

PHOTOGRAPHIC SPECIFICATIONS

Historic American Buildings Survey
Historic American Engineering Record

JUNE 1989



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Historic American Engineering Record

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National Register Programs Division
National Park Service, Southeast Region
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Atlanta, Georgia 30303

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PHOTOGRAPHIC SPECIFICATIONS

Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) photographs are one the most important components of HABS/HAER documentation. The specifications for HABS/HAER photography are consequently very stringent in terms of resolution, perspective correction, and processing. Photographs must be archivally processed and printed on fiber-base paper to ensure stability and longevity. HABS/HAER photography requires the use of a large format camera, with a minimum 4" x 5" negative size. The ability of large formats to record and resolve detail is considerably superior to formats such as 35mm. An enlargement made from a good 4" x 5" negative is many times sharper than one made from a 35mm negative, and is thus of much greater potential use to historians, architectural conservators, exhibit designers, etc. Though perspective correction (or PC) lenses are manufactured for small format equipment, large format view cameras are still more versatile in controlling composition and correction distortions. Large format negatives are also more easily stored and reproduced at the Library of Congress, where negatives must be individually catalogued and filed. Because of their size, large format negatives are also less easily damaged.

The following specifications should be closely adhered to by contract photographers, with particular attention to highlighted items. Agencies should assure that photographers and laboratories carrying out photographic work are able to meet the required specifications. Agencies contracting for HABS and HAER record photography may wish to state in the contract for photographic services that final payment will not be issued until the product is approved by the National Park Service.

Please note that all HABS and HAER photography is in the public domain and cannot be copyrighted. Photographers may duplicate original or copy negatives for the use of others or themselves, provided a credit line (e.g., John Doe for the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record) is used.

EQUIPMENT

Camera: The camera used must be a large-format view camera, not less than 4" x 5," no larger than 8" x 10," having all features necessary for perspective and focus correction, including bubble levels. Aerial photographs will be made using camera equipment producing a negative not less than 4" x 5."

Lenses: No soft focus lenses will be used. The complement of lenses will include at least one each of normal focal length, wide angle, and telephoto. View camera lenses must have adequate covering power to accommodate both front and rear camera movements without vignetting. Aerial camera lenses should not be less than normal focal length.

Filters: Photographer's choice, dependent on light conditions.

Film: ALL HABS/HAER DOCUMENTARY PHOTOGRAPHY IS BLACK AND WHITE. All films must be in-date and have a polyester base. Please note that manufacturer's names and products mentioned in these specifications are used only as examples; equivalent products by other manufacturers are also acceptable.

Continuous Tone Photographs: Any fine grain cut (sheet) film with a minimum resolving power not less than 80 lines/mm high contrast range and 32 lines/mm low contrast range, such as T-Max 100 and 400, Tri-X, Royal Pan, Panatomic-X, etc. FILM PACKS ARE NOT PERMITTED.

Continuous Tone Photographic Copies: Kodak Professional Copy Film 4125 or equivalent will be used for making continuous tone copy photographs. This applies to copies of photographs and graphics with colors and/or grey tones. It may be used for line drawings, but is not preferred unless contrast is poor. When original negatives, especially historic negatives, are to be copied, we prefer the use of a black and white direct duplicate, direct positive duplicating film such as Kodak's film 4168, formerly called SO-015 (4x5-Cat. #159-6725; 5x7- Cat. #159-6410), or equivalent.

High-Contrast or Line Copies: Line copies shall be made using Kodalith film or equivalent. This film should only be used to copy line drawings or other graphics where colors and grey tones are absent. The preferred negative size is 8" x 10," however 8" x 10" enlargements from 4" x 5" negatives will be accepted. Opaquing and other forms of touch-up are not permitted since they themselves may not be archivally stable and may cause the negative to deteriorate.

PLEASE NOTE: Where preservation of scale and minimal distortion are important, a view camera should not be used to copy line drawings. Scale drawings should be submitted to a reprographics firm with a lithographic copy camera designed for such copy work whenever possible.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Composition: All photographs must be composed to give primary consideration to the architectural and/or engineering features of the structure, with aesthetic considerations necessary but secondary. No features vital to the structure (e.g., cupolas, spires, main entrances, etc.) shall be cropped out or hidden by shrubbery unless this is absolutely unavoidable. Portions of architectural or engineering elements, such as edges of a hearth or the base of a column or pilaster, must not be cropped from the picture. Weeds and other overgrown vegetation should be removed when possible. Undesirable intrusions such as trash barrels, debris, bicycles, etc., shall be removed or concealed.

Vehicles, when possible, should be removed from view. Period furnishings, tools, and equipment, especially those which enhance the structure, should not be moved, but care must be taken to avoid the blocking of essential structural details. Artistic judgment is necessary and must be exercised by the photographer.

Lighting: Sunlight is preferred for exteriors, especially of the front facade. Light overcast days, however, may provide more satisfactory lighting for some structures. Flashbulbs (#22, #2, #3, or #50) or reflectors may be used to cast light onto porch areas, overhangs, or other shadowed areas. Interiors should be illuminated to reveal detail in shadow areas.

Exposure, Focus, and Perspective Correction: All areas of the picture must be in sharp focus. The use of a magnifying device is strongly recommended for focusing the camera. There must be no perspective distortion unless obviously introduced in a very limited number of instances, such as coverage in cramped quarters. Perspective distortion may be unavoidable in certain situations such as detail views. Negatives must be correctly exposed. Thin or dense negatives will be rejected.

VIEWS

Views may be specified by the National Park Service or other agency in general or specific terms. Photographers are encouraged to use their professional and artistic judgment. As far as possible, views should be aesthetically pleasing, but their primary purpose is documentary and this concern for content should be paramount at all times. Types of views specified normally include contextual views of the resource in its setting, elevation views of all elevations, oblique views, detail views of architectural or engineering features or equipment, and views of interior spaces and features.

Exterior Views: Each exposure should be made with the best use of natural sunlight. Objects such as parked cars, pedestrians, tall weeds, and rubbish should be excluded or removed since they downgrade the effectiveness of the view. Filters should be used when necessary to obtain optimum views of the resource. Fill-in flash or reflectors can be used for areas in deep shadow.

Interior Views: The lighting of the subjects should be carefully arranged. If continuous lighting is employed, lights should be placed to achieve a natural feeling and to eliminate undesirable shadows. Adequate fill-in lights to open up deep shadows should be used when needed and feasible. All portable and irrelevant objects, such as trash, furniture, etc., that obscure or distract from a good view of the subject and are not an integral part of the site should be removed. Historic furnishings, tools, etc., should be left in place. Ideal record photographs show how the structure or object works. If a photographer does not have a good understanding of the nature of the resource being documented, it is best to take along a person familiar

with the resource who can provide photographic direction, or to take many straightforward, simply composed photographs.

Site Plans: When documenting a large and complex group of buildings or structures, photographs should be keyed to a sketch plan of the site. The sketch site plan will aid in understanding the spatial relationships of a site's various components. It should be drawn on a sheet of 8-1/2" x 11" paper and be submitted with the photographs.

Photographic Copies: (Also see FILM) Photographic copies (often referred to as photocopies) should be made according to the specifications for photography given herein and in line with the same professional standards. Every effort should be made to produce these copies in the photographer's photolab or studio under normal controlled conditions, using polarized light.

In most cases, archival quality photographic copies of original drawings may be submitted instead of measured drawings. Photographic copies of line drawings should be made on high contrast film. The preferred format for photocopies of drawings is 8" x 10" in order to retain as much legibility as possible. If photographic copies (photocopies) of drawings are made in a smaller format, prints must be enlarged to 8" x 10" to maximize legibility. The copying of scaled drawings where preservation of scale and proportion are important should only be made by a reprographics firm having a lithographic copy camera. DO NOT USE OPAQUING MATERIAL OR TAPE ON THE NEGATIVES.

Historic photographs of a structure or site offer valuable clues to past uses and appearances, especially if the structure has been altered or is now in ruins or disrepair. Photographic copies of pertinent historic photographs can be submitted as part of the documentation. The original should be copied to fill as nearly as possible the full 4" x 5," 5" x 7," or 8" x 10" negative area. Copies should always be made from the best quality print available. Source information is required for each photocopy (name of original photographer, date of photograph, and location of original print).

PLEASE NOTE: All HABS/HAER photographs must be in the public domain. Photocopying of copyrighted or restricted material is prohibited unless written waivers to all rights are obtained from copyright owners and included in the HABS/HAER record.

Aerial Views: Aerial photographs may be requested to further record industrial complexes and historic districts and in the case of special surveys. Aerial photographs must be made by helicopter or other suitable aircraft. Recommended flying altitude ranges from a low of 150 feet to a maximum of 500 feet. We suggest the photographer require the door be removed from the aircraft and position himself with appropriate restraints at the opening. Minimum format for aerial photographs is 4" x 5." Standard aerial film is acceptable. If 9" x 9" film is used, negatives

must be cropped to 8" x 9" in order to fit into the standard 8" x 10" negative sleeves. Views must be black and white. A yellow or orange (G) filter should be used to reduce the effect of haze.

PROCESSING

Film and prints are intended to last over 100 years. All film and prints will be processed according to manufacturer's specifications, using only fresh chemicals, to insure archival permanence for both the negative and prints. Each step in the developing process must be thoroughly completed with recommended agitation. All films must be treated in a hypo clearing bath (such as Permawash, Heico, Inc., Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania, or equivalent) for the recommended maximum time and washed. Films must be washed before and after the hypo clearing treatment. (Developer should be replenished according to manufacturer's specifications including limitations.)

NOTE: Film and prints are tested by the National Park Service for significant traces of residual hypo (sodium thiosulfate). Visible levels above comparison patch #1 of the standard Kodak Hypo Estimator Scale (Kodak publication J-11) used with the test kit (Cat. No. 196-5847) are cause for rejection. This office also tests for silver salts and improper fixing, which will affect the archival permanence of the prints and negatives. We recommend photographers test their film and prints before submitting project results to this office. Films developed by automatic processors have repeatedly failed these tests and are not considered archivally stable. For National Park Service testing purposes, we request that an unexposed negative and print be processed at the same time as the documentary photographs and submitted with the photographs.

All prints shall be on fiber-base paper. This office will not accept prints on resin-coated paper, as they are not archivally stable. Contact prints must be made with black (bleed) margins of the entire sheet of film to reveal all details in the picture area plus the clear film margin (no washed-white margins). Do not write on film margins unless specific directions are received from the National Park Service, as most inks are acidic and non-archival and can affect the life of the negative. Do not write in pen or attach adhesive labels on backs of prints. Do not tape, glue, or otherwise attach prints to sheets of paper for submission to the National Park Service.

Prints shall be glossy finish on single or double weight paper. Use of Kodak fiber-base paper type "F" or "J" (or Oriental, Agfa, or Ilford equivalent) is recommended. Prints need not be ferrotyped to achieve a glossy finish.

One negative and two contact prints (three prints for Oregon projects) are required for each photograph, unless directed otherwise. The National Park Service, after accepting the documentation, transmits the negatives and one set of prints to the Library of Congress and provides the other set(s) of prints to the State Historic Preservation Officer. If additional prints are required for agency records, local historical societies, etc., the official contracting for HABS/HAER photography is responsible for specifying numbers of additional prints and for providing copies of the documentation to parties other than the Library of Congress and the State Historic Preservation Officer.

SUBMISSION

The National Park Service requires that one set of prints and a draft Index to Photographs be submitted with other draft documents for preliminary review prior to submitting the final documentation. NPS will ensure that the photographs meet the specifications and that the photo index is properly prepared. The photographs and draft documents will be returned to the sender with NPS comments, a HABS/HAER project number, and archival supplies and instructions needed for preparing the documentation for final submission.

The index to photographs must identify the photographer's name, date of photographs, descriptions of views, and project information, according to the directions and sample Index to Photographs that follow. Photographers should also include an unexposed negative and print processed identically to the HABS/HAER documentary photographs, for testing purposes.

The National Park Service recommends that the agency official, rather than the photographer, prepare the Index to Photographs so that any changes requested by the National Park Service can be more easily made. Agency officials may wish to request that the photographer submit the negatives and prints to them in individual envelopes (acid-free archival sleeves are preferred) labelled with the necessary information, from which the Index to Photographs can be prepared. Each envelope should contain one negative and the corresponding print(s) and be labelled with the following information:

1. Name of structure
2. Location (street, city [or vicinity], county, state)
3. Description of view, including compass orientation
4. Day, month, and year of view
5. Photographer's name
6. Name of photographer's firm
7. Source information for copies of historic views or drawings (name of original photographer, date of photograph, location of original)

When mailing documentation to agency officials or the National Park Service, packages containing negatives should always be mailed via certified, registered, or express mail. If you do not receive a return receipt, contact the intended recipient to make sure that the parcel arrived.

PREPARING THE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

An Index to Photographs prepared in accordance with the format described below must accompany the record photography. Wash hands thoroughly and use gloves if possible when handling prints and negatives. Skin oils are very harmful to negatives. Although fingerprints on prints and negatives cannot always be seen, they leave an imprint that will become visible with the passage of time. Handle prints and negatives only by their edges.

Arranging and Numbering Photographs

Photographs should first be arranged in a logical manner. Generally contextual views of the structure or complex should be placed first, followed

by exterior views, exterior details, interior views, interior details, and photographic copies of historic photographs, maps, and architectural or engineering drawings, respectively.

The preferred arrangement for buildings is as follows:

- A. Exterior views
 - 1. General and contextual
 - 2. Front, sides, and rear elevations (proceeding around the building)
 - 3. Architectural or engineering details
- B. Interior Views
 - 1. First floor
 - a. General views of ground floor rooms or spaces, in order of importance or in logical sequence
 - b. Architectural or engineering details, machinery, and equipment, placed following the respective room or space
 - 2. Second floor (and above)
- C. Photographic Copies
 - 1. Exterior Views
 - 2. Interior Views
 - 3. Maps
 - 4. Architectural or engineering drawings
 - 5. Other

For engineering structures, the preparer should arrange the photographs in similar or logical manner according to the nature of the property. A suggested arrangement for bridges is:

- A. Contextual views
- B. Elevations
- C. Approaches and portals
- D. Understructure
- E. Details such as connections, bridge plaque, decorative features, etc.

Occasionally a different arrangement makes more sense, in which case the preparer should use his/her discretion. It may be useful to key photographs to a site or building plan.

Not all photographs taken of a site or structure need be included in the documentation. Examples of those which may be eliminated are: contextual views in which the structure is not visible or identifiable; duplicate views or views which provide the same information as that found in other photographs; interior views in which remodeling or modernization has completely obscured or altered the original fabric of the building; interior views where significant features are not visible because of damage or debris.

Each view is assigned a sequential number starting with 1 and continuing until all photographs and photographic copies have been numbered. The sequential number is preceded by the HABS or HAER project number for the property (a two-letter state abbreviation, followed by a hyphen and the survey number, such as HABS No. CA-101 or HAER No. NV-3), which will be assigned by the National Park

Service HABS/HAER contact person when the draft set of photos is submitted for review. The photograph number will look like: HABS No. CA-101-1 or HAER No. NV-3-12. The last number identifies each different view. If several buildings or structures are being documented as part of a single project, please see the instructions regarding numbering in the section entitled "Projects with Multiple Buildings."

Index to Photographs

An Index to Photographs must be prepared for each structure or site. It identifies the property, the photographer's name and date of the photography, and lists descriptive captions for the photographs. The format is illustrated in the sample Index that follows on pages 12-14.

The HABS or HAER project number will be provided by the National Park Service HABS/HAER contact person. If you have not received a HABS or HAER project number (for instance, when documentation is being prepared in draft), leave those spaces blank within the index until a number is assigned.

The project information must state the primary and secondary names of the property, exactly as identified in the written report. The secondary name will follow the primary name in parentheses. The location information should be presented in four or five lines following the project name:

Primary Name (Secondary Name)
Brief Address (street address or short location description.
Examples: 1234 Central Avenue; north side of State Highway 12
at junction of Maple Street; U.S. Highway 238 spanning Truckee
River, etc.)
[National Park or National Forest, if applicable]
City or Vicinity
County
State

When assigning a caption to each view, be as specific as possible. Give compass directions, location on or in the structure, and call attention to any significant features, etc. The words, "Front," "Side," and "Back" are preferred over "Elevation" or "Facade," as in "NORTH FRONT." Note that in assigning captions no two photographs should be identified in precisely the same way, to avoid confusion when a researcher requests a view from the Library of Congress. You may, for example, distinguish them by the vantage point from which each shot was taken.

In situations that are not straightforward, such as photographs taken at different times or by different photographers, relevant information may be inserted into each caption, as:

OR-343-1 August 1987
 NORTH FRONT

OR-343-2 October 1988
 EAST SIDE

or

CA-12-1 Jet Lowe, Photographer April 1985
DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE

CA-12-2 Jack Boucher, Photographer September 1989
DETAIL OF CORNICE

Or, this information may be summarized before listing the captions, as

Jet Lowe, Photographer April 1985 (CA-12-1, 4, 13-18)

Jack Boucher, Photographer September 1989 (CA-12-2, 3, 5-12)

Photographic copies (photocopies) of photographs, drawings, and other graphics must always be identified as photocopies. For copies of photographs, pertinent information such as the original photographer's name, date and subject of photograph, and location of the original print must be provided. For drawings, information about the delineator or designer, date, sheet number, location of original drawing or microfiche, etc., must be provided. The photocopying photographer's name is not necessary. This information may be stated within each caption, as:

WA-966-34 Photocopy of photograph (original print located in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District Office). James Ellwood, Photographer, April 12, 1936.
GENERAL VIEW OF DAM FROM EAST SIDE OF RIVER

AZ-12-10 Photocopy of engineering drawing (original drawing located in Salt River Project Archives, Phoenix, Arizona).
FLOOR PLAN OF POWERHOUSE, SHEET 2 OF 5

Or this information may be summarized and inserted into the index at the beginning of the relevant series of photographs, as:

Photograph numbers WA-966-34 through WA-966-48 are photocopies of photographs. Original prints are located at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District Office. [The original photographer's name and photo date may also be added here unless the names and dates vary, in which case they should be identified within each caption.]

Photograph numbers AZ-12-10 through AZ-12-24 are photocopies of engineering drawings. Original drawings are located at the Salt River Project Archives in Phoenix, Arizona.

If the HABS or HAER photograph is not a contact print, but an enlargement from a smaller negative (such as an 8" x 10" enlargement from a 4" x 5" negative), this must be noted in the Index to Photographs. A statement to that effect may be inserted in the photo caption, or if a series of photographs are affected a note may be inserted into the index prior to listing that series of photographs, such as:

Note: Photograph Nos. ID-23-3 through ID-23-7 are 8" x 10" enlargements from 4" x 5" negatives.

Successive pages in an Index to Photographs must have a project and page identification heading in the upper right corner in the standard format shown below. A sketch site plan/photo key included with the Index to Photos should be labelled in the same manner.

PRIMARY NAME
(Secondary Name)
HAER No. XX-000 (page 2 [etc.])
INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Projects with Multiple Buildings

When a project has multiple buildings or structures which are functionally or historically related (such as a farm, school, military base, etc.), the complex as a whole will receive the HABS or HAER project number (such as HI-244). Each structure within the complex will be identified by a letter designation following the HABS or HAER number, as in HABS No. HI-244-A, HABS No. HI-244-B, etc.

Photographs pertaining to the complex as a whole should be grouped together under the main project number. These would include general views of the complex, photographs showing several structures within each view, photographic copies of maps, site plans, landscape drawings, etc. The photos would be arranged and numbered consecutively as described in the guidelines for arranging and numbering photographs, as HABS No. HI-244-1, HABS No. HI-244-2, etc.

Photographs of each individual structure should then be arranged according to the guidelines for arranging photographs and assigned individual letter designations. Primary buildings (such as a farmhouse, administration building, etc.) should be placed earliest in the alphabet, followed by secondary structures (barns, sheds, barracks, etc.). The photographs within each grouping are then numbered according to the numbering instructions, with the sequential photo number following the letter designation, such as HABS No. HI-244-A-1, HABS No. HI-244-A-2.

An individual photo index must be prepared for each building. When identifying the name of the structure on each index, the overall project name should be stated first, followed by a comma, then the name of the individual building, as:

[for the Bonneville Project, HAER No. OR-11]

Bonneville Project, Powerhouse

HAER No. OR-11-C

[for the San Diego Naval Hospital, HABS No. CA-1251]

San Diego Naval Hospital, Ward C

HABS No. CA-1251-F

Written historical and descriptive documentation for complexes is usually contained within a single report which is labelled with the main HABS or HAER project number and included with the documentation of the overall complex. If brief individual reports for each building are included in the documentation, but the main report contains the general information about the complex, a note should be added at the end of the list of photo captions on each Index to

Photographs with a letter designation, referring the reader to the main entry for additional written information. This may be stated as:

Note: For additional written historical and descriptive information, please see the main entry for the Bonneville Project, HAER No. OR-11.

Assigning names and numbers to complexes and projects with multiple buildings can be a confusing process. Please do not hesitate to contact your National Park Service HABS/HAER representative for additional guidance.

Labelling Photographs:

Prints should be trimmed leaving only a narrow (1/8-inch) black margin around the edge of the photograph. Each print must be labelled with its HABS or HAER project number and photograph number in the upper right corner on the reverse side of the photograph. Label prints on a flat hard surface using a No. 1 pencil; no ink or labels may be used on prints. Be sure to include "HABS No." or "HAER No." as part of the project number, as identical project numbers are assigned to both collections. If you are numbering the prints for preliminary review by the National Park Service and you have not yet received the HABS or HAER project number, simply pencil in the photograph number lightly on the reverse side of the print.

SUBMISSION TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Be sure to send completed work to this office via hand-delivery, express mail, or certified mail with a statement of transmittal showing the name and address of the party to whom the package is being sent. If the return receipt is not received within a reasonable length of time, contact the recipient to ensure that the documentation arrived.

EXAMPLE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Pitzer Ranch (Peairs Ranch) HABS No. CA-2267
Bounded by Base Line Road, Padua and Towne Avenues
Claremont
Los Angeles County
California

Bill Agee, Photographer July 1987 (CA-2267-1 through CA-2267-8)
Peter Townsend, Photographer February 1988 (CA-2267-9 through CA-2267-15)

- CA-2267-1 VIEW OF PITZER-PEAIRS HOUSE AND FIELDSTONE WALL FROM TOWNE AVENUE, FACING NORTHWEST.
- CA-2267-2 VIEW OF ENTRANCE TO PITZER RANCH ON TOWNE AVENUE. FIELDSTONE WALL IS IN FOREGROUND AND PITZER-PEAIRS HOUSE IS IN BACKGROUND FACING NORTHWEST.
- CA-2267-3 PITZER-PEAIRS HOUSE IN BACKGROUND. DECORATIVE FIELDSTONE LANDSCAPE BORDER AND SURROUNDING LANDSCAPING IN FOREGROUND.
- CA-2267-4 VIEW OF PITZER RANCH COMPLEX ON TOWNE AVENUE FACING SOUTHEAST AT THE CORNER OF TOWNE AVENUE AND BASE LINE ROAD.
- CA-2267-5 VIEW OF REAR OF PITZER-PEAIRS HOUSE AND FIELDSTONE WALL. BASE LINE ROAD IS SHOWN ON THE LEFT EDGE OF PHOTO.
- CA-2267-6 VIEW OF REAR FACADE OF PITZER-PEAIRS HOUSE, GARAGE, AND FIELDSTONE WALL, FACING NORTHEAST.
- CA-2267-7 FROM LEFT TO RIGHT ON BASE LINE ROAD AT PADUA AVENUE: PITZER RESERVOIR, PITZER BARN (BACKGROUND), SHED (FOREGROUND), TENANT HOUSE, WATER TOWER, PUMP HOUSE, AND FOREMAN'S RESIDENCE.
- CA-2267-8 VIEW OF PITZER RANCH FROM THE INTERSECTION OF PADUA AVENUE AND BASE LINE ROAD. PITZER RESERVOIR IS IN FOREGROUND.
- CA-2267-9 VIEW OF PITZER RANCH FACING SOUTHWEST FROM PADUA AVENUE AND BASE LINE ROAD. PITZER RESERVOIR IS IN FOREGROUND; BARN, SHED, AND TENANT HOUSE ARE IN BACKGROUND.
- CA-2267-10 VIEW OF PITZER RANCH FROM PADUA AVENUE FACING WEST. RESERVOIR IN FOREGROUND.
- CA-2267-11 PITZER RANCH ON PADUA AVENUE FACING SOUTHWEST. RANCH IS IN FOREGROUND; VACANT PROPERTY AND CONDOMINIUMS ARE IN BACKGROUND.

EXAMPLE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

PITZER RANCH (Peairs Ranch)
HABS No. CA-2267
INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS (page 2)

- CA-2267-12 SOUTH EDGE OF PITZER RANCH ON PADUA AVENUE FACING NORTHWEST.
SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCES ARE IN BACKGROUND.
- CA-2267-13 Photocopy of photograph (original photograph in possession of
Barbara Smith, Irvine, California)
Jonathan Smith, Photographer, February 18, 1923
PITZER RANCH FROM PADUA AVENUE.
- CA-2267-14 Photocopy of map (original plat map dated March 3, 1899, in Deed
Book 4, page 382, located in Los Angeles County Recorder's
Office, Los Angeles, California).
PLAT MAP OF PITZER PROPERTY, 1899
- CA-2267-15 Photocopy of drawing (this photograph is an 8" x 10" enlargement
from a 4" x 5" negative; 1913 architectural drawings by Steven
Peterson in possession of Barbara Smith, Irvine, California)
SITE PLAN OF PITZER RANCH, SHOWING RANCH HOUSE AND BARN

EXAMPLE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Pitzer Ranch (Peairs Ranch), Pitzer-Peairs House HABS No. CA-2267-A
4353 Towne Avenue
Claremont
Los Angeles County
California

Bill Agee, Photographer February 1988

CA-2267-A-1 EAST FRONT

CA-2267-A-2 NORTH SIDE AND WEST REAR

CA-2267-A-3 WEST REAR

CA-2267-A-4 SOUTH SIDE

CA-2267-A-5 DETAIL OF FRONT PORCH

Note: Photographs Nos. CA-2267-A-6 through CA-2267-A-8 are 8" x 10" enlargements from 4" x 5" negatives. [A summary statement could also be added here to the effect that these views are photocopies of 1913 architectural drawings by Steven Peterson in the possession of Barbara Smith of Irvine, California, and then eliminating the first two lines of each caption.]

CA-2267-A-6 Photocopy of drawing (1913 architectural drawings by Steven Peterson in possession of Barbara Smith, Irvine, California)
FLOOR PLAN OF PITZER HOUSE, SHEET 1 OF 3, FIRST FLOOR

CA-2267-A-7 Photocopy of drawing (1913 architectural drawings by Steven Peterson in possession of Barbara Smith, Irvine, California)
FLOOR PLAN OF PITZER HOUSE, SHEET 2 OF 3, SECOND FLOOR

CA-2267-A-8 Photocopy of drawing (1913 architectural drawings by Steven Peterson in possession of Barbara Smith, Irvine, California)
FLOOR PLAN OF PITZER HOUSE, SHEET 3 OF 3, BASEMENT

Note: For additional written historical and descriptive information, please see the main entry for the Pitzer Ranch (Peairs Ranch), HABS No. CA-2267.