

775 Santa Ynez Street



1914 ~ Tudor period style with Craftsman details

ARCHITECT: Arthur B. Clark

OWNERS: MacFarland ~ Solomon ~ Lock

BY HELEN BABB; REVISED IN 2006 BY MARIAN LEIB ADAMS & JAMES LOCK

The design of this house was a collaboration between architect Arthur B. Clark and the wife of the first owner, Frank Mace MacFarland. Clark, chairman of the Department of Art at Stanford as well as an architect, created the overall design—an English country cottage with neoclassical accents and a molded-shingle roof that was intended to evoke memories of thatched roofs—while Olive MacFarland designed many of the interior details.

The construction contract was signed in February 1914, and the final cost was \$7,060.40. (A statement for this amount exists in Mrs. McFarland's scrapbook, which has stayed with the house and is now in the possession of the current owners.) The builder, H. J. Ross, did all the work including brass electrical fittings and plumbing.

Construction materials included concrete foundations and brick chimneys, framing of clear kiln-dried redwood, and plaster-and-lime mortar on the exterior. The roof shingles were of red cedar. Floors in the living room, dining room, study, entry, and entry stairs are oak; floors elsewhere are pine. All the formal rooms of the house have deep baseboards. Remarkably, most of the window glass in the house is original.

The original two-story house with attic and full basement contains an entrance hall, living room, dining room, study, solarium, maid's quarters, two baths, and a kitchen on the lower floor, and four bedrooms and two baths on the second. The basement and attic were left unfinished.

A large glass-paneled pocket door 6 feet wide and 7 feet tall separates the entry hall and 16- by 26-foot living room. It has three windows totaling about 7 feet tall and 8½ feet wide on its west-facing side; 9½-foot-wide matching windows on the east have French doors in the middle panel. The 15- by 16-foot dining room has similar windows, as does the solarium; they are 8½ feet tall and 10½ feet wide including transoms. Both rooms have expansive views of the foothills.

The living room and study have back-to-

back fireplaces; the living room one is 4½ feet tall by 7½ feet wide. In the 15- by 23½-foot study, the green-tiled fireplace has a redwood mantel. The original redwood shelves on all four walls used to house Professor MacFarland's extensive collection of marine life, and the laboratory bench and sink, where specimens were studied, still remains. Legend has it that the study smelled of formaldehyde because of his laboratory work there.

The house has two interior stairways, one from the entrance hall and the other paralleling it between the kitchen and the entry hall. The maid's quarters and bath next to it were originally 2 feet lower than the main floor level; they were built of lower-grade wood than that used in the main house, and separated from it by a screened service porch at the rear of the kitchen. The kitchen, designed to exemplify an efficient kitchen of the day, included a butler's pantry for storing formal dishes. A central vacuum system had outlets in each room; the machine remains in the basement, though it no longer works. A separate two-car garage, built in 1922, has the same stucco walls and faux thatched roof as the main house.

Mrs. McFarland designed the brass-and-glass or pewter-and-glass wall sconces and ceiling fixtures in the dining room, entry hall, study, and upstairs bedrooms; all remain. A brass showerhead, originally from the master bathroom, as well as various other plumbing fixtures, also remain in use, as does much of the original hardware such as doorknobs and cabinet pulls.

Generous closet space includes an enormous redwood linen cabinet in the

upstairs hallway; its drop-down door has inset brass pulls. The sleeping porch off the master bedroom has been enclosed. The master bedroom has twin built-in closets. The master bathroom originally had only a shower. One of the four bedrooms was designed as a sewing room, and the two smallest bedrooms, which were separated by a half-bath, had a great deal of storage space.

THE OWNERS

Frank Mace MacFarland. MacFarland, who was born in Centralia, Illinois, in June 1869, graduated from DePauw University in Indiana in 1889. He came to Stanford early in the summer of 1892 as an instructor and advanced student of histology with expertise in the study of sea slugs (nudibranchs). He received his M.A. from Stanford in 1893 and Ph.D. from the University of Wurzburg, Germany, in 1896.

In August 1902, he married Olive Knowles Hornbrook. She was born in West Virginia in June 1872 and went to school in Cambridge, Ohio. She attended Ohio Wesleyan, where she received a B.L., and later studied at Stanford, receiving degrees in physiology: a B.A. in 1906 and an M.A. in 1908. She was a partner in her husband's research and was the main illustrator of his work. She was also active in the D.A.R. and the Stanford Faculty Women's Club.

Frank MacFarland played a leading role in organizing the Hopkins Marine Biological Station in Pacific Grove, where he served as director from 1910 to 1913 and codirector from 1915 to 1917. Between 1897 and 1929, he

published several books and articles, and even after retirement he remained active.

MacFarland served the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco as corresponding secretary (1926–32), vice president (1932–34), and president (1934–46). After retiring from teaching, he was acting director of Steinhart Aquarium from 1934–38. In 1946, the Academy of Sciences made him an honorary member, its highest award. He also was an honorary life member of the National Geographic Society. He died in February 1951 while attending a meeting of the California Academy of Sciences.

The MacFarlands had no children. Mrs. MacFarland died in May 1962 in San Mateo.

Ezra Solomon. In the fall of 1962, Ezra and Janet Solomon bought the English country cottage from Olive MacFarland's estate. When they took possession, they found a perfectly preserved 1920s Studebaker in the garage; a niece of Mrs. MacFarland's took the car. They also inherited the MacFarlands' original telephone number, which remained the same through their residency, except for the addition of the Davenport prefix, which later became 32.

Solomon, an internationally known economist, was born in Burma in 1920 and graduated from the University of Rangoon in 1940 with a first-class honors degree in economics. World War II interrupted his education, as he and his family literally had to walk out of Burma to India to survive. In India, Solomon became a gunboat commander in the Burma Division of the British Royal Navy. In 1947 he came to the University of

Chicago on a Burma State Scholarship, receiving his doctorate there; marrying his wife, and joining the faculty of Chicago's Graduate School of Business, where he stayed until coming to Stanford, in 1961.

At Stanford, Solomon's distinguished career included directing the International Center for the Advancement of Management Education (ICAME) in its first year; he was also a renowned teacher. His many contributions in books and articles to the field of modern finance were seminal, and his most important work, *The Theory of Financial Management* (1963), gave mathematical expression to the general subject of corporate finance. For two years (1971–73), he was chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors. In 1963, Solomon was appointed as the Dean Witter Professor of Finance in the Graduate School of Business.

The Solomons made one major addition and many improvements to the house. They remodeled the original kitchen before they moved in, and again in the 1970s. They later added space for a second study at the rear of the house off the kitchen; they also added an adjacent laundry room, which now contains a minitub from upstairs and the brass shower fittings. The attic was converted into another bedroom but still retained much storage space. Professor Solomon was able to find an elderly roofer who accepted the challenge of replicating the molded shingles needed for the addition.

In 1963, the Solomons built a swimming pool on what had been a grassy knoll. A large boulder found under one area of the knoll

would have had to be blasted out, so the design for the corners was changed to one with reverse curves. That design proved so popular with a friend of the Solomons' that he asked the contractor to build him an identical pool.

Around the original brick retaining wall in the back garden, Janet Solomon maintained a beautiful garden terraced on the hillside. Her roses and tulips were spectacular. About 50 rosebushes, many calla lilies, a huge hydrangea, front and back trellises of wisteria, boxwood hedges, and many azaleas still remain. To support this profusion, the Solomons added two greenhouses.

The Solomons raised their three daughters in the house and entertained many friends and colleagues from around the world, including U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany. Each December, the family hosted a holiday party where neighbors and colleagues joined in singing carols and enjoyed a lavish buffet. Ezra Solomon retired in 1990 and died at home in December 2002. Just three weeks before, his wife had died after a long illness. For several years, their daughter Lorna Solomon Oyarce and her family lived in the house until selling it to Dr. Lock.

James Lock. Lock is associate professor of child psychiatry and pediatrics in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at Stanford's School of Medicine, where he began his professional career in 1993. He completed his Ph.D. at Emory University, followed by psychiatric training at the Neuropsychiatric Institute at UCLA and child training at UC Davis. Later he completed a

master's degree in health services research at Stanford. He has received a National Institutes of Health career development award and more recently an NIH midcareer award. He is also the principal investigator on federally funded research grants and is currently director of the eating disorders program, with both inpatient and outpatient treatment facilities.

His major research and clinical interests are in psychotherapy, especially in children and adolescents with eating disorders, as well as in the psychosexual development of children and adolescents and related risks for psychotherapy.

Today he, his partner, Brian Kleis, and their two children live in a home much treasured and well preserved.

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