
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

735 Locust Avenue was erected in 1919 on Block 32 of the Long Beach Tract. Block 32 was asymmetrically divided when it was developed in 1905. Bordered by Locust and Pine, 7th and 8th, the Block is bisected into four Lots by two alleys: Tribune Court (n/s) and La Reina (e/w). Each Lot is 150' deep, Lots 3 & 4 are 150' wide; Lots 1 & 2 are 200'. The Rourke Flats are located on the north 50' of the south 100' of Lot 2. The parcel is 50' x 150'. Tribune Court runs behind the property. The subject apartment house is on Parcel 8, between Parcel 14 to the south and Parcel 18 to the north. See parcel map from L.A. County Assessor. see continuation sheet DPR 523L)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet DPR 523L

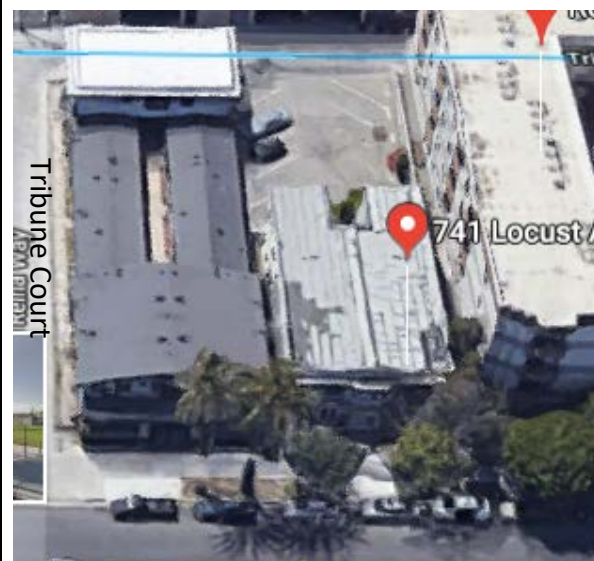
B13. Remarks: N/A

*B14. Evaluator:

*Date of Evaluation: _____

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



State of California The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Review Code Other Listings Reviewer Date

Page ____ of ____ *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) _____
P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County Los Angeles and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T ____; R ____; ____ of ____ of Sec ____; ____ B.M.

c. Address 735-741 Locust Avenue City Long Beach Zip 90813

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone __, ____ mE/ ____ mN

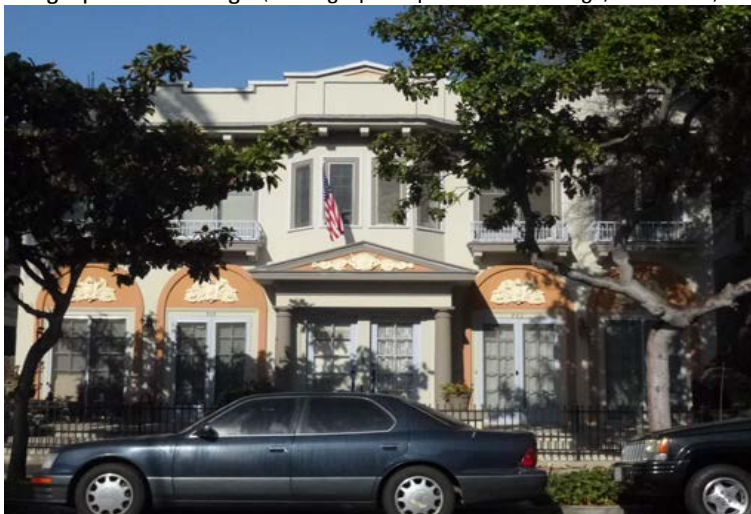
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

AIN 7273-022-008. Long Beach Tract, North 50' of the South 100' of Block 32.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The subject property at 735-741 Locust Avenue is located on the western side of Locust Avenue, between 7th and 8th Streets. Erected in 1919, this two-story Classical Revival apartment building is composed of four 2-bedroom apartments. Of rectangular shape, the building is 42' wide and 67' deep. A Classical Greek pediment Doric and columns frame the two middle doors that lead to the two upstairs apartments. (See continuation sheet DPR 523L)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP3

Multi-Family Property

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Front (East) elevation. Sept 12, 2019

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1919 - Long Beach Building Permit #18858, March 27, 1919
1919 - Southwest Builder and Contractor April 4, 1919
1919 - Building Description, L.A. County Assessor

September 17, 1919

*P7. Owner and Address:

Gail Cooper
1500 E. First Street,
Long Beach, CA 90802

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) HouStories Consulting Maureen Neeley, MLIS.
247 Termino, Long Beach 90803

*P9. Date Recorded: July 14, 2019

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Review Code Other Listings Date
Reviewer

Page ____ of ____ *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) _____
P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") None _____

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☒ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

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P3a: Description (cont'd from DPR 523A Primary Record p. 1)

The symmetrical façade includes six French doors: the middle two are framed by Doric Columns topped by a classic triangular pediment with a dentil frieze below and a bas relief shield-and-floral design within the tympanum. On either side of the main entrance are two French doors under segmental arched pediments. These also have a shield-and-floral design within each tympanum.



The broad porch extends fully across the front and is of scored concrete. Three steps provide access behind a low, wrought iron fence of simple palisade design.

The second story shows six pairs of double hung windows (upper half divide into four lights). The middle pair jut out as part of a bay window above the center pediment. The side pairs sit on deep aprons set on three brackets; these windows also have a short wrought iron grate atop the aprons.

The roofline is in a parapet style with a small pediment detail at the top center, mimicking the pediment on the porch below. A wide flat eave is dropped several feet from the cornice, with substantial brackets underneath it, in the same style and massing as those found under the second story window aprons.

The building retains its original stucco exterior. The rear back utility areas are delineated with original shiplap siding. In 1941 a 5' x 10' exterior wooden back porch was added to the second floor.

The overall condition of the subject property is good.

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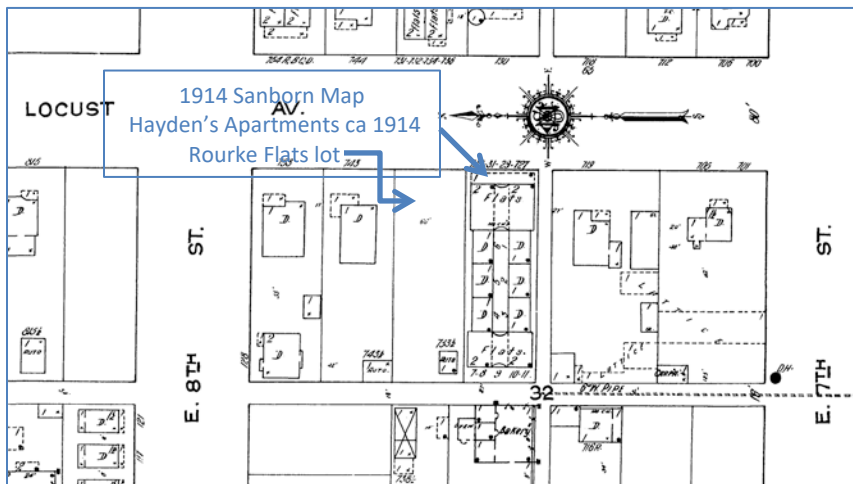
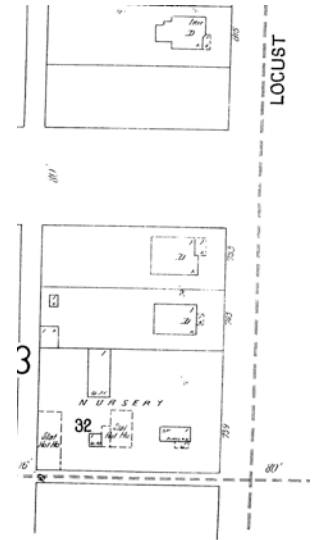
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B10: Significance (cont'd from DPR 523B)

In 1919, Rourke Flats were built on the site of George Lindsay's nursery and residence. It was an appropriate location until the popularity and economy of the city necessitated an increase in the need for housing.

George A. Lindsay invested in the south 100' of Lot 2 in 1905. In 1909, Ira S. Hatch bought Lindsay's parcel along with the balance of Lot 2 (150' x 200'). In 1914, Jesse A. Hayden purchased the entire Lot 2 from Hatch. Hayden then subdivided the Lot into the three parcels evident today (Parcels 14, 8 and 18), building a large apartment complex on Parcel 14.¹

1905 Sanborn Map showing George Lindsay's nursery, eventual site of the Rourke Flats



William A. Stark bought Parcel 8 in 1915; Adam G. Kading bought Parcel 8 in 1919 and developed it. Kading arranged for the erection of the 20-room four-family flats located at 735 Locust, living in them for just two years before selling them to the new Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, the Reverend George M. Rourke, who's family would use them as a residence and income

property for the next fifty years.

Contractor

Josiah Wellington (J.W.) Davidson (aka Davison) constructed the apartments in 1919 for Dr. Kading. Born in Nova Scotia in 1856, Davidson immigrated to the United States in 1880. A builder, he married and lived in the Bronx

¹ Architects Metcalf & Davies designed a 2-story addition to the Hayden Apartments. Southwest Builder & Contractor, April 11, 1914, p.22.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: **735 Locust Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90813**

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until moving to Long Beach around 1910. His projects varied from cottages to commercial and institutional buildings.

1919 776 Walnut, cottage for W.E. Gregory \$2,500

Cheroske Brothers Store, 4th and American w plans by Thornton Fitzhugh \$13,848

Alterations to the Masonic Temple with H. Alfred Anderson, Architect

Long Beach Daily Telegram building for Frank C. Roberts 345 Locust \$30,000

1920 1655 E. Ocean Flats and Garages for W. H. Frost, W. Alfred Anderson, Architect

235-239 E. 4th Street Stores for Johnson Thurston, \$18,000

Long Beach High School building with Horace Austin, architect.

Zion Lutheran Church school 320 E. 10th St. \$7,000

1921 Horace Mann School alterations

1922 Poly High School alterations; Fremont School carpentry and millwork

THEME: STREETCAR SUBURBANIZATION, 1902-1920

By 1900, Long Beach had a growing population of 2,252, with an economy dominated by the tourist industry. Throughout the early 1900s, the City was known as the "Queen of the Beaches." In 1907 alone, the City received more than 106,000 visitors during the summer season. With countless tourists and potential settlers entering Long Beach daily, its hotels reached maximum capacity, and builders rushed to create temporary and permanent dwellings for the City's newest arrivals. By 1910, Long Beach was the fastest growing City in the United States, having increased 690 percent in population to 17,809. A 1912 newspaper article proclaimed that Long Beach was the "City of Homes," with more than 600 new homes having been constructed the previous year.

Long Beach.

FINDS DEFECTS IN BUILDINGS.

*Schoolhouses Must be Gone
All Over Again.*

*Occult College of Science to
be Instituted.*

*Tourist Plans to Purchase a
Valuable Site.*

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

LONG BEACH, Dec. 4.—Alleged grave defects in the construction of the three new grammar schools almost finished by Contractor J. W. Davidson were found by Architect A. B. Sturges, employed by the Board of Education to inspect the buildings. As a result, some of the work will have to be done over again, and the children now awaiting an opportunity to go to school will have to be put off a few weeks.

Sturges stated the instances in which the contractor had violated the provisions of the specifications. The contractor presented a bill for \$2796 for extras. This was trimmed about \$300 by the board. Mr. Haskell alone opposing this settlement. The heated session of the board, which lasted until almost midnight, resulted in a determination to get the defects remedied at once, so that waiting children could attend sessions.

Davison started off a little rocky in Long Beach, accused of shoddy work by a school board member. *LA Times*, Dec. 5, 1914

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Construction costs, as reported on building permits, ranged from \$1,500 to \$3,500; however, cheaper homes were reportedly constructed for as little as \$300, and more luxurious residences were constructed for as much as \$6,000.

In the first years of the 20th century, residential construction was at an all-time high. A 1901 newspaper article detailing the City's building boom reported on the construction of several two- and three-story apartment homes around the downtown area. A substantial number of cottages and private homes were also reported under construction. Late Queen Anne style residences, such as the Bembridge House (953 Park Circle), lined the streets of the original Willmore City Townsite, as well as areas to the north and east of the City center. Residential development was also occurring outside the City boundaries, at the Alamitos Townsite to the east and in North Long Beach.

The majority of the residential development that occurred between 1902 and 1920 is attributable to the improvement of the City's transportation infrastructure. In 1902, Henry Huntington's Pacific Electric trolley line from Long Beach to Los Angeles was completed, providing thousands of day-trippers with access to the beach and bringing significant growth and prosperity to the City. Many of the tourists who traveled to Long Beach liked the City so much that they decided to make it their permanent home. New residential tracts were established along the train routes, within the City boundaries and its surrounding areas, bringing new interests to areas previously inaccessible. Between 1902 and 1910, Pacific Electric laid down 30 miles of railroad track throughout the City, in an organized system of 17 lines.

Rail improvements to the national network also brought new settlers to Southern California, especially Long Beach. During this period, countless Midwesterners were migrating west, leaving their farms to settle in urban communities of Los Angeles. Between 1900 and 1930, no more than 27 percent of the County of Los Angeles population was native born. In Long Beach, the influx of Midwesterners earned it the nickname "Iowa of the Sea."

During the first two decades of the 20th century, Long Beach residential architecture consisted mainly of a few select styles typical of the popular architectural trends of the time. Many of the earliest single-family homes were constructed in the Queen Anne style, which fell out of popularity in the early 1900s when the Craftsman style became dominant throughout the first part of the 20th century. By 1920, the revival styles of Colonial Revival, English Tudor Revival, and Spanish Colonial Revival began gaining

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popularity and replaced Craftsman as the prevalent housing design in the region.

Streetcar suburbanization changed the residential development patterns of cities throughout the United States during the first two decades of the 20th century. Multifamily residential development, such as apartment homes and duplexes, increased significantly near streetcar routes, near commercial districts, and within the surrounding residential neighborhoods. In addition, Long Beach, as a seaside resort, continued to see multifamily housing proliferate in the areas near to seaside attractions.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPE: Multifamily Residence

Long Beach, California

Apartment House Subtype

Apartment houses also utilized the popular architectural styles of the day. During this period, most apartment houses were two or three stories in height, although some topped out at six or seven. Many featured porches across the facade, enabling the residents to enjoy the ocean breezes. Except for fourplex (or four-unit) apartments, entries to the individual units were usually located along an interior central hallway. Many apartment buildings offered extensive amenities and could be furnished as well, making them attractive to both permanent and summer visitors.

Registration Requirements

A multifamily residence that would typically qualify under this theme would retain its integrity and be a good example of a particular architectural style associated with the period of significance. This property type is equally likely to meet the NRHP, CRHR, or local registration requirements as a contributor to a historic district or as an individual resource. To qualify for significance listing under this theme, a multifamily property must have been constructed between circa 1902 and 1920 and should retain sufficient integrity such that the resource continues to convey its original use. A multifamily property can be found eligible under Criterion A/1/B, Criterion B/2/C, and/or Criterion C/3/D-G, K.

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ELIGIBILITY

The Cultural Heritage ordinance includes four criteria for landmark designation:

- Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A);
- Associated with the lives of persons important to the City's past (Criterion B);
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values (Criterion C);
- Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important in prehistory of history (Criterion D).

In order to be eligible for landmark designation the building just meet at least one of the aforementioned criteria.

The Rourke Flats at 735 Locust are eligible for landmark designation under Local Criterion B and C.

Local Criterion B - Associated with persons significant to the City's past: Association with Reverend George M. Rourke, Pastor of First Presbyterian Church for 18 years from 1918-1936

The fiery pastor, Rev. George M. Rourke (1869-1942) was a prominent figure in Long Beach during the 1920s and into the Great Depression era.

Originally planning to live at 1023 Cedar,² he quickly purchased 735 Locust from pharmacist, Adam G. Kading.³ The four flats were each two bedroom (downstairs units are addressed as 735 & 741; upstairs are 737 & 739). Designed in the Classical Revival style, they were a mere block from Dr. Rourke's church, the imposing First Presbyterian Church located at 6th and Locust, pictured next page (LBPL_1440, ca 1915).



REV. GEORGE M. ROURKE

² SWB&C Aug 9, 1918, p. 16. This house was designed and built by C.T. McGrew for \$6,000.

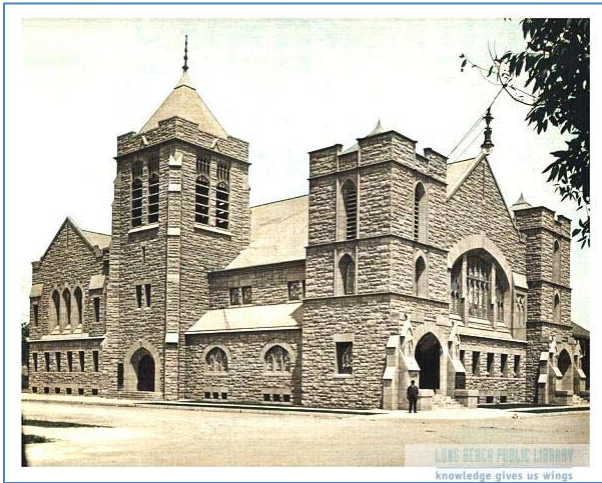
³ In addition to operating the Kading Pharmacy at 7th and Pine, Dr. Kading also listed himself as a real estate investor (1930 Census)

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Rourke was a singular personality, known for his unyielding righteousness and fearless pulpit sermons castigating religious apathy, schism and human



vice. Dr. Rourke's influence on Long Beach culture was significant; he held elected and appointed officials (including police chiefs) accountable for any hint of collusion or moral decadence. He published letters to this affect in the local papers for all to read. These actions, along with the influence of the hundreds of men and women who faithfully attended his Bible classes weekly,

represented a formidable constituency in Long Beach from 1920 to 1940.

Between 1922 and 1930 Rourke proffered polarizing sermons questioning the city council's commitment to fight gambling and drinking on the offshore gaming ships as well as shutting down houses of gambling and drinking. These public tirades created quite an embarrassment for city leaders, but often led to changes in the administration of laws. For example a 1926 campaign against the lack of police/city enforcement of a gambling house launched public investigation by the Council.



Hermina and George Rourke
passport photo, 1925

LONG BEACH, Sept. 7.—Responsibility for the failure of the Long Beach police department to raid an asserted gambling house at 127 East First street, was put squarely up to the District Attorney's office in Los Angeles today by City Manager Henderson, who accused county officers of breaking faith with the local police in conducting a spectacular raid on the asserted vice den Saturday night. Demands made yesterday by Mayor Condit for an explanation of why the county vice squad under George Contreras could successfully raid the place after Chief of Police Yancy had assured the Mayor that the police could not raid, brought out the statement from the City Manager that plans had been completed between the Long Beach police department and the District Attorney's office, through Dep. Dist.-Atty. Clark, for a joint raid, to be conducted tonight by members of the county squad and the Long Beach police department.

After assuring Long Beach police that a squad of county officers would report here this morning in readiness for the raid, it is said that the county officers, acting under orders from some yet undetermined county official, slipped quietly into Long Beach last Saturday night and conducted the raid without first notifying the Long Beach police. It was this raid that aroused the ire of Mayor Condit and caused him to declare that he will demand an explanation from Chief Yancy upon the return of that official from his vacation next week. Dep. Dist.-Atty. Clark, in charge of the Long Beach office of the district Attorney, through whom City

Example of Dr. Rourke's public tirade against the City's apathy of vice.
"Double Cross Say Officers," LA Times, Sep. 8, 1926, p. 8

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He was a great friend and spiritual advisor to Governor Frank Merriam, conducting funeral services for Merriam's first wife, Merriam's convocation before taking on the Governorship in Sacramento, and Frank's marriage banns with Jessie Lipsey in Palm Springs. Rourke rubbed elbows with city leaders like John Daly and Ralph Clock, and further afield with "Sunny Jim" Rolph, Governor prior to Merriam, as well as President Warren G. Harding. A staunch Republican, Dr. Rourke often used the pulpit to support his political candidates. In fact, he effectively coined the idea of political stump speeches from front porches as aligned with St. Paul preaching the gospel. This served Dr. Rourke's support of his friend, Warren G. Harding, on the campaign trail.

Walter Case, contemporary columnist, and Long Beach's recognized recorder of early city history, devotes two pages to Dr. Rourke, as well as a portrait. "A religious leader with a national reputation ... Dr. Rourke took an active interest in civic and state affairs. In sermons, addresses, and in his writings, he held that public office is a public trust." - Long Beach Blue Book by Walter Case, 1942. P. 395.

The Rourkes initially lived upstairs in unit 737 during the 1920s, moving later into the downstairs unit 741. The 1940 census listed a \$3,800 value for the Rourke Flats. The single and widowed female tenants paid \$25 to \$30 per month rent.

He died February 18, 1942, his wife, Hermina Korf Rourke, died on May 3, 1963 while living at the Rourke Flats.

Dr. Rourke's apologetics for Warren G. Harding's stump speeches made it as far as Shreveport, LA. Front page, Sept. 20, 1920, *Shreveport Times*.



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Local Criterion C - Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values

Architectural Significance

Classical Revival - Neoclassical, 1900-1930

One facet of the Classical Revival, the Neoclassical style is an almost academic reinterpretation of Greek and Roman precedents. Popularized at world fairs and practiced by such influential architects as McKim, Mead, and White, the Neoclassical style was favored for monuments, public buildings such as museums, temples of fraternal orders, and banks, the so-called "temples of finances." Neoclassical buildings are monumental by definition. Dignified, severe, and unornamented, these buildings tended to favor the Greek orders, Doric and Ionic, over the Roman. Colossal columns and colonnades, temple fronts with pedimented porticoes, and flat-headed windows with lintels are hallmarks of the style.

Neoclassical houses display many of the same qualities. A colossal order porch, whether an attached portico with columns supporting a triangular pediment or a full-width colonnade, add a signature element of domestic design in this mode. Other aspects of Neoclassical houses are a direct reflection of the Colonial Revival and include symmetry, horizontal and raking cornices detailed with dentils or modillions, entries with arched or broken pediments, and double-hung sash windows with multiple lights in the upper sashes. Roofs are side gabled or hipped.

Character-defining Features

- Symmetry
- Flat or side-gabled roof
- Colossal columns (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian) and colonnades
- Smooth, masonry walls
- Pedimented porticos
- Temple-like facade
- Entablature with frieze and cornice
- Parapet incorporating balustrade
- Lack of ornamentation
- Flat-headed windows
- Residential usage
- Attached portico or full-width porch defined by colossal columns
- Gabled or hipped roof
- Symmetrical facade
- Embellished cornices

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Double-hung sash windows

Central entries topped by arched or broken pediments

Registration Requirements

The York Rite Masonic Temple (835 Locust Avenue, Parker O. Wright and Francis H. Gentry, architects) is Long Beach's notable contribution to the Neoclassical style. Other landmarked Classical Revival buildings in Long Beach include the First Christian Church [originally First Church of Christ Scientist](440 Elm by Elmer Grey, ca 1913) and First Methodist Episcopal Church [South] (now Christian Outreach in Action) (503 E. 3rd by Wright & Gentry, ca 1924).

Neoclassical apartment buildings are rare⁴ and will generally have a commercial or institutional use, although houses with temple-like porticoes were also built. Unless located in a concentration of other intact buildings from the period, an intact Neoclassical building will be significant as an individual resource. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, a property should exemplify the distinctive characteristics of the style and retain most of the aspects of integrity, including materials, design, workmanship, and feeling. Some degree of alteration may be more acceptable for local designation because of the scarcity of the type.

The overall condition of the Rourke Flats is original and the integrity is very good. Nothing of consequence has been altered.



⁴ However, a very similar apartment building was erected in 1920 at 25 Cherry. Permit #23410, 4-15-1920 for Mona Lindley, Contractor was E.D. Lindley. \$18,000.

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P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



Front (East) Elevation



Front porch looking north

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Center of facade (East elevation)



Rear of the apartments (west elevation)

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Views of each side (above)
looking northwest and
(right) looking southwest



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B12: References (cont'd from DPR 523B)

City of Long Beach Historic Context Statement July 10, 2009, Sapphos Environmental, Inc.

City of Long Beach Downtown Plan Public Review Draft (PEIR), December 2010 [includes Historic Resources Survey for Downtown Area]

City of Long Beach Historic Preservation Element of the 2030 General Plan Adopted 2010, Department of Development Services, Planning Bureau.

Meyer, Larry R., and Patricia L. Kalayjian, eds. 1983. Long Beach: Fortune's Harbor. Tulsa, OK: American Heritage Press, p. 59.

Ivers, Louise Harris, "Long Beach: A History Through its Architecture," 2009.

Case, Walter, "Long Beach Blue Book," 1942.

http://www.lbds.info/planning/historic_preservation/historic_landmarks.asp.

Long Beach Building Permits (online archive and projects); Permit Status database

Los Angeles County Tax Assessor: Historic Building Description Blanks; Index map; Tract map (online)

Ibid., Map Book 133b p12 1902-1917 | Map Book 183, p16 1911-1919 | Map Book 183, p. 18 1920-1927 | Five Map Books 183, p14, 1927-1959 + PAIS database

Sanborn Insurance Co. maps (1902, April 1905, May 1908, 1914, 1949)

Southwest Contractor, Apr. 4, 1919 p. 15

Long Beach City Directories - various years

[Society article on Mrs. Adam G. Kading] Los Angeles Times, Feb. 6 1916

Censuses of the United States (1910-1940)

"Finds Defects in Buildings," Los Angeles Times, Dec. 5, 1914

Davison citations in eight Southwest Builder and Contractor journals, 1919-1920

Long Beach City Directories - various years

Rourke, George M. citation list, summarized from the Long Beach History Index, LBPL.org

"Rev. George M. Rourke" biography in The History of Marion Presbytery, 1908

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"Merriam Weds Widow in Ringless Ceremony: Governor and Mrs. Lipsey Married at Palm Springs Before Fireplace in Home of Friends," Los Angeles Times, Jan 26, 1936

"Harding Sticks to His Veranda Campaign Plan," The Shreveport (Louisiana) Times, Sep. 20, 1920

"Mrs. Rourke, Clergyman's Widow, Dies," Long Beach Independent, May 4, 1963

"Dr. G.M. Rourke is Heard with Interest," Marion (Ohio) Star, Apr. 22, 1912

"Rev. Goerge M. Rourke, D.D.," Biography in Long Beach Blue Book by Walter Case, 1942

"Double Cross Say Officers," Los Angeles Times, Sept. 8, 1926

Residence for Rev. George M. Rourke by C.T. McGrew. Announcement in Southwest Builder & Contractor, Aug. 9, 1918, p. 16

Lindsay, George A. citation list, summarized from the Long Beach History Index, LBPL.org

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