

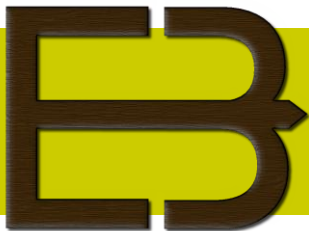
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## Historical Building Evaluation

**Historical Evaluation Study of the  
Bade Cabins  
1225 Howell Mountain Road  
Angwin, Napa County, California**

Eileen Barrow, MA/RPA

July 7, 2025



Eileen Barrow  
& Associates

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Angwin, Napa County, California**

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## ABSTRACT

Eileen Barrow & Associates completed an historical evaluation of the Bade cabins, which consists of two buildings located on the property at 1225 Howell Mountain Road, Angwin, Napa County, California. The Bade cabins were originally mentioned in a cultural resources survey report completed in 2017 but were not formally documented. The Bade Cabins consist of two buildings, a small cabin and a larger cabin. The buildings are proposed to be demolished; as the two cabins exceed the 50-year recommendation for evaluation, they were evaluated per criteria for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources. This study was conducted to meet the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and those of the County of Napa.

After conducting archival research, developing an historical context, and examining the two Bade cabins, they do not meet criteria for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources, and the cabins may be released for demolition.

***This report contains confidential information about the locations of archaeological sites. For the protection of these resources, this report and such location information should not be publicly circulated.***

### Synopsis

Project Name: Bade Cabins  
Location: 1225 Howell Mountain Road, Angwin, Napa County  
APN: 018-120-016  
Quadrangles: St. Helena 7.5' series  
EBA #: 2025-030  
Results: The cabins do not meet California Register criteria.

## **Key Personnel**

**Eileen Barrow** has been working in the field of cultural resources management in California since 2005. She holds a Master of Arts in cultural resources management from Sonoma State University and a graduate certificate in Historic Preservation from the University of Kentucky. Ms. Barrow's experience includes work that has been completed in compliance with local ordinances, the California Environmental Quality Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requirements. Her professional affiliations include the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for California Archaeology, the Sonoma County Historical Society, the California Historical Society, the Society for Architectural Historians, and the Register of Professional Archaeologists (#989269).

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## INTRODUCTION

Eileen Barrow & Associates completed an historical evaluation of the Bade Cabins located at 1225 Howell Mountain Road, Angwin, Napa County, California (see Figures 1, 2, and 3). This study was conducted to meet the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and those of the County of Napa.

In 2017, two cabins were identified on the property at 1225 Howell Mountain Road during a cultural resources study of the property. Though at the time the authors did not believe the cabins rose to a level of significance under CEQA, it was recommended that they be formally evaluated by a qualified architectural historian (Alshuth and Origer 2017). Because the cabins are proposed to be demolished, they are the subject of this study. This report serves as documentation of the historical evaluation of the two cabins under California Register of Historical Resources significance criteria.

Based on a title search conducted at the Napa County Recorder's Office, the cabins were likely constructed by William F. Bade. Though the cabins do not appear on historical maps until 1942 (and only one is shown present), the materials and style of the buildings suggest they were constructed earlier. Bade purchased the property in 1924 from Douglas Aiken (Napa County Recorder's Office 1924). Aiken owned the property for twelve years prior to selling it; however, Aiken was five years old at the time he acquired the property, and census records show he was living in San Francisco (USBC 1910). These circumstances suggest it is unlikely that Aiken constructed the cabins and it is a safe leap to assume they were constructed during Bade's ownership.

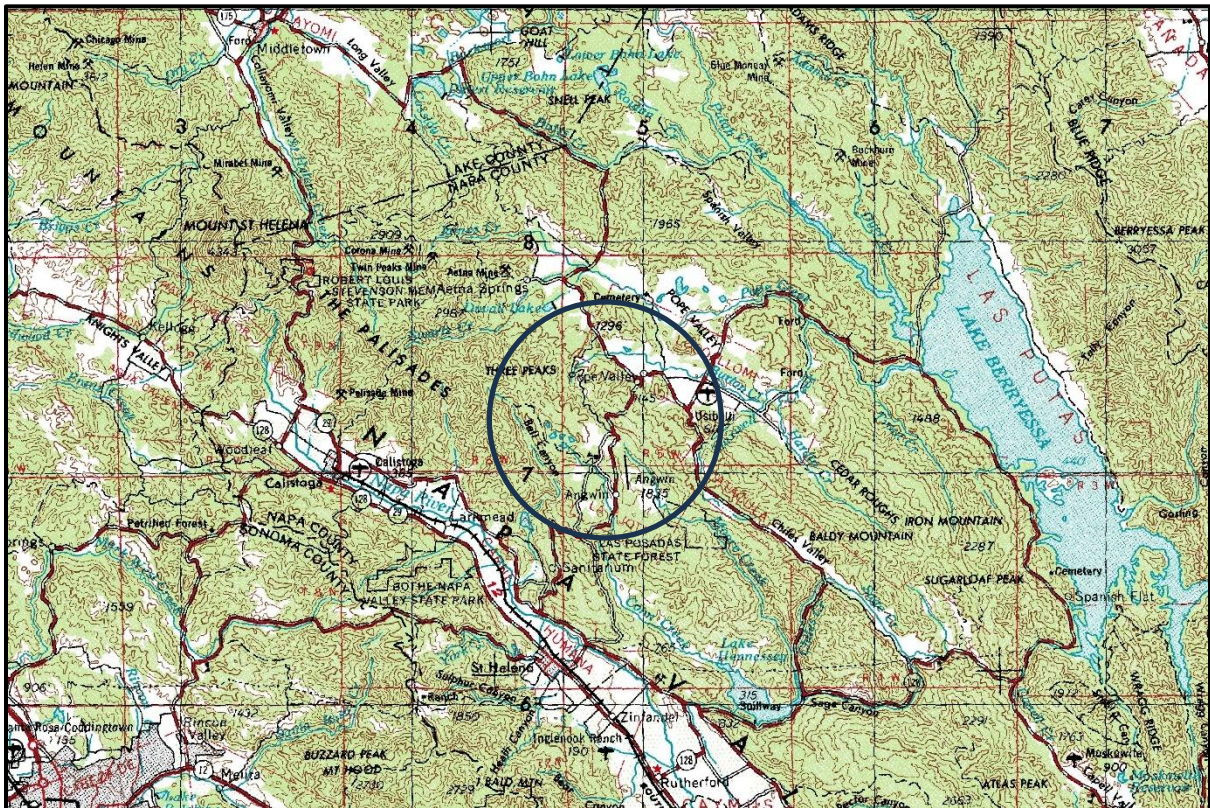


Figure 1. Study vicinity (adapted from the 1980 Santa Rosa 1:250,000-scale USGS map).

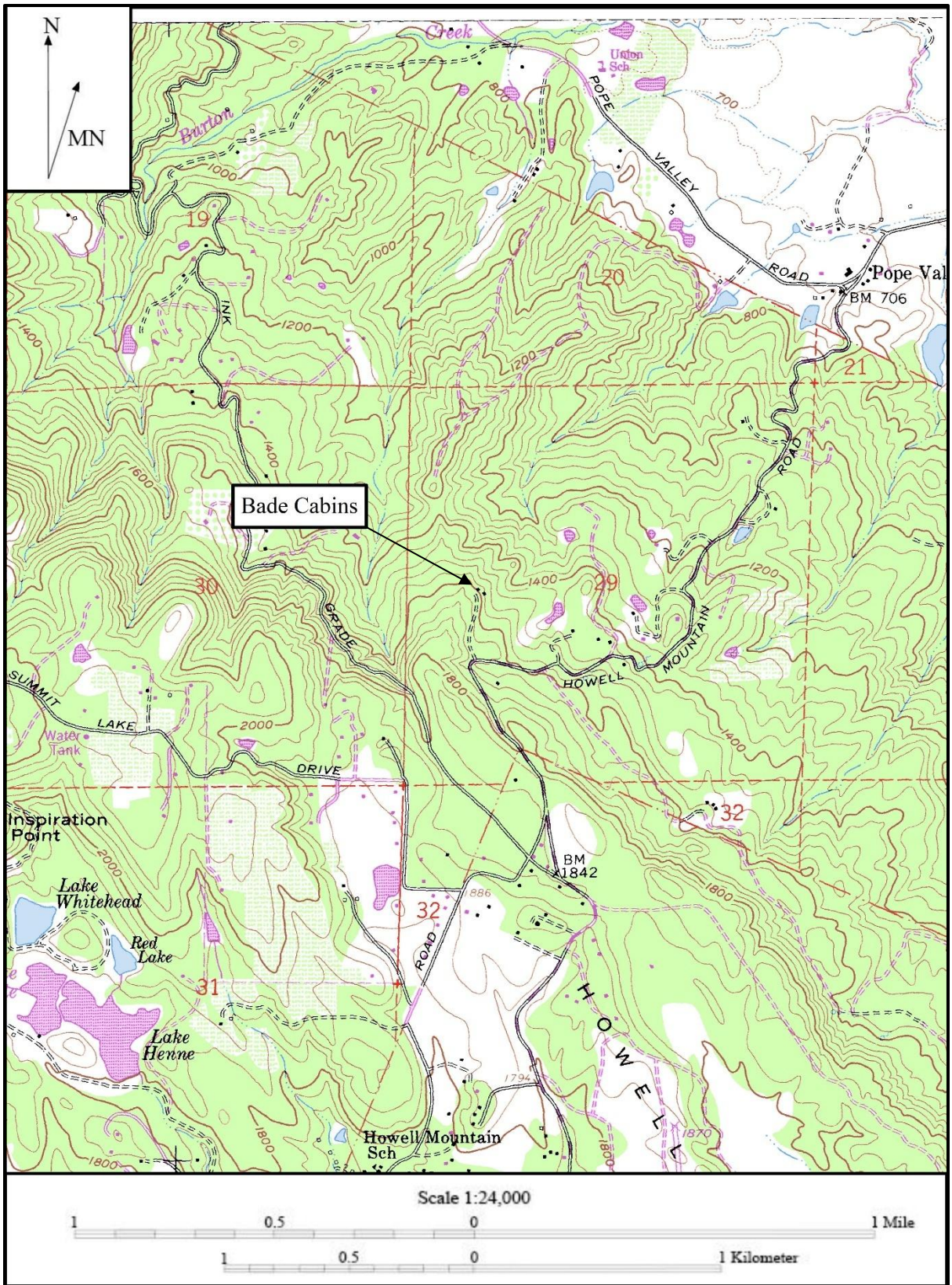


Figure 2. Bade Cabins location (adapted from the 1993 St. Helena 7.5' USGS topographic map).



**Figure 3.** View of the Bade Cabins, facing northeast.

## **REGULATORY CONTEXT**

Following the enactment of the National Environmental Policy Act in 1969, the State of California enacted CEQA the following year which included the requirement that cultural resources be considered during the environmental review process. This process is outlined in CEQA and begins with completing a study that identifies potential historical resources within a study area.

The term “historical resources” encompasses all forms of cultural resources including prehistoric and historical archaeological sites and built environment resources (e.g., buildings, bridges, canals) that meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) as well as the required integrity criteria.

It is the goal of this cultural resources study to (1) identify potential historical resources within the project area; (2) offer a preliminary assessment of the potential significance of identified cultural resources; (3) assess the cultural resources’ vulnerability to significant impacts that could arise from the proposed project’s activities; and (4) offer suggestions designed to protect potential historical resources integrity, as warranted meets the requirements of CEQA and the State of California’s PCRs.

### **Resource Definitions**

Historical resources are classified by the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) as sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts, and each is described by OHP (1995) as follows:

**Site.** A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

**Building.** A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail, or a house and barn.

**Structure.** The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

**Object.** The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.

**District.** A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

### **Significance Criteria**

When a project could have a significant impact on a potential historical resource, then the potential historical resource must be subjected to a formal evaluation. The importance of a potential historical resource is measured in terms of criteria for inclusion on the California Register. A potential historical resource is important if it meets one or more of the criteria, or if it is already listed on the California Register or a local register (Title 14 CCR, §4852).

An historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines is one that:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, a potential historical resource must retain sufficient integrity to convey its importance for it to meet eligibility requirements for the California Register. The integrity elements that are considered include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The OHP advocates that potential historical resources over 45 years old be recorded for inclusion in the OHP filing system. However, OHP recognizes that it is not reasonable or appropriate to document all evidence of human activities that is older than 45 years. Because of this, OHP encourages professional judgment when determining recordation is warranted (OHP 1995:2).

## DESCRIPTION OF THE BADE CABINS

There are two cabins located on the property at 1225 Howell Mountain Road. The following is a description of each of the cabins.

### Small Cabin Description

The small cabin is a single-story wood-framed building on an L-shaped plan (see Figure 4). The long part of the "L" consists of the living quarters, while the short part of the "L" is a small attached garage. The building has a hillside foundation; the garage sits on the ground surface with a concrete slab foundation, while the living space is set on posts on piers. Under the living space is a small, open basement where a water heater is located. This area is protected by a mortared stone retaining wall. The basement is only partially enclosed with wood framing. The framing of the floor consists of unhewn interlocking poles (see Figures 5 and 6).



**Figure 4.** View of the small cabin facing east.



**Figure 5.** View of the basement area underneath the small cabin showing the retaining wall and foundation supports.



**Figure 6.** View of the east elevation of the small cabin showing the unhewn interlocking log foundation.

The roof is cross-gabled and covered with composite shingles. The cladding consists of board-on-batten. There are several windows, comprising a mixture of fixed single-pane (see Figure 7), fixed three-by-three lights (see Figure 8), and two-by-four light casements (see Figure 9). All the windows are wood-framed. There is a single pane of glass in the top part of the wooden door.



**Figure 7.** View of the ribbon of single-paned windows in the small cabin.



**Figure 8.** Example view of the three-by-three light windows in the small cabin.

The interior consists of two rooms, one of which may have been a water closet, but there is no plumbing present. The other room contains all the other functions of the building, including a small kitchen area, a place for a woodstove, and likely living quarters. The floor is covered with vinyl. The living area contains a ribbon of fixed single-pane windows, which provide beautiful views of Pope Valley. This building

reportedly served as a cookhouse, which makes sense as no kitchen infrastructure was observed in the larger cabin (Rieffel and Sarason 2013).



**Figure 9.** View of the two-by-four light window in the small cabin.

### **Large Cabin Description**

The large cabin is a single-story wood-framed building on a rectangular plan (see Figure 10). The building has a hillside foundation. Under the west end of the building, there is a small, open basement. This area is protected by a mortared stone retaining wall. The basement is only partially enclosed with wood framing and wire mesh (see Figure 11). Some of the posts are unhewn poles, while others are milled (see Figure 12). It is possible that the milled posts are recent repairs to the building.

There is a screened porch at the west end of the building, which provides a beautiful view of Pope Valley (see Figure 13). There is no porch over the front door, but there is a small wooden deck that provides a single step and handrail up to it.

The roof is cross-gabled and covered with composite shingles. The building is clad with wood shingles. There are several windows, primarily comprising wood-framed two-by-four-light casements (see Figure 14). The door is wood and has five panels (see Figure 15).

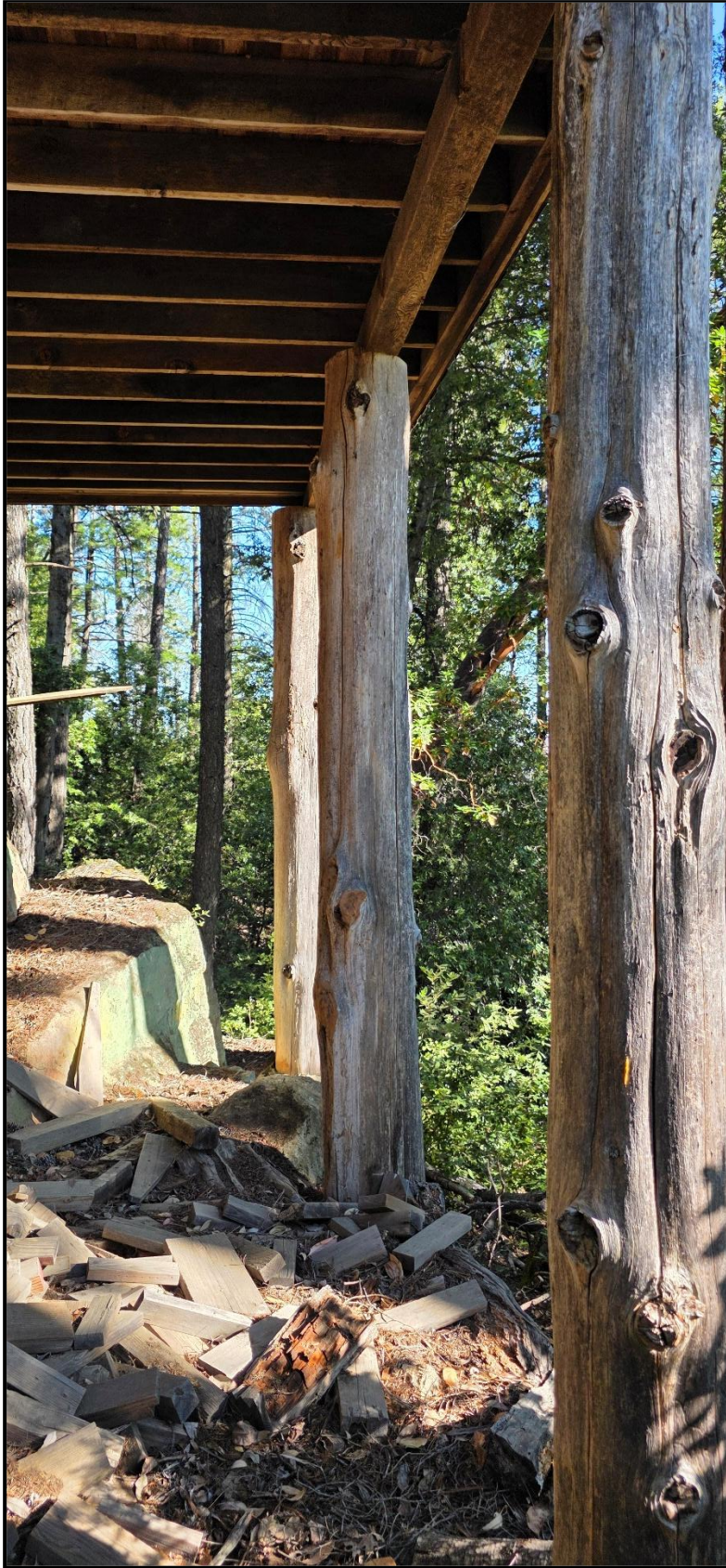
The interior consists of a large room which serves as the living area, a bathroom, and two bedrooms. The framing is exposed throughout the house. Some of the fixtures appear to be modern additions (such as much of the plumbing), and it appears there may have been two doors to the screened porch at one time, but one has been closed off.



**Figure 10.** View of the large cabin facing north.



**Figure 11.** View of a portion of the basement and foundation of the large cabin.



**Figure 12.** View of the pole foundation posts.



**Figure 13.** View of the screened portion.



**Figure 14.** Example view of the windows on the large cabin.



**Figure 15.** View of the front door to the large cabin.

## BRIEF HISTORY OF THE BADE FAMILY

William F. Bade was born in 1871 in Carver, Minnesota to parents William Bade (sometimes spelled Bruns) and Anna Voight Bade. Both of his parents were German immigrants who had arrived separately but found each other and married in 1870 (USBC 1880). William Bruns was a scholar, so it is no surprise that William had an aptitude for study. William's parents were even able to hire a private tutor for him and he became multi-lingual, learning both Greek and Latin in addition to German and English.

William attended Moravian College, then Yale Divinity School. At Yale Divinity School, William studied ancient languages as well as Arabic. After graduating in 1895, William returned to Moravian College as an instructor, teaching Greek and German. All while fulfilling his teaching obligations, William studied and earned his Ph.D in 1898 with his thesis on the Assyrian flood legends (Colby 2025).

Upon receiving his Ph.D, Moravian College appointed William professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Literature, which he taught until 1902. Later that same year, William was appointed the professor of Old Testament Literature and Semitic Languages at what is now known as the Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley, California (Colby 2025).

After arriving in California, William met and eventually married Evelyn Marianne Ratcliff in 1906. Ms. Ratcliff was a graduate of the University of California in the mathematics and physics departments. Sadly, she died the following year, but not before producing their daughter, Evelyn Mary. William mourned for 10 years until he met and married Elizabeth Le Breton Marston. They had two children, Elizabeth and William George (Billy) (Colby 2025).

William met both of his wives through his work with the Sierra Club (Wampler 1977). William served on the Board of the Sierra Club from 1907 until his death in 1936. He served as president for several years as well as editor of the Sierra Club Bulletin, but what is probably most interesting was his work with John Muir himself (Bade 1977). Muir had published during his life, but upon his death, his family recognized that he had taken copious notes, made sketches, and had written about his travels throughout the United States and beyond. The Muir family asked William if he would compile and publish his notes, to which he agreed. Taking a year's sabbatical, William and his wife Elizabeth traveled in the steps of Muir, journeying to many of the beautiful places Muir had written about. Though the book ended up taking more than a year to complete, William produced *A Thousand-Mile Walk to the Gulf* in 1916. William spent the next few years editing more of Muir's notes and letters for publication (Marston Bade 1977; Wampler 1977).

Through all of this, William also began work as an archaeologist in the Middle East. He had planned to do fieldwork in Syria in 1914, but World War I and his obligations with Muir's work prevented him from going, so he focused on work in the American Southwest for a time. In 1925, William went to Palestine to plan out fieldwork and held excavations for five seasons in 1926, 1927, 1929, 1932, and 1935 (Wampler 1977). William died of a stroke in 1936. Upon his death, his son Bill (sometimes Billy), inherited the property at 1225 Howell Mountain Road.

William's wife, Elizabeth, wrote up the work that William had left unfinished. She ensured that all of Muir's possessions (many of which the Bades still had in their care) were returned to the Muir family or the appropriate depository at the behest of the Muir family. Elizabeth and the children also had the Palestine Institute constructed on the Pacific School of Religion's campus in Berkeley in honor of William and his archaeological work in Palestine (Wampler 1977).

William and Elizabeth's son, Bill, was born in 1924 in Oakland (Rieffel and Sarason 2013). Bill was unable to travel with his father to the Middle East for his earliest excavations, but was able to attend in 1935 for his last expedition. After his father's death, Bill, his mother, and his older sister moved back to San Diego where his mother was from.

Bill joined the Navy in 1943. He passed the test to become a V-12 student and was sent to the California Institute of Technology where he earned his B.S. in Physics in 1945. With the war nearly over, the Navy sent Bill to Columbia University and then to Harvard Business School to become a Disbursing Officer. Bill served in this position in the war until he was released from active duty in 1947. Bill served in the U.S. Navy Reserve until he was honorably discharged in 1955 (Rieffel and Sarason 2013).

In 1947, Bill became a student at UCLA and received his Ph.D. in Mathematics in 1951. Angus Taylor, Bill's professor and friend, wrote the chair of Mathematics at UC Berkeley and recommended Bill for an Instructorship for the 1951-1952 year and Berkeley acted on the recommendation. Bill was hired and he moved that year. At that time, Bill had been dating Eleanor Barry and they married the following year (Rieffel and Sarason 2013).

Bill's time at Berkeley was only one year and he was soon appointed as a research assistant at Yale University. Bill and Robert Bartle's task was to support the writing of Part I of Linear Operators, a three-volume set written by Nelson Dunford and Jacob Schwartz. Bill and Robert Bartle's work was acknowledged in the set by the authors, who they had aided in editing and revising each chapter so that it was complete (Rieffel and Sarason 2013).

Bill's time at Yale ended in 1955, and Bill was again appointed as an Assistant Professor at Berkeley. By this time, Bill and his wife Eleanor (Elly) had two children, Sarah and Michael. The family remained in Berkeley for the remainder of Bill's career through 1991 (Rieffel and Sarason 2013).

Bill had also inherited his father's and mother's love of the outdoors. His obituary mentions that his professor, Angus Taylor, shared his interest in mountaineering. It also mentions the family cabin in Angwin: "Bill's love of nature infused his entire life. When his father died, Bill inherited a property in Angwin, California, northeast of Berkeley, on which had been erected a cookhouse and a two-bedroom cabin. The Bades made various improvements in the property, and visited it often in the summer, where, in particular, it served as a base for exploratory hikes" (Rieffel and Sarason 2013).

Bill passed away in 2012, leaving behind his wife, Ely, and six children. The family sold the property the following year.

## **HISTORY OF RECREATION**

Though the history of recreation has many subtopics and a long history, this discussion will be restricted to the history of recreation in the United States as it pertains to outdoor recreation such as hiking, camping, and mountaineering.

As the world became more industrialized and urbanized in the 1500s, people sought to escape the hustle and bustle of urban centers for the calm of nature. Over the years, this has sparked several types of reactions, ranging from hunting trips by European elite during the Renaissance, to the development

of the City Beautiful movement in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, which was an urban planning strategy to incorporate more parks into urban centers, to the rise of Romanticism in arts and literature in the late 1800s.

American geographer and writer Yi-fu Tuan discusses the reasons people feel the need to escape the city and return to nature in his book, *Topophilia: A Study of Environmental Perception, Attitudes, and Values* (1990). Topophilia is derived from the Greek words "topos" (place) and "philia" (love), and Tuan uses this word to describe the emotional connections that people feel with certain places. Tuan cites the Epic of Gilgamesh, which dates to the third millennium B.C. where Gilgamesh had all the wealth and power in the city of Uruk, but nothing made him completely happy and so he sought the friendship of Enkidu, a man who lived in the hills, ate grass, and "knew nothing of the cultivated land". Though Enkidu is the embodiment of the wilds of nature, this romanticization of wild, rural nature, removed from the stresses and responsibilities of life, even when you are king and have everything at your fingertips, makes nature seem peaceful and attractive (Tuan 1990:103). To this end, Tuan asserts that this romantic appreciation of nature is born out of privilege and wealth.

In the 1700s, European philosophers, poets, and others equated nature with wisdom, spiritual comfort, and holiness; therefore, people were morally good when they were more connected with nature (Tuan 1990:107). Gentlemen were encouraged to travel to the countryside to study and contemplate. North Americans viewed Europe as being too urbanized; therefore, it was corrupt, degenerate, and decadent, while North America was viewed as a pristine, pure, and uncorrupted place (Tuan 1990:108).

It is with this mindset and history that we arrive at post-Civil War America. As previously mentioned, both Europe and North America were influenced by the ideals of the Romantic movement, which influenced many aspects of life. Though the movement technically ended prior to the Civil War, the movement's ideals of appreciation of nature in society, individualism, and overthrowing urbanization and industrialization in favor of nature were ideals that appealed to many Americans at the time.

In 1869, William H. H. Murray published the book *Adventures in the Wilderness*. Murray's book sparked, "a throng of pleasure-seekers into the lake region", as one reporter described (Young 2017:41). Murray's book described the lakes and mountains of the Adirondack Mountains located in northeastern New York state. Murray, from Connecticut, was a lover of the outdoors. After attending college, marrying his wife, Isadora, and becoming a well-known and respected church leader, he became the pastor of Park Street Church in Boston. In 1864, Murray first vacationed in the Adirondack Mountains and returned over the subsequent 14 years (Young 2017:45-46).

Enamored with the Adirondack Mountains, Murray began writing a series of essays about his love of the area and his outdoor pursuits. Though he did not intend these essays to be published, or even to be viewed by others, eventually, Murray's works were published. Though reviews were originally mixed, the book was immensely successful. Soon, the Adirondack Mountains became such a popular destination that a "Tourist's Edition" was published with information on train timetables and maps. Railroads offered a free copy of the book for every round-trip to the Adirondack Mountains (Young 2017:46-51).

The popularity of Murray's book is considered a watershed moment in the history of American camping. Young notes that the publication of this book coincided with a few societal events that may have contributed to the book's success. First, the book was published within four years of the conclusion of the Civil War, a period of time when many men participated in the war and would have been familiar

with camping and camp life as a soldier. Second, the population of the New England area increased by more than 40 percent between 1850 and 1870. Third, the year prior to Murray's book publication, two railroads and a telegraph line had been constructed in the Adirondack region, adding ease to the travel and communication to the area. Last, Murray was a middle-class, Protestant clergyman who asserted that he was stressed and overworked. In his book, he stated, "In the wilderness [others like him] would find that perfect relaxation which all jaded minds require," the implication being that visits to nature would help alleviate the stresses of the world from overworked middle-class America (Young 2017:55-57). Murray's book timed perfectly with an increased population and urbanization of the New England area, and was marketed toward and popularized by middle-class families who were craving the romanticized escape to the wilds of the Adirondack Mountains. On the coattails of Murray's success came a series of books which provided information on how to camp, where to camp, and guides to different places (Young 2017).

In the 1870s, several hiking clubs were founded, including the Alpine Club, the Rocky Mountain Club, the White Mountain Club, and the Appalachian Mountain Club (to name a few) (Doran 2018). In his description of the formation of the Appalachian Mountain Club, Silas Chamberlin points out that the members met at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and were comprised of "white collar" workers who would have could have afforded the fares for and used the trolley and omnibuses of Boston (2014:57-58). Chamberlin argues that these men and women would have felt so removed from the basic act of walking that they formed a hiking club where hikes were organized by its members. Though it started much later than the clubs listed above, the Sierra Club was formed in 1892 and has become what many would argue is the largest of these clubs, spanning all 50 states.

During the 1920s through 1940s, the Sierra Club was marked by social and racial prejudices, which precluded people from joining unless they were white and of high social standing. The Sierra Club was also filled with businessmen who had ties to developers or were some themselves, and so advocating for environmental justice meant going against themselves or their peers. During this time, the Sierra Club functioned largely as a social and recreational society (Wyss 2016:40).

Born out of the development of these clubs and the rising interest in camping and returning to nature was the push to preserve nature. Yellowstone National Park was the first National Park created by the United States in 1872. Galen Clark and others had pushed to protect Yosemite Valley from development, which was protected by Abraham Lincoln in 1864. Years later, John Muir and Robert Underwood Johnson campaigned to create a larger park surrounding Yosemite Valley. In what became one of the most famous camping trips in the United States, John Muir and Theodore Roosevelt made a trip through Yosemite Valley in 1903, and following this trip, the Sierra Club succeeded in lobbying to create the second National Park after Yellowstone.

It was also during this time that the automobile became more available to the average consumer (though still nowhere as widely as today). Elon Jessup, early editor of both *Adventure* and *Outing* magazines, noted that the automobile made camping more widely available to all and observed a shift from primarily men camping to entire families camping (Young 2017:150).

## **RUSTIC ARCHITECTURE OR PARKITECTURE**

Rustic Architecture or Parkitecture is the style of architecture formed by the National Park Service through the early and mid-1900s (Tweed *et al.* 1977). Several National Parks were created without any

type of cohesive management for years until 1916. Up to that point, many of the buildings that were constructed were influenced by the architecture of the times, the location of the park, and locally available materials. The Arts & Crafts movement was most influential, especially on Western parks, as its tenets included the use of natural materials, hand craftsmanship, simplicity, and functionality of design. The following is a description of the character-defining features of Rustic Architecture, or Parkitecture.

## **Character-Defining Features of Rustic Architecture or Parkitecture**

### *Roof*

Rooflines can vary depending on the conditions. Where snow is not as much an issue, rooflines are low-pitched and are hipped or gabled, creating triangular peaks with shallow slopes. In places where snow is abundant, rooflines are more sharply peaked to force snow off.

A common roofline feature includes extended overhangs with exposed rafters. This design is both practical and decorative in nature. The long overhang works to shade windows from the sun, adding to the efficiency of the home. The exposed rafters allow these buildings to showcase more detailing of handiwork, adding to the charming embellishment of the exterior.

False beams or braces were very commonly added under the gables. Dormer windows were also common.

### *Porches*

Buildings typically feature a covered front porch, adding charm and an additional place to gather outside the home. Porches can either be full- or partial-width. While this feature is picturesque, the front porch also provides the practical value of shading front windows and offering a covered entryway. More elaborate buildings have porches supported by columns that can taper as they reach the roof. They can also be decorated to match the building's cladding, or they could consist of columns set on pillars of rock or brick (though more likely locally accessible rock). Less elaborate buildings have supports that are simple wood pillars.

### *Cladding*

In some instances, there was no cladding. Simpler buildings were constructed of unhewn or hewn poles. Some buildings were constructed of locally available rock, and the rock was left exposed. Both of these methods gave nods to the Arts & Crafts movement, which called for a return to hand craftsmanship and using natural materials. Wood-framed buildings were clad with shingles, stucco, board-on-batten, or lapped siding.

### *Chimneys*

Chimneys were almost always constructed of local field stone. Chimneys often played a decorative element of the building itself, and were often massive structures, or the rocks could be arranged in a decorative manner.

### *Doors*

Doors were not particularly decorative in most instances. They often had windows to allow views of the surroundings.

### *Windows*

Windows consist of smaller panes set in multiple assemblies. Windows were important as they provided a view of the outside landscape, which was often the point of people's visits to parks. Windows were often multi-paned, typically consisting of at least 6 or 9 lights, but the number varied depending on the size and shape of the window.

## **SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION**

The Bade family had a long history of a love of the great outdoors. William and Elizabeth's service to the Sierra Club is a testament to their devotion to preserving and honoring the natural landscape. William's work kept him in the urban center of Oakland, and one can imagine how he yearned daily to be in the mountains and trees he loved. It is no wonder he purchased the land at 1225 Howell Mountain Road to use as an escape from the congestion and cacophony of city life. Though William is a very important member of the Sierra Club and important for his work with John Muir and his collection of notes and letters, most of that work was conducted before William purchased the property at 1225 Howell Mountain Road. The acquisition of the cabin does coincide with William's archaeological work in the Middle East. While he did publish books related to his archaeological work while he owned the cabin, based on this research, it does not appear that he used the cabin as a place to write, and it was more likely used as a time to escape work and to enjoy time in nature.

The same holds true after William died and the property was passed to his son, Bill. Bill was a professor of Mathematics at UC Berkeley for several years. Based on this research, the cabin was used for family vacations.

The cabins themselves are in good physical shape and retain many of the original materials from the time of construction. William would have been familiar with the Sierra Club's construction of various buildings on National Park lands (at the time, primarily in Yosemite). During his excursions into the Sierra Nevada, through his association with the Sierra Club, William would have become familiar with the various types of cabins and buildings constructed in the mountains. Though the subject cabins are emulations of mountain cabins, they are simple structures with few distinctive characteristics.

The following is a discussion of whether the cabins meet each of the California Register's criteria. The importance of a resource is measured in terms of criteria for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (Title 14 CCR, §4852). Refer back to the Regulatory Context section of the report for a description of the criteria.

### **Criterion 1**

Under the theme of hiking/camping, the location of the cabin is at a scenic view from which one can rest, relax, and enjoy the view of Pope Valley to the east. The Bade family utilized this property for hiking and enjoying nature for 93 years. However, the location is not an organized camp where the Bades brought friends or groups to camp, but a family vacation home. The Angwin area is not known as a vacation destination. Though there is no information about the reasons why William purchased the property, it appears it was a beautiful and rural piece of land that was not too far from where the Bades lived in Oakland. Though the Bades are heavily associated with the Sierra Club, there does not appear

to be any association between the property and the club. Given these factors, the cabins do not meet Criterion 1 for their association with hiking and camping.

## **Criterion 2**

William Bade is a very important person for his association with the Sierra Club, his work with John Muir and John Muir's collection of notes and letters, and for his archaeological work in the Middle East. However, William's work with the Sierra Club and John Muir took place prior to the purchase of the property at 1225 Howell Mountain Road. Though his archaeological work in the Middle East coincided with his ownership of the property, there is no evidence that these cabins are associated with that work. Given this, the cabins are not important for their association with William Bade.

Bill Bade, who inherited the cabins from his father, was a Mathematics professor at UC Berkeley. Though Bill helped with the publication of Mathematics books, his work was in an editing capacity. While he was a beloved professor at UC Berkeley, his time there did not raise him to a level of fame, and even if it did, it does not appear that Bill did any mathematics work at the cabins. Given this, the cabins are not important for their association with Bill Bade and do not meet Criterion 2.

## **Criterion 3**

Though the cabins have rustic architecture or parkitecture elements, these are simple and few. Overall, the buildings themselves are of simple construction. Though the buildings are well-constructed and still retain many original materials, they are of simple design and are not great examples of parkitecture and do not qualify for inclusion on the California Register under Criterion 3.

## **Criterion 4**

Generally, Criterion 4 applies to archaeological sites and to resources where the study of physical construction could yield important analytical data. The Bade cabins do not meet Criterion 4. These cabins do not qualify for inclusion on the California Register under Criterion 4.

## **Integrity Discussion**

As the cabins do not meet criteria for inclusion on the California Register, a discussion of their integrity is not necessary.

## **SUMMARY**

Eileen Barrow & Associates completed an historical building evaluation of the Bade Cabins. In short, the Bade Cabins did not meet criteria for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources. As this resource was found to be unimportant, no further recommendations are warranted.

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**APPENDIX A**

**Documentation of the Historical Evaluation  
On appropriate DPR523 forms**

# PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #:  
HRI #:  
Trinomial:  
NRHP Status Code:  
Resource Name or #: Bade Cabins

Other Listings:  
Review Code:                      Reviewer:                      Date:  
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**P1. Other Identifier:**  
**P2. Location:** Unrestricted                      **a. County:** Napa  
**b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** St. Helena                      **Date:** 1993  
T 9 N/R 5 W; NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 29; MDBM  
**c. Address:** 1225 Howell Mountain Road                      **City:** Angwin                      **Zip:** 95408  
**d. UTM: Zone:** 10                      548335mE                      4272980mN (WGS 84)  
**e. Other Locational Information:** From the community of Angwin, take Howell Mountain Road north for 2.2 miles. The driveway for the property will be at a sharp bend in the road.

**P3a. Description:** There are two cabins located on the property at 1225 Howell Mountain Road. The following is a description of each of the cabins. (See Continuation Sheet for further description)

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** AP2. Single-family property                      **P4. Resources Present:** Building

**P5. Photograph or Drawing:**                      **P5b. Description of Photo:** View of the cabins facing north.



**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Circa 1925                      **P8. Recorded by:** Eileen Barrow & Associates  
1007b West College Avenue, #534  
Santa Rosa, CA 95401                      **P9. Date Recorded:** July 2025  
**P7. Owner and Address:** Eternal Preserve Holdings, LLC  
6558 Lonetree Blvd.  
Rocklin, CA 95765                      **P10. Type of Survey:** Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:**  
Barrow, E.  
2025      Historical Evaluation Study of the Bade Cabins, 1225 Howell Mountain Road, Angwin, Napa County, California

**P12. Attachments:** Building, Structure, and Object Record, Continuation Sheets (14)

# CONTINUATION SHEET

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## P3a. Description (Continued from the Primary Record) Small Cabin Description

The small cabin is a single-story wood-framed building on an L-shaped plan (see Figure 1). The long part of the “L” consists of the living quarters, while the short part of the “L” is a small attached garage. The building has a hillside foundation; the garage sits on the ground surface with a concrete slab foundation, while the living space is set on posts on piers. Under the living space is a small, open basement where a water heater is located. This area is protected by a mortared stone retaining wall. The basement is only partially enclosed with wood framing. The framing of the floor consists of unhewn interlocking poles (see Figures 2 and 3).



Figure 1. View of the small cabin facing east.



Figure 2. View of the basement area underneath the small cabin showing the retaining wall and foundation supports.

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**Figure 3.** View of the east elevation of the small cabin showing the unhewn interlocking log foundation.

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The roof is cross-gabled and covered with composite shingles. The cladding consists of board-on-batten. There are several windows, comprising a mixture of fixed single-pane (see Figure 4), fixed three-by-three lights (see Figure 5), and two-by-four light casements (see Figure 6). All the windows are wood-framed. There is a single pane of glass in the top part of the wooden door.

The interior consists of two rooms, one of which may have been a water closet, but there is no plumbing present. The other room contains all the other functions of the building, including a small kitchen area, a place for a woodstove, and likely living quarters. The floor is covered with vinyl. The living area contains a ribbon of fixed single-pane windows, which provide beautiful views of Pope Valley. This building reportedly served as a cookhouse, which makes sense as no kitchen infrastructure was observed in the larger cabin (Rieffel and Sarason 2013).



Figure 4. View of the ribbon of single-paned windows in the small cabin.



Figure 5. Example view of the three-by-three light windows in the small cabin.

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**Figure 6.** View of the two-by-four light window in the small cabin.

## Large Cabin Description

The large cabin is a single-story wood-framed building on a rectangular plan (see Figure 7). The building has a hillside foundation. Under the west end of the building, there is a small, open basement. This area is protected by a mortared stone retaining wall. The basement is only partially enclosed with wood framing and wire mesh (see Figure 8). Some of the posts are unhewn poles, while others are milled (see Figure 9). It is possible that the milled posts are recent repairs to the building.



**Figure 7.** View of the large cabin facing north.

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**Figure 8.** View of a portion of the basement and foundation of the large cabin.



**Figure 9.** View of the pole foundation posts.

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There is a screened porch at the west end of the building, which provides a beautiful view of Pope Valley (see Figure 10). There is no porch over the front door, but there is a small wooden deck that provides a single step and handrail up to it.

The roof is cross-gabled and covered with composite shingles. The building is clad with wood shingles. There are several windows, primarily comprising wood-framed two-by-four-light casements (see Figure 11). The door is wood and has five panels (see Figure 12).

The interior consists of a large room which serves as the living area, a bathroom, and two bedrooms. The framing is exposed throughout the house. Some of the fixtures appear to be modern additions (such as much of the plumbing), and it appears there may have been two doors to the screened porch at one time, but one has been closed off.



**Figure 10.** View of the screened portion.



**Figure 11.** Example view of the windows on the large cabin.

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**Figure 12.** View of the front door to the large cabin.

# BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

**Primary #:**  
**HRI #:**  
**NRHP Status Code:**  
**Resource Name or #:** Bade Cabins

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- B1. Historic Name:** None
- B2. Common Name:** None
- B3. Original Use:** Cabin
- B4. Present Use:** Cabin
- B5. Architectural Style:** Rustic Architecture or Parkitecture (see Continuation Sheets 11-12 for a description)
- B6. Construction History:** William F. Bade purchased the property in 1924 and it is likely that the cabins were constructed around this date.
- B7. Moved?** No                      **Date:** NA                      **Original Location:** NA
- B8. Related Features:** See the description on the Primary Record and Continuation Sheets (pages 1-8).
- B9a. Architect:** None
- B9b. Builder:** Unknown
- B10. Significance:**                      **Theme:** Recreation – Camping/Hiking    **Area:** Angwin, Napa County  
**Period of Significance:** 1924-2017  
**Property Type:** Cabin  
**Applicable Criteria:** None
- Context Statement** (see Continuation Sheet 10 and 11)
- B11. Additional Resource Attributes:**
- B12. References:**  
See Continuation Sheets pages 15 through 16.
- B13. Remarks:**
- B14. Evaluator:** E. Barrow  
**Date of Evaluation:** July 2025

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**Context Statement** continued from Building, Structure, and Object Record

## History of Recreation

Though the history of recreation has many subtopics and a long history, this discussion will be restricted to the history of recreation in the United States as it pertains to outdoor recreation such as hiking, camping, and mountaineering.

As the world became more industrialized and urbanized in the 1500s, people sought to escape the hustle and bustle of urban centers for the calm of nature. Over the years, this has sparked several types of reactions, ranging from hunting trips by European elite during the Renaissance, to the development of the City Beautiful movement in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, which was an urban planning strategy to incorporate more parks into urban centers, to the rise of Romanticism in arts and literature in the late 1800s.

American geographer and writer Yi-fu Tuan discusses the reasons people feel the need to escape the city and return to nature in his book, *Topophilia: A Study of Environmental Perception, Attitudes, and Values* (1990). Topophilia is derived from the Greek words “topos” (place) and “philia” (love), and Tuan uses this word to describe the emotional connections that people feel with certain places. Tuan cites the Epic of Gilgamesh, which dates to the third millennium B.C. where Gilgamesh had all the wealth and power in the city of Uruk, but nothing made him completely happy and so he sought the friendship of Enkidu, a man who lived in the hills, ate grass, and “knew nothing of the cultivated land”. Though Enkidu is the embodiment of the wilds of nature, this romanticization of wild, rural nature, removed from the stresses and responsibilities of life, even when you are king and have everything at your fingertips, makes nature seem peaceful and attractive (Tuan 1990:103). To this end, Tuan asserts that this romantic appreciation of nature is born out of privilege and wealth.

In the 1700s, European philosophers, poets, and others equated nature with wisdom, spiritual comfort, and holiness; therefore, people were morally good when they were more connected with nature (Tuan 1990:107). Gentlemen were encouraged to travel to the countryside to study and contemplate. North Americans viewed Europe as being too urbanized; therefore, it was corrupt, degenerate, and decadent, while North America was viewed as a pristine, pure, and uncorrupted place (Tuan 1990:108).

It is with this mindset and history that we arrive at post-Civil War America. As previously mentioned, both Europe and North America were influenced by the ideals of the Romantic movement, which influenced many aspects of life. Though the movement technically ended prior to the Civil War, the movement’s ideals of appreciation of nature in society, individualism, and overthrowing urbanization and industrialization in favor of nature were ideals that appealed to many Americans at the time.

In 1869, William H. H. Murray published the book *Adventures in the Wilderness*. Murray’s book sparked, “a throng of pleasure-seekers into the lake region”, as one reporter described (Young 2017:41). Murray’s book described the lakes and mountains of the Adirondack Mountains located in northeastern New York state. Murray, from Connecticut, was a lover of the outdoors. After attending college, marrying his wife, Isadora, and becoming a well-known and respected church leader, he became the pastor of Park Street Church in Boston. In 1864, Murray first vacationed in the Adirondack Mountains and returned over the subsequent 14 years (Young 2017:45-46).

Enamored with the Adirondack Mountains, Murray began writing a series of essays about his love of the area and his outdoor pursuits. Though he did not intend these essays to be published, or even to be viewed by others, eventually, Murray’s works were published. Though reviews were originally mixed, the book was immensely successful. Soon, the Adirondack Mountains became such a popular destination that a “Tourist’s Edition” was published with information on train timetables and maps. Railroads offered a free copy of the book for every round-trip to the Adirondack Mountains (Young 2017:46-51).

The popularity of Murray’s book is considered a watershed moment in the history of American camping. Young notes that the publication of this book coincided with a few societal events that may have contributed to the book’s success. First, the book was published within four years of the conclusion of the Civil War, a period of time when many men participated in the war and would have been familiar with camping and camp life as a soldier. Second, the population of the New England area increased by more than 40 percent between 1850 and 1870. Third, the year prior to Murray’s book publication, two railroads and a telegraph line had been constructed in the Adirondack region, adding ease to the travel and communication to the area. Last, Murray was a middle-class, Protestant clergyman who asserted that he was stressed and overworked. In his book, he stated, “In the wilderness [others like him] would find that perfect relaxation which all jaded minds require,” the implication being that visits to nature would help

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alleviate the stresses of the world from overworked middle-class America (Young 2017:55-57). Murray's book timed perfectly with an increased population and urbanization of the New England area, and was marketed toward and popularized by middle-class families who were craving the romanticized escape to the wilds of the Adirondack Mountains. On the coattails of Murray's success came a series of books which provided information on how to camp, where to camp, and guides to different places (Young 2017).

In the 1870s, several hiking clubs were founded, including the Alpine Club, the Rocky Mountain Club, the White Mountain Club, and the Appalachian Mountain Club (to name a few) (Doran 2018). In his description of the formation of the Appalachian Mountain Club, Silas Chamberlin points out that the members met at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and were comprised of "white collar" workers who would have could have afforded the fares for and used the trolley and omnibuses of Boston (2014:57-58). Chamberlin argues that these men and women would have felt so removed from the basic act of walking that they formed a hiking club where hikes were organized by its members. Though it started much later than the clubs listed above, the Sierra Club was formed in 1892 and has become what many would argue is the largest of these clubs, spanning all 50 states.

During the 1920s through 1940s, the Sierra Club was marked by social and racial prejudices, which precluded people from joining unless they were white and of high social standing. The Sierra Club was also filled with businessmen who had ties to developers or were some themselves, so advocating for environmental justice meant going against themselves or their peers. During this time, the Sierra Club functioned largely as a social and recreational society (Wyss 2016:40).

Born out of the development of these clubs and the rising interest in camping and returning to nature was the push to preserve nature. Yellowstone National Park was the first National Park created by the United States in 1872. Galen Clark and others had pushed to protect Yosemite Valley from development, which was protected by Abraham Lincoln in 1864. Years later, John Muir and Robert Underwood Johnson campaigned to create a larger park surrounding Yosemite Valley. In what became one of the most famous camping trips in the United States, John Muir and Theodore Roosevelt made a trip through Yosemite Valley in 1903, and following this trip, the Sierra Club succeeded in lobbying to create the second National Park after Yellowstone.

It was also during this time that the automobile became more available to the average consumer (though still nowhere as widely as today). Elon Jessup, early editor of both *Adventure* and *Outing* magazines, noted that the automobile made camping more widely available to all and observed a shift from primarily men camping to entire families camping (Young 2017:150).

## **B5. Architectural Style:** Rustic Architecture or Parkitecture Description Continued from the Building, Structure, and Object Record

Rustic Architecture or Parkitecture is the style of architecture formed by the National Park Service through the early and mid-1900s (Tweed *et al.* 1977). Several National Parks were created without any type of cohesive management for years until 1916. Up to that point, many of the buildings that were constructed were influenced by the architecture of the times, the location of the park, and locally available materials. The Arts & Crafts movement was most influential, especially on Western parks, as its tenets included the use of natural materials, hand craftsmanship, simplicity, and functionality of design.

The following is a description of the character-defining features of Rustic Architecture, or Parkitecture.

### **Character-Defining Features of Rustic Architecture or Parkitecture**

**Roof** - Rooflines can vary depending on the conditions. Where snow is not as much an issue, rooflines are low-pitched and are hipped or gabled, creating triangular peaks with shallow slopes. In places where snow is abundant, rooflines are more sharply peaked to force snow off.

A common roofline feature includes extended overhangs with exposed rafters. This design is both practical and decorative in nature. The long overhang works to shade windows from the sun, adding to the efficiency of the home. The exposed rafters allow these buildings to showcase more detailing of handiwork, adding to the charming embellishment of the exterior.

False beams or braces were very commonly added under the gables. Dormer windows were also common.

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**Porches** - Buildings typically feature a covered front porch, adding charm and an additional place to gather outside the home. Porches can either be full- or partial-width. While this feature is picturesque, the front porch also provides the practical value of shading front windows and offering a covered entryway. More elaborate buildings have porches supported by columns that can taper as they reach the roof. They can also be decorated to match the building's cladding, or they could consist of columns set on pillars of rock or brick (though more likely locally accessible rock). Less elaborate buildings have supports that are simple wood pillars.

**Cladding** - In some instances, there was no cladding. Simpler buildings were constructed of unhewn or hewn poles. Some buildings were constructed of locally available rock, and the rock was left exposed. Both of these methods gave nods to the Arts & Crafts movement, which called for a return to hand craftsmanship and using natural materials. Wood-framed buildings were clad with shingles, stucco, board-on-batten, or lapped siding.

**Chimneys** - Chimneys were almost always constructed of local field stone. Chimneys often played a decorative element of the building itself, and were often massive structures, or the rocks could be arranged in a decorative manner.

**Doors** - Doors were not particularly decorative in most instances. They often had windows to allow views of the surroundings.

**Windows** - Windows consist of smaller panes set in multiple assemblies. Windows were important as they provided a view of the outside landscape, which was often the point of people's visits to parks. Windows were often multi-paned, typically consisting of at least 6 or 9 lights, but the number varied depending on the size and shape of the window.

## Brief History of the Bade Family

William F. Bade was born in 1871 in Carver, Minnesota to parents William Bade (sometimes spelled Bruns) and Anna Voight Bade. Both of his parents were German immigrants who had arrived separately but found each other and married in 1870 (USBC 1880). William Bruns was a scholar, so it is no surprise that William had an aptitude for study. William's parents were even able to hire a private tutor for him and he became multi-lingual, learning both Greek and Latin in addition to German and English.

William attended Moravian College, then Yale Divinity School. At Yale Divinity School, William studied ancient languages as well as Arabic. After graduating in 1895, William returned to Moravian College as an instructor, teaching Greek and German. All while fulfilling his teaching obligations, William studied and earned his Ph.D in 1898 with his thesis on the Assyrian flood legends (Colby 2025).

Upon receiving his Ph.D, Moravian College appointed William professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Literature, which he taught until 1902. Later that same year, William was appointed the professor of Old Testament Literature and Semitic Languages at what is now known as the Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley, California (Colby 2025).

After arriving in California, William met and eventually married Evelyn Marianne Ratcliff in 1906. Ms. Ratcliff was a graduate of the University of California in the mathematics and physics departments. Sadly, she died the following year, but not before producing their daughter, Evelyn Mary. William mourned for 10 years until he met and married Elizabeth Le Breton Marston. They had two children, Elizabeth and William George (Billy) (Colby 2025).

William met both of his wives through his work with the Sierra Club (Wampler 1977). William served on the Board of the Sierra Club from 1907 until his death in 1936. He served as president for several years as well as editor of the Sierra Club Bulletin, but what is probably most interesting was his work with John Muir himself (Bade 1977). Muir had published during his life, but upon his death, his family recognized that he had taken copious notes, made sketches, and had written about his travels throughout the United States and beyond. The Muir family asked William if he would compile and publish his notes, to which he agreed. Taking a year's sabbatical, William and his wife Elizabeth traveled in the steps of Muir, journeying to many of the beautiful places Muir had written about. Though the book ended up taking more than a year to complete, William produced *A Thousand-Mile Walk to the Gulf* in 1916. William spent the next few years editing more of Muir's notes and letters for publication (Marston Bade 1977; Wampler 1977).

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Through all of this, William also began work as an archaeologist in the Middle East. He had planned to do fieldwork in Syria in 1914, but World War I and his obligations with Muir's work prevented him from going, so he focused on work in the American Southwest for a time. In 1925, William went to Palestine to plan out fieldwork and held excavations for five seasons in 1926, 1927, 1929, 1932, and 1935 (Wampler 1977). William died of a stroke in 1936. Upon his death, his son Bill (sometimes Billy), inherited the property at 1225 Howell Mountain Road.

William's wife, Elizabeth, wrote up the work that William had left unfinished. She ensured that all of Muir's possessions (many of which the Bades still had in their care) were returned to the Muir family or the appropriate depository at the behest of the Muir family. Elizabeth and the children also had the Palestine Institute constructed on the Pacific School of Religion's campus in Berkeley in honor of William and his archaeological work in Palestine (Wampler 1977).

William and Elizabeth's son, Bill, was born in 1924 in Oakland (Rieffel and Sarason 2013). Bill was unable to travel with his father to the Middle East for his earliest excavations, but was able to attend in 1935 for his last expedition. After his father's death, Bill, his mother, and his older sister moved back to San Diego where his mother was from.

Bill joined the Navy in 1943. He passed the test to become a V-12 student and was sent to the California Institute of Technology where he earned his B.S. in Physics in 1945. With the war nearly over, the Navy sent Bill to Columbia University and then to Harvard Business School to become a Disbursing Officer. Bill served in this position in the war until he was released from active duty in 1947. Bill served in the U.S. Navy Reserve until he was honorably discharged in 1955 (Rieffel and Sarason 2013).

In 1947, Bill became a student at UCLA and received his Ph.D. in Mathematics in 1951. Angus Taylor, Bill's professor and friend, wrote the chair of Mathematics at UC Berkeley and recommended Bill for an Instructorship for the 1951-1952 year and Berkeley acted on the recommendation. Bill was hired and he moved that year. At that time, Bill had been dating Eleanor Barry and they married the following year (Rieffel and Sarason 2013).

Bill's time at Berkeley was only one year and he was soon appointed as a research assistant at Yale University. Bill and Robert Bartle's task was to support the writing of Part I of Linear Operators, a three-volume set written by Nelson Dunford and Jacob Schwartz. Bill and Robert Bartle's work was acknowledged in the set by the authors, who they had aided in editing and revising each chapter so that it was complete (Rieffel and Sarason 2013).

Bill's time at Yale ended in 1955, and Bill was again appointed as an Assistant Professor at Berkeley. By this time, Bill and his wife Eleanor (Elly) had two children, Sarah and Michael. The family remained in Berkeley for the remainder of Bill's career through 1991 (Rieffel and Sarason 2013).

Bill had also inherited his father's and mother's love of the outdoors. His obituary mentions that his professor, Angus Taylor, shared his interest in mountaineering. It also mentions the family cabin in Angwin: "Bill's love of nature infused his entire life. When his father died, Bill inherited a property in Angwin, California, northeast of Berkeley, on which had been erected a cookhouse and a two-bedroom cabin. The Bades made various improvements in the property, and visited it often in the summer, where, in particular, it served as a base for exploratory hikes" (Rieffel and Sarason 2013).

Bill passed away in 2012, leaving behind his wife, Ely, and six children. The family sold the property the following year.

## Statement of Significance

The Bade family had a long history of a love of the great outdoors. William and Elizabeth's service to the Sierra Club is a testament to their devotion to preserving and honoring the natural landscape. William's work kept him in the urban center of Oakland, and one can imagine how he yearned daily to be in the mountains and trees he loved. It is no wonder he purchased the land at 1225 Howell Mountain Road to use as an escape from the congestion and cacophony of city life. Though William is a very important member of the Sierra Club and important for his work with John Muir and his collection of notes and letters, most of that work was conducted before William purchased the property at 1225 Howell Mountain Road. The acquisition of the cabin does coincide with William's archaeological work in the Middle East. While he did publish books related to his archaeological work while he owned the cabin, based on this research, it does not appear that he used the cabin as a place to write, and it was more likely used as a time to escape work and to enjoy time in nature.

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## Statement of Significance (Continued)

The same holds true after William died and the property was passed to his son, Bill. Bill was a professor of Mathematics at UC Berkeley for several years. Based on this research, the cabin was used for family vacations.

The cabins themselves are in good physical shape and retain many of the original materials from the time of construction. William would have been familiar with the Sierra Club's construction of various buildings on National Park lands (at the time, primarily in Yosemite). During his excursions into the Sierra Nevada, through his association with the Sierra Club, William would have become familiar with the various types of cabins and buildings constructed in the mountains. Though the subject cabins are emulations of mountain cabins, they are simple structures with few distinctive characteristics.

The following is a discussion of whether the cabins meet each of the California Register's criteria. The importance of a resource is measured in terms of criteria for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (Title 14 CCR, §4852). The California Register criteria are listed below.

The quality of significance is present in properties that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

1. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
2. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
3. Embody the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
4. Have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criterion 1** – Under the theme of hiking/camping, the location of the cabin is at a scenic view from which one can rest, relax, and enjoy the view of Pope Valley to the east. The Bade family utilized this property for hiking and enjoying nature for 93 years. However, the location is not an organized camp where the Bades brought friends or groups to camp, but a family vacation home. The Angwin area is not known as a vacation destination. Though there is no information about the reasons why William purchased the property, it appears it was a beautiful and rural piece of land that was not too far from where the Bades lived in Oakland. Though the Bades are heavily associated with the Sierra Club, there does not appear to be any association between the property and the club. Given these factors, the cabins do not meet Criterion 1 for their association with hiking and camping.

**Criterion 2** – William Bade is a very important person for his association with the Sierra Club, his work with John Muir and John Muir's collection of notes and letters, and for his archaeological work in the Middle East. However, William's work with the Sierra Club and John Muir took place prior to the purchase of the property at 1225 Howell Mountain Road. Though his archaeological work in the Middle East coincided with his ownership of the property, there is no evidence that these cabins are associated with that work. Given this, the cabins are not important for their association with William Bade.

Bill Bade, who inherited the cabins from his father, was a Mathematics professor at UC Berkeley. Though Bill helped with the publication of Mathematics books, his work was in an editing capacity. While he was a beloved professor at UC Berkeley, his time there did not raise him to a level of fame, and even if it did, it does not appear that Bill did any mathematics work at the cabins. Given this, the cabins are not important for their association with Bill Bade and do not meet Criterion 2.

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**Criterion 3** – Though the cabins have rustic architecture or parkitecture elements, these are simple and few. Overall, the buildings themselves are of simple construction. Though the buildings are well-constructed and still retain many original materials, they are of simple design and are not great examples of parkitecture and do not qualify for inclusion on the California Register under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4** - Generally, Criterion 4 applies to archaeological sites and to resources where the study of physical construction could yield important analytical data. The Bade cabins do not meet Criterion 4. These cabins do not qualify for inclusion on the California Register under Criterion 4.

## Integrity Discussion

As the cabins do not meet criteria for inclusion on the California Register, a discussion of their integrity is not necessary.

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# LOCATION MAP

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Map Name: St. Helena

Scale: 7.5'

