



PRESERVATION MATTERS

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Inside this issue:

Local Government: 2010-11 CLG Grant Recipients	5-6
New Listings on the Registers	7-8
Registration: Whose History Are We Preserving?	9-10 & 12
Review & Compliance: Linear Historic Properties	11-12
Architectural Review: The Secretary's Standards	13-15
News to Me: What's Happening at OHP	15-16
Upcoming Events	17

The Children of Haudenosaunee Confederacy

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA

This month's column is an abridgement of a keynote speech SHPO Donaldson gave at the 12th National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers meeting in Green Bay, Wisconsin on August 10, 2010.

Coming to the Oneida Tribal lands is my first official appearance since my June appointment as ACHP chair by President Obama. To be here at the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers meeting, with a focus on youth, symbolizes the importance to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation of the work Tribal Historic Preservation Officers do and the priority that the ACHP has placed on engaging Indian tribes in the national historic preservation program.

We are in the land of the Six Nations, also known by the French term, Iroquois Confederacy, who call themselves the Haudenosaunee, meaning "People Building a Long House." Located in the northeastern region of North America, originally the Six Nations numbered five and included the Mohawk, Oneida Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca. The sixth nation, the Tuscarora, migrated into Iroquois country in the early eighteenth century. The Six Nations comprise the oldest living participatory democracy on earth. Your stories of governance, truly based on the consent of the governed, contain a great deal of life-promoting intelligence for those of us not familiar with this chapter in our nation's history.

On June 11, 1776, while the question of independence was being debated, visiting Iroquois chiefs were formally invited into the meeting hall of the Continental Congress. The original United States representative democracy, fashioned by such central authors as Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, drew much inspiration from this confederacy of Indian nations. To this day, as we struggle anew to establish a government truly dedicated to democratic principles, we can benefit immensely from the example provided by the Six Nations for the last eight



SHPO Donaldson & Reno Franklin
Photo courtesy of Bambi Krause

hundred years.

This year at Taliesin, Frank Lloyd Wright's home and architectural studio in Spring Green, southwest of Green Bay, the Foundation will hold its first youth Architectural Camp. This enriched youth program will be focused on the future of the built and natural environment. The K-12 youth participants will be introduced to Wright's Organic Commandment:

"Love is the virtue of the Heart;
Sincerity the virtue of the Mind;
Courage the virtue of the Spirit; and
Decision the virtue of the Will."

So what is the message I bring to you today? What is our common future? It seems to me that we are living in a time of prophecy, a time of definitions and decisions. We are the generation with the responsibilities and the option to choose the Path of Life for the future of our children.

Three years ago, NATHPO met in Palm Springs and I welcomed the assembly to California. We discussed the Bureau of Land Management Programmatic Agreement (PA), the National Park Service-ACHP-National Conference of State Historic Pres-

(Continued on page 2)

The Children of Haudenosaunee Confederacy

(Continued from page 1)

ervation Officers PA and the NCSHPO-NPS inventory of sensitive sites.

Though named ACHP Chairman recently, I have had six years of working with Indian country as the California SHPO and have demonstrated my commitment to working with the THPOs and tribes in California. We started with three THPOs in 2004 and there are now 18 THPOs in California. With 109 federally-recognized tribes and 74 non-federally-recognized tribes, in California you are always in Indian country. The annual Summits that have provided an ongoing forum for my office and California tribes have led to improved working relationships based on trust and commitment.

My predecessor, John Nau, made tribal engagement a high priority for the agency. I wish to confirm my dedication to maintaining and expanding that legacy with your help as partners. Also with me today is John Fowler, Executive Director, and Guy Lopez from ACHP.

So where are we now at ACHP?

The ACHP's Native American Program is vigorously and enthusiastically led by Valerie Hauser, assisted by William Dancing Feather of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and Guy Lopez of the Dakota Sioux. A recent development is the elevation of the program to a status within the ACHP that puts it on par with the primary ACHP program offices. It is now called the Office of Native American Affairs.

The ACHP continues to take an active role in interagency efforts to promote federal agency consultation with Indian tribes and deepen the engagement of Indian tribes in the federal program. We recently prepared a handbook on consulting with Indian tribes in the Section 106 process and are holding an ongoing series of conference calls to hear concerns and questions from Indian tribes about the federal program.

Working with the ACHP's Native American member John Berrey, we will be modifying our mission while advancing the work of the ACHP's Native American Advisory Group (NAAG). While the NAAG is a self-selected group of tribal representatives who advise the ACHP on Indian matters, it needs leadership at the policy level to engage non-federally recog-

nized tribes, Indian organizations, and NATHPO as well as embrace the thoughts of tribal youth.

The ACHP will continue to pursue its outreach efforts to tribes across the country to help them use the Section 106 process and the tools of the national historic preservation program to achieve their own preservation goals. Almost every critical Section 106 case involves tribal, ancestral or aboriginal lands.

Here are some of the most challenging issues facing the ACHP and NATHPO:

Renewable Energy Development

We must protect the forests for our children, grandchildren, and children yet to be born. We must protect the forests for those who can't speak for themselves such as the birds, animals, fish and trees.

Qwatsinas, Nuxalk Nation

There are new and unique challenges to preserving and protecting cultural properties important to Indian country. Energy resource extraction is coming in new and innovative ways and although Indian country's sacred sites have survived for thousands of years, they are at risk in the next five years as demand grows for independent energy sources in the U.S. Solar panels, wind power, geothermal, and tidal power — all pose new challenges that will have major ramifications that are as yet unknown.

The recent Massachusetts' Cape Wind Project is such a challenge. The project was approved despite protests by the ACHP, the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, and historic preservation officials of the Mashpee Wampanoag and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head, who joined in declaring that the placement of 130 wind turbines, each 440 feet above the water surface in Nantucket Sound (home to seven tribal nations), would preclude their ceremonial activities and destroy sites of



Members of Nisqually Indian Tribe and administration officials tour the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge's estuary restoration project as part of America's Great Outdoors Initiative. (Photo Credit: Emmett O'Connell, South Sound Information Officer, Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission)

The Children of Haudenosaunee Confederacy

(Continued from page 3)

extraordinary spiritual and cultural value.

In California, Solar 2, an immense solar farm of 6500 acres containing 30,000 Suncatchers, each 30 feet in diameter and 40 feet high, will change forever the southern California desert near El Centro. The planning process has been sensitive to the 15 tribes that once occupied the area. The current feedback from the tribes appears positive, as they have participated in every step in its planning, including the initial drafting of the Programmatic Agreement.

The Department of the Interior and the Department of Energy announced a new Memorandum of Understanding August 9, 2010, that will strengthen the working relationship between them on the future development of commercial renewable offshore energy projects on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf.

The two agencies will exchange information on resources and technologies, conduct stakeholder engagements, and collaborate on research projects, which will augment the scientific and technical exchanges that already occur between the departments. By facilitating the development of offshore clean energy, this agreement will further the Obama Administration's goals of creating jobs, expanding the nation's renewable energy portfolio, and easing America's reliance on fossil fuels.

The SHPOs and THPOs must share information and work together to find sites for these projects that do no harm.

America's Great Outdoors

We were told that 'The Seed is the law.' Indeed, it is The Law of Life. It is The Law of Regeneration. We were instructed to love our children, indeed, to love ALL children. We were told that there would come a time when parents would fail this obligation and we could judge the decline of humanity by how

are opportunities for Indian tribes and Native Americans to participate in the Administration's America's Great Outdoors initiative. This is a major conservation effort that incorporates the Administration's desire to engage communities that have been left out or underserved in the past.

Here are the six areas under consideration:

- (1) Promote outdoor recreation on public and private lands through programs that promote recreation in urban parks, greenways, beaches, trails, and waterways, and create and maintain recreational access to outdoor spaces.
- (2) Advance job and volunteer opportunities related to conservation and outdoor recreation.
- (3) Educate and engage Americans, especially youth, in their natural, cultural, and historical resources.
- (4) Promote locally-led or community-based conservation and build upon State, tribal, local, and private priorities for the conservation of land, water, wildlife, historic and cultural resources.
- (5) Restore and conserve Federal lands and waters, including natural, historic, and cultural resources.
- (6) Develop science-based tools that directly contribute to the conservation and management of Federal lands and waters or the provision of recreational activities.

Some of you have taken part in DOI's Listening Sessions across the country. The Youth listening sessions are particularly interesting and provocative. The insights they offer are communication, regeneration, harmony and care of neighborhoods. In Philadelphia, at the only session touching upon preservation, Bambi presented an emotional and heartfelt plea to not only embrace the tribes' input, but to go beyond conversation and recreation and include preservation. Her words were enthusiastically received.

Guy Lopez of the ACHP staff will present a session on Friday morning about how tribes can use federal programs to support service learning as a tool to promote the conservation of their heritage.

Sustainable Design

Our leaders were instructed to be men of vision and to make every decision on behalf of the seventh generation to come; to have compassion and love for those generations yet unborn. We were instructed to give thanks for All That Sustains Us.

Sogoyewapha, Seneca

We are at the critical intersection of sustainability and historic preservation. We have much to learn from tribes on sustainable design. ACHP is taking a leadership role in promoting the essential harmony between sustainability and preservation goals within federal agencies.

(Continued on page 4)



The Children of Haudenosaunee Confederacy

(Continued from page 3)

This is a youth movement. Last year, the United States Green Building Council had their conference, over 25,000 strong, in Phoenix. Al Gore was their keynote speaker and Sheryl Crow provided the music. We have a great opportunity to tune into youth and harness their views on sustainability.

We need to improve the overall responsiveness of the national historic preservation program to the interests and concerns of Indian tribes. This ranges from better recognition of those places and values important in Indian country to adequate support for tribal programs from federal funding sources and programs.

Preserve America and Indian Country

Preserve America is a federal initiative that encourages and supports community efforts to preserve and enjoy our priceless cultural and natural heritage. The goals of the program include a greater shared knowledge about the nation's past, strengthened regional identities and local pride, increased local participation in preserving the country's cultural and natural heritage assets, and support for the economic vitality of our communities.

First Lady Michelle Obama recently designated 29 communities as Preserve America Communities, bringing the grand total of designated communities to 843 over the seven years the program has been in existence.

Five tribal communities have become designated Preserve America Communities: the White Mountain Apache Tribe in Arizona; St. George Island, a Native Alaskan community; the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians in Wisconsin; the Crow Tribe of Indians in Montana; and, most recently, the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe in Nevada. The poster child for NATHPO is local Lac du Flambeau, since they also successfully received a Preserve America grant earlier this year for "A Walk in the Footsteps of Our Elders Project," focusing on interpretation of the historic government boarding school complex at Lac du Flambeau. The grant was \$142,680.

It is my desire, and one I hope you share, to greatly increase the amount of Preserve America communities on tribal lands.

Federal Support for Indian Country—THPOs and Tribes

Humankind has not woven the web of life. We are but one thread within it. Whatever we do to the web, we do to ourselves. All things are bound together. All things connect.
Chief Seattle, chief of the Suquamis

The NPS acknowledges new THPOs whether or not there are additional funds to cover the costs of the expanding program. The ACHP, like NATHPO, applauds each new tribe but continues to recommend that additional funds be earmarked for these new THPOs. We need to remedy this situation, so that existing THPOs may stabilize their programs and make and implement plans, secure in the knowledge that resources will be available for that implementation.

This year and the next few years will be times of great change. The Federal government has been discussing reducing the budget by 3-5 percent; the impact of such a reduction on the domestic agenda is anybody's guess. Efforts to revise and improve the Section 106 process are to be discussed at the national level. It is imperative that Indian country be included in those discussions.

I am tired of talk that comes to nothing. It makes my heart sick when I remember all the good words and all the broken promises. There has been too much talking by men who had no right to talk. It does not require many words to speak the truth.

Chief Joseph, Nez Perce (Nimiputimt)

I will close by underscoring the importance of nurturing the relationship among the ACHP, NATHPO, and the individual THPOs across the nation. I, along with the staff at ACHP, am excited at the prospect of working with Reno and Bambi in the pursuit of common goals. NATHPO is a regular participant in ACHP activities as an observer. I look forward, however, to the day that NATHPO are voting members and sit at the table as equals. This will happen during my tenure as Chair of the ACHP.

Thank you for the honor and opportunity to share our thoughts.



2010-2011 Certified Local Government (CLG) Grants Awarded

Marie Nelson

This year OHP received 15 grant applications requesting \$347,490 and has selected eight local governments to receive CLG grants totaling \$208,840 for the 2010-2011 CLG grant cycle. California is required to pass through a minimum of 10 percent of its yearly share of federal funds received through the National Park Service Historic Preservation Fund Grants Program to local governments whose preservation programs have been certified by the NPS. Projects funded in past years have included historic contexts, surveys, ordinance revisions, making historic resource information available online, and local preservation workshop series and printed educational materials.

Although applications for the 2011-2012 grants will not be due until April 25, 2011, now is a good time for CLGs to begin thinking about submitting a grant proposal for next year's grant cycle. (It is also a good time for local governments who are not yet CLGs to begin the process for becoming certified so as to be eligible to compete for grants in the next cycle.)

CLG grants are made in amounts ranging from \$5,000 to \$25,000 for projects related to local preservation planning, education, and outreach; are awarded on a competitive basis (demonstrated need, part of a preservation plan or program, commitment to best practices, and integrating preservation into local planning; and require a 40 percent local government match that can be provided using a combination of public funds, private funds, and allowable in-kind donations. Grant projects begin October 1 and must be completed by the following September 30.

Detailed guidelines are available online at http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=24493. (Note: The 2011-2012 manual and application will be available online early Spring 2011; no substantive changes are anticipated.) Projects funded by CLG grants must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for preservation planning as detailed in **Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines**.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines.

**Rural Landscape
Jolon Valley
Monterey County
(Photo courtesy of
Marie Nelson)**



**Spreckels House, built 1898, moved to San Lorenzo Park in 1980; part of the Monterey County Agricultural & Rural Life Museum
(Photo by Marie Nelson)**

OHP encourages each CLG to develop a preservation plan that can be accomplished through a sequence of projects over several phases. Because historic contexts provide the foundation for preservation planning activities, the development of a historic context is typically a priority and the first phase of a multi-year plan.

For example, Napa used a 2008-09 grant to develop a city-wide context which identified and prioritized survey areas. A 2009-2010 CLG grant is being used to survey two of the areas identified as high priority in the context; a 2010-2011 grant will be used to intensively survey another identified high priority area.

Similarly, within the past decade, the County of Monterey has used three CLG grants to survey agricultural properties in three different parts of the county. A 2010-2011 grant will be used to synthesize the contexts and integrate the survey data into a comprehensive and consistent framework for identifying and evaluating ag-related resources.

San Francisco used a series of grants over several years to develop and update the context and survey sections of the Mission District, and to make data from surveys completed in the past available in electronic form.

Los Angeles has used several grants to fund various pieces of the massive, multi-year SurveyLA Project, including the development and implementation of a speakers bureau, the creation of public outreach and

(Continued on page 6)

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2010-2011 CLG Grants Awarded

(Continued from page 5)

educational materials, and an application for transferring electronic survey data to OHP. Los Angeles will use a 2010-2011 grant to fund the development of a city-wide historic context and reconnaissance survey of industrial resources.

For more information about the types of projects that may be funded through CLG grants, review the online [grants manual](#) or contact a member of the [OHP Local Government Unit](#).

2010-2011 CLG grant recipients include the cities of Alameda, Calabasas, Los Angeles, Monterey, Napa, Norco, and Riverside and the County of Monterey.

Alameda: \$25,000. Historic Structure Report for the Alameda Municipal Garage, a component of Alameda's Civic Center Plan.

Calabasas: \$9,000. Develop an Archeological Identification Plan. The project will compile extant archeological studies, identify which studies identified potential resources and map the sites, and determine where further studies need to be completed prior to the issuance of permits that could disturb potential resources.

Los Angeles: \$25,000. Develop a Public Participation and Outreach Implementation Program for SurveyLA. It will focus on seven community plan areas: 1) Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake-Cahuenga Pass-North Hollywood-Valley Village; 2) Mission Hills-Panorama City-North Hills Arleta-Pacoima; 3) Canoga Park-West Hills-Winnetka-Woodland Hills-Encino-Tarzana; 4) Brentwood-Pacific Palisades-Bel Air-Beverly Crest; 5) Westchester-Playa del Rey; 6) Silverlake-Echo Park-Elysian Valley; and 7) Westlake.

Los Angeles: \$25,000. Prepare an Industrial Development Context and Reconnaissance Survey



Labor Camp, Monterey County
(Photograph by Marie Nelson)

for the SurveyLA Citywide Historic Context Statement.

Monterey: \$24,940. Prepare a historic context statement and historic survey for the area in and around the City's National Historic Landmark District.

Monterey (County): \$25,000. Synthesize three existing agricultural context statements and prepare an *Agricultural Resource Handbook* to provide a framework for the consistent evaluation of agricultural properties both in Monterey and throughout the state.



Mailbox, Monterey County
(Photograph courtesy of Marie Nelson)

Napa: \$25,000. Prepare an intensive historic resource survey of the Alta Heights neighborhood.

Norco: \$24,900. Develop a citywide historic context statement and initiate a citywide historic resources survey.

Riverside: \$25,000. In partnership with the city's Metropolitan Museum and the University of California, Riverside, will conduct an intensive level survey of properties throughout the city associated with the Harada House, a National Historic Landmark.

Please Be Aware That

The Office of Historic Preservation has moved as of July 14, 2010 to 1725 23rd Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95816.

Please check the office website at www.ohp.parks.ca.gov for updated contact information, which has also been included, where relevant, in this issue of *Preservation Matters*.

New Listings on the National Register of Historic Places

The Dipsea Trail, Mill Valley & Stinson Beach (vicinity), Marin County
Listed June 10, 2010



The Dipsea Trail is a popular hiking and running trail and the route of the annual Dipsea Race, held since 1905. Eligible under Criterion A at the local level for its association with the social and recreational development of competitive long distance foot racing in the San Francisco Bay Area, the Dipsea Trail and Race emerged as sports and physical activity became an American pastime.

Palo Alto Medical Clinic, Palo Alto, Santa Clara County
Listed June 21, 2010



The home of the first multi-specialty group practice in the community, the **Palo Alto Medical Clinic** was founded in 1932. It is eligible under Criterion A at the local level for its association with persons and events important to the development of healthcare in Palo Alto, and under Criterion C as the work of master architect Birge Clark and artist Victor Arnautoff, displaying high artistic value.

Jerome B. Ford House, Mendocino Mendocino County
Listed June 23, 2010



The **Jerome B. Ford House** is located in the town of Mendocino and was constructed by the California Lumber Manufacturing Company to house its Manager, Jerome B. Ford, and his wife, Martha Pauline Hayes Ford. Local histories document Ford as the first lumberman to recognize the value of the redwood forests of the Mendocino coast and as the founder, with his associates in the California Lumber Manufacturing Company, of the town of Mendocino. It is eligible under Criterion B as the workplace and home of Jerome B. Ford.

(Continued on page 8)

New National Register Listings

(Continued from page 7)

California Club
Los Angeles, Los Angeles County
Listed July 6, 2010



This eight-story Renaissance Revival building, headquarters of the **California Club**, was designed by Robert D. Farquhar and is located in downtown Los Angeles, California. Significant under National Register Criterion C as the work of a master architect, commissioned by the prominent California Club to design the building., it stands as Farquhar's most prominent work in Los Angeles, where he spent most of his career.

William Black House, address restricted
San Diego County
Listed November 13, 2009



The **William Black House** was designed by master architect William Lumpkins and constructed in 1952. The house sits on a prominent mesa overlooking the Pacific Ocean. The house is U-shaped in plan, and was designed in the Pueblo Revival style. The house underwent a series of additions on the ocean-facing side during the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, but the house retains its integrity.

New California Point of Historical Interest

Willow Glen Stage Stop
Coarsegold, Madera County



A stagecoach stop, built in approximately 1877, the **Willow Glen Stage Stop** was constructed of packed adobe. Willow Glen is the only surviving stage stop open to the public on the wagon trail to Yosemite. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its role in 19th century California stagecoach transportation and Criterion 3 as a very rare example of packed adobe construction.

Registration: Whose History Are We Preserving?

Amy Crain

In the early years of the 21st century we are presented with a paradox: our global environment shrinks, time zones and geographical boundaries are rendered inconsequential by technology, and our local environment becomes ever more faceted and complex. In our profession of historic preservation, where it has been said “All preservation is local,” it is imperative we consider gender, ethnicity, culture, and social history in determining significance and integrity of historic resources. Whose history are we preserving? We are preserving our own community’s history.



Pan American Unity Mural by Diego Rivera, San Francisco City College (Five Views, p. 221)

Just as museums and public television are learning to increase their appeal to contemporary audiences by putting the information in a context those audiences know and understand, for the general public to support historic preservation, there has to be a connection. In his essay, “Historical Significance in an Entertainment Oriented Society,” Stephen C. Gordon laments the contrived past that is how many Americans view history. While he acknowledges that, in most cases, theme park heritage is better than no history at all, he does propose several views of how historical significance can be more effectively communicated to what he calls a “sound-bite society.”

Gordon advises preservationists to work with their communities to better integrate history and local politics. Historical significance has a place in planning, budgeting, and governance, and local priorities should receive more consideration in the land-marking process. Local involvement and participation are integral to building a broad base of community support that in turn fuels the political action frequently necessary to raise funds and visibility, pass protective legislation, and communicate significance.

Gordon describes the professional preservationist as a facilitator, working in partnership with the public (or “popular audience” as Gordon refers to them, in keeping with the entertainment theme of his essay). The goal is a better understanding of history and its relevance to the present. Determining historical significance becomes a collaborative effort, and a path to ownership. Gordon suggests that our perspectives of significance evolve over time, reflecting changing interests of age and culture. Individuals’ frames of reference, whether personal or professional, reflect their value systems, and those systems are receptive to change with education and experience.

Preservation is more effective when it better reflects the diversity and multiculturalism of our communities. A shared public understanding of the value of a historic resource better protects the resource. In the absence of a shared public understanding, when the perceived value of a resource is uncertain, misunderstood, or contested, sometimes the forces are too great for the defenders of the resource, and it cannot be saved.



Lake County Courthouse, birthplace (1917) of voting rights for California Indians not living on large reservations, (Five Views, p. 33)

The recognition of vernacular architecture, social history, cultural diversity, and intangible traditions and beliefs greatly expands the diversity of resources with potential to be considered historically significant. Social history allows a building’s use, association, and symbolic value to contribute to its significance. Along with diversity of resources comes a diversity of perspectives on history and what is worth preserving. As the significance of a structure is enhanced by viewing it through a wide-angle lens to encompass its landscape, so can the value of history be enhanced by using the broader perspective of diversity. When

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Registration: Whose History Are We Preserving?

(Continued from page 9)

one has the opportunity to be heard and recognized for their contribution to the American experience, there is a greater potential for a true consensus for preservation.

Preservation professionals have an obligation to consider historical significance from multiple perspectives, because it is by acknowledging those who have not been heard in the past that we most effectively preserve the history that belongs to all of us. Howard Green, in his essay "The Social Construc-



Col. Allen Allensworth and Allensworth School (1908) fulfilled the dream of Black Americans to live and work in dignity, (*Five Views*, p. 92)

tion of Historical Significance," reminds us that we "must acknowledge that any particular recounting of the past risks violating someone else's way of thinking about it. This calls for reaching more deeply into the communities where we work."

One way to reach more deeply is to consider the multiple influences, in some cases simultaneous, of others, over time, on a given resource. How people use buildings and their settings, a process that changes over time given differences in social and cultural influences, results in a layered history. Recognizing and interpreting a layered history has the value of inclusivity, where observers and visitors feel valued and considered, even if the history presented is not their own.

Ownership and recognition are key factors in successfully conveying and communicating historical significance. Issues of ethnicity and diversity enrich historical interpretation. A broader interpretation of preservation standards to encompass all that we



Chinese American Telephone Exchange, San Francisco (*Five Views*, p. 148)

are today—a nation of immigrants, of many diverse cultures and subcultures—will ensure a richer, more accurate, and balanced depiction of the history that belongs to all of us.

Cultural diversity is one of ten issues addressed in the 2006-2010 Update to the California Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan (Plan), available on the OHP website at http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21756. Cultural diversity has been an issue identified in the Plan since 1995, and a subject of significance since 1979 when OHP initiated a survey project to identify cultural resources associated with the five largest ethnic minority groups in California during the 50 years after 1848. The results of the survey were compiled and published as *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California* in 1988. As stated in the Plan, "Five Views was originally conceived in order to broaden the spectrum of ethnic community participation in historic preservation activities and to provide better information on ethnic history and associated sites. This information can help planners identify and evaluate ethnic properties, which have generally been underrepresented on historic property surveys."



Harada House, Riverside (1918), tested constitutionality of alien land laws in CA (*Five Views*, p. 194)

As part of the ongoing process to build on the awareness raised by *Five Views*, preference has been given to funding Certified Local Governments (CLG) surveys that emphasize cultural diversity. As noted in the CLG Grant Application, available on the OHP website at http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=24493, "OHP identifies the preservation and stewardship of historical and cultural resources associated historically with a culturally, ethnically, socio-economically diversified state population representing all levels of the spectrum as a shared goal among Californians." Bonus points are awarded when the context statement is associated with historic ethnic and cultural diversity, diversity related to the historic community, rather than present day demographics.

It is essential to remember that cultural diversity does not necessarily imply a certain architectural style. Historic context is far more important. For example, San Jose Japantown buildings do not look specifically Japanese. The town of Locke (built by Chinese American for Chinese Americans) does not look like the Chinatown visitors might expect. As discussed in

(Continued on page 12)

Review & Compliance: Linear Historic Properties

Bill Soule

A continuing dilemma for cultural resource professionals is the effective recordation, evaluation, and treatment of linear historic properties in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). In California, the vast majority of linear historic properties fall into two categories: built-environment sites and archaeological sites.

The built-environment linear sites can be further divided into five sub-categories: transportation (vehicle roadways and railroads); water conduits (aqueducts, canals, ditches, and pipelines); utilities (above ground power/communication lines, above-ground pipelines, and buried pipelines and utility conduits); boundary markers or barriers (fences and walls); and earthworks (levees built to constrict either natural or artificial watercourses or constructed for urban flood protection).

Archaeological linear resources generally fall into two sub-categories: abandoned built-environment features (all categories noted above) and prehistoric/ethnographic trails. Although there have been some discussions regarding the treatment of geographic linear features (e.g., rivers) as historic properties (i.e., Traditional Historic Properties), the California Office of Historic Preservation does not currently have a policy regarding this issue.

Due to the disparate nature of these resources, the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) has not developed regulations regarding linear historic properties other than recommending compliance with 36 CFR Part 800 and adherence to the Section 106 Archaeology Guidance recommendations by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (www.achp.gov/archguide). The California OHP does, however, recommend the following guiding principles for a Section 106 consultation:

1) Archival research should be as extensive as practical prior to field identification efforts and should include the review of planning and parcel maps, historic maps and documents, aerial photographs, and a records search with the appropriate Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). Such exhaustive research may be the only means of effectively identifying ephemeral linear historic properties when surface evidence may be subtle or obscured by development.

2) All linear historic properties in the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) that exceed 45 years of age should be recorded and evaluated under National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria.

The OHP has occasionally received cultural resources inventory reports (usually for linear undertakings such as roadways and buried pipelines) by professionals in cultural resource management that completely ignored railroads, vehicle roads, and other linear historic properties crossed by their project APE. On other occasions, the linear sites are noted in the report as being within the APE, but no documentation (documented on DPR 523 forms or their equivalent) or NRHP eligibility determinations are provided.

3) Recordation should include, at a minimum, a DPR 523a (Primary Record), a DPR 523b (Building, Structure, or Object Record) if appropriate; a DPR 523c (Archaeological Site Record) if appropriate; a DPR 523e (Linear Feature Record), and location/sketch maps and photographs. The OHP does not expect that entire linear historic properties will be recorded, but the segment within, and adjacent to (viewshed of), the project APE should be fully documented.

4) The OHP also does not expect an NRHP eligibility determination for the entirety of large linear historic properties when the undertaking will affect only a small segment. Research should be completed with the CHRIS regarding previous recordation(s) and NRHP determinations, and a historic context should be completed for the entire linear property. The segment within the APE should be evaluated for integrity and whether it would be a contributor or non-contributor to the eligibility, or potential eligibility, of the entire property. All NRHP determinations by the federal agency should be stated in regards to all four criteria of eligibility. All cases of Adverse Effect should be identified in regards to the entire linear historic property, and not just the segment in the APE.

5) In cases where the undertaking will not physically affect or alter a linear historic property, it may be preferable for the federal agency to treat that property as eligible for the NRHP for the purposes of the undertaking only, and determine a finding of No Adverse Effect. This is an acceptable route of compliance with Section 106 when undertakings such as buried pipelines or

(continued on page 12)

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Review & Compliance: Linear Historic Properties

(Continued from page 11)

conduits will be bored under a linear historic property; undertakings such as power lines will be strung over a linear historic property where similar utilities are already in place; or the effect to a segment of a linear historic property is transitory and the property will be restored to a pre-project appearance and function. In all cases, however, avoidance is the preferred method of compliance with 36 CFR Part 800.

6) In planning undertakings in heavily urbanized settings where buried linear historic properties are suspected, it is always prudent for the federal agency to have a discovery plan in place before

construction activities commence. In cases where buried linear historic properties have been clearly documented in a project APE but are totally obscured by pavement and buildings, a recommended route of compliance with Section 106 is through the use of either a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or a Programmatic Agreement (PA) executed in accordance with 36 CFR Parts 800.4(b)(2) and 800.6(c) or 800.14(b) regarding the phased identification and evaluation of historic properties.

7) In cases where the federal agency is unsure of compliance with the Section 106 regulations regarding effects to linear historic properties, consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer is always recommended, including informal consultation prior to the determination of an APE and historic property identification efforts.

Registration: Whose History Are We Preserving?

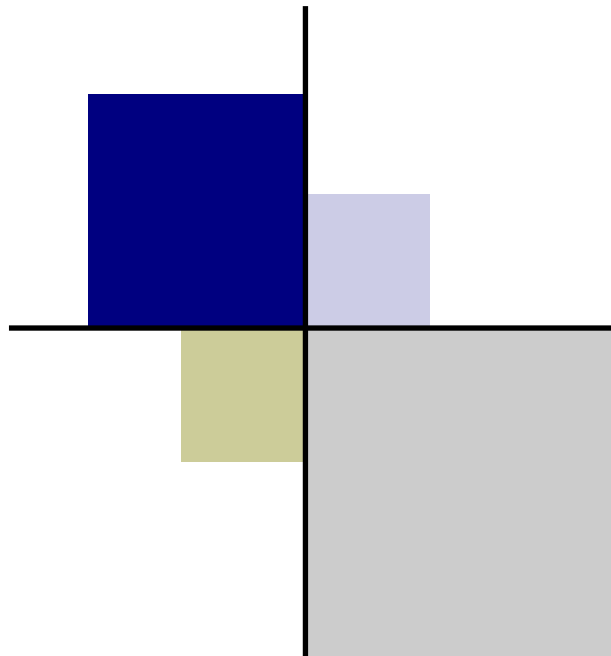
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Five Views, the social history of these communities is significant to the development of California.

The original publication of *Five Views*, available as an online book through the National Park Service website at http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/5views/5views.htm, included American Indians, Black Americans, Chinese Americans, Japanese Americans, and Mexican Americans. Today, a revised publication could feature five more views – perhaps Italian, Portuguese, Basque, Russian, and Jewish – or even fifty more views – among them Sicilian, East Indian (known historically as Asian Indian), Filipino, Swiss, Serbo-Croatian/Yugoslav, Armenian, and Korean.

The 25th anniversary of the original 1988 publication will take place in 2013, an optimal time for a revised edition – updated with the status of the previously mentioned historic resources, and the addition of more views and their associated resources. To sug-

gest a cultural group for consideration in a future publication, or to express interest in working on a related survey or associated narrative, please contact State Historian Amy Crain at acrain@parks.ca.gov.



Architectural Review: The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation—A State Interpretation

Timothy Brandt

This article is first in a series on the Standards as interpreted by the Architectural Review staff of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP).

STANDARD ONE

A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

Standard One could be considered a foundation for the rest of the Standards. Selecting the right use for a building and its setting will greatly assist in the planning and design of a project that will be consistent with the rest of the Standards. Make every effort to use a building for its original purpose or find a compatible new use.

- Fit the project to the building; not the building to the project. The use should fit within the character-defining framework of the existing building and its setting.
- In general, keep changes to the building exterior and interior to a minimum. Avoid uses that require extensive modifications to existing character-defining features. Although demolition and new work are allowed under the rehabilitation standards, the overall project must still be compatible with the original character of the building and its setting. New additions must be compatibly designed and connected, and not overwhelm the original building.
- Issues that have typically created problems in the review of California tax projects for consistency with the Standards have included an owner attempting to transform a historic building into something it never was; the overlay of a known developmental model incompatible with character-defining features onto an individual historic building or historic district; the incorporation of locally approved landscape, signage, or master plan guidelines into the project without prior review and approval by OHP and the National Park Service (NPS); and extensive demolition of interior walls for future unknown tenant space.

Ultimately, a compatible use must be found for a building that preserves its significant portions and features. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation are used to evaluate whether the historic character of the building is preserved in the process of the rehabilitation project. OHP and NPS reviewers use these Standards as the criteria

for the review of all projects under the tax credit program regulations, independent of any local decisions, agreements and/or reviews.

Note that although the Standards are to be applied to specific rehabilitation projects in a reasonable manner, taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility, that feasibility is related to the building's physical characteristics and not to the economics of budgets or programming. While flexibility may be permitted for the replacement of an obsolete or deteriorated feature due to an inherent health and safety concern or the extreme cost of such a replacement and/or reconstruction, this application does not pertain to an owner's request for a minimum number of units and/or square footage to meet a specific project pro-forma.

What is a Best Use?

Few California tax credit rehabilitation projects retain the original use of the building, with the primary exception of rental housing and a few commercial uses. Even then, in most circumstances the project will involve changes to the historic building such as the upgrade or replacement of services and/or utilities. Typically, the existing structure must be reinforced or seismically retrofitted.

Significant continued use examples in California include the rehabilitation of performance venues, such as the Oakland Fox Theatre, or the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, rental housing such as a number of Hollywood area bungalow courtyards from market rate to affordable housing use or the rehabilitation of the Altheim in Oakland for continued senior affordable housing (which also added substantial new construction).



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Oakland Fox Theatre

(Continued on page 14)

Architectural Review: Standard One

(Continued from page 13)

An adaptive use that is similar to the original use of a building, such as the conversion of an original hotel to affordable housing and/or limited commercial (such as ground floor retail or restaurant use and/or limited office space), is usually also successful in meeting the Standards. In most cases, the exterior of the building can remain fully intact along with most of the interior public spaces and character-defining features, while allowing more flexibility in the less public areas. California examples include the Stockton Hotel, the San Dimas Hotel, and the conversion of former military housing into hotel occupancy such as at Fort Baker in Sausalito and McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento.

Sometimes, a completely different use can be successfully implemented to save a historic building whose original use is outdated or no longer needed in a current market place. The most common adaptive reuse over the past several years in California has been the conversion of historic office buildings to



San Dimas Hotel, San Dimas

residential use such as in the Broadway and Spring Street National Register districts in Los Angeles. In addition, a number of industrial or warehouse spaces have been converted into office and/or retail use such as the Royal Laundry in Pasadena and the Railway Express Agency Building in Sacramento.

Many California examples of notable adaptive reuse projects are also very large buildings that present their own unique challenges. These include the extremely large size and/or number of the buildings involved and/or their unique character-defining features (such as cavernous interior volumes; large size and massing, extreme length, or square footage; and industrial setting). Successful examples include the Ford Motor Co. Assembly Plant in Richmond, pier bulkheads and sheds along the Embarcadero in San Francisco, the conversion of a quarter-mile-long Santa Fe Freight depot for the Southern California Institute of Architecture and perhaps still the most

classic conversion of lima bean silos and a warehouse complex into a La Quinta Hotel in Irvine.

Although OHP anticipated a huge influx of tax credit projects as a result of the BRAC (Base Realignment and Closure) federal program and held a forum on the subject in November 2006, projects have thus far been limited to the conversion of buildings at Fort Baker into a retreat and conference center, several conversions at McClellan AFB, past and ongoing conversion of buildings at the Presidio in San Francisco and the Naval Training Center in San Diego (with the variety of uses including commercial, office, retail, restaurants, a magnet school, a spa facility), and residential use and single projects at Mare Island and at Hamilton Air Field.



Fort Baker, Sausalito

Although tax credit program regulations may be somewhat

problematic for smaller projects, OHP still encourages the rehabilitation of those projects and is committed to facilitating their successful completion whenever possible. Examples of such projects include small neighborhood commercial property such as the Ah Louis store in San Luis Obispo and 465-71 Magnolia Avenue in Larkspur, and conversions of residential buildings such as the Ellis Martin House in Petaluma into office space.

Conclusion

Many historic properties can be easily adapted for current use requirements and already possess the inherent components to meet both the sustainable and smart growth markets. As buildings from the recent past come of age, the opportunity to rehabilitate and adapt buildings from the 1940s, '50s, and '60s will represent new challenges due to the types of materials and spatial relationships employed in the original construction. Recent successful examples in Los Angeles include the conver-

(Continued on page 15)

Architectural Review: Standard One

(Continued from page 14)



**General Petroleum
Company Building,
Los Angeles**

sion of the Superior Oil Company Building into a hotel, and the General Petroleum Company Building into residential apartments.

Keep in mind that early consultation is always welcome and can sometimes be crucial to the success or failure of a certified project. Issues that could be easily resolved during schematic or planning phases can become critical when the project construction is underway or completed.

News to Me: What's Happening at OHP

OHP has welcomed more new staffers in recent months who we have yet to introduce to the readers of *Preservation Matters*. Until now. They're an eclectic and interesting bunch, so, without further ado, let me introduce you to:



**New OHP Staff Members (from left) Ron Parsons,
Amy Crain, and Trevor Pratt**

Trevor Pratt, Review & Compliance Unit

Trevor joined the OHP staff on February 1 of this year. He grew up in the San Francisco Bay Area, in the little town of Hercules, but was both familiar with and enjoyed the sights, sounds, and taste of life in San Francisco, so the move to UCLA, where he attended college, wasn't as jarring as it can be for some undergrads. His majors at UCLA were Anthropology and Religious Studies and he returned to northern California after graduation. He enjoyed doing some field work before accepting the job here in Sacramento, and also survived substitute teaching at the high school level. His real

passion, though, is food—cooking and eating it. While you may not be surprised to know that he can cook Korean barbecue, the fact that he can also order dim sum in Cantonese may cause a slight elevation in your eyebrows. Welcome to OHP, Trevor. Now about that office potluck...

Amy Crain, Registration Unit

Amy touched down at OHP on April 6 of this year, leaving her husband, Steven, a teacher, to oversee the sale of their house in Eugene and finish out the school year. Their relationship, while not bicoastal, feels plenty long distance at the moment and has required her to log more airline miles than she would have liked.

Amy grew up outside of Washington, D.C. and in Madison, Wisconsin, and majored in foreign languages at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, where she got her B.A. She received her MBA at the Monterey Institute of International Studies and continued her academic career at the University of Oregon, Eugene, where she earned a Master's of Science in Historic Preservation. She admits that history has held a lifelong fascination for her, along with foreign languages, spurred by the fact that her family hosted three exchange students as she was growing up: students from France, Colombia, and Switzerland. Between high school and college, she spent a year as an exchange student herself, in Geneva, Switzerland, a challenging and very enriching experience, then spent her junior year of college in Bologna, Italy, where her Italian was fluent enough for her to take her (oral) exams in Italian, a feat not all her classmates accomplished. Her passions include dance (she and husband Steven met in a "period" dance group in Monterey), living history, and

(Continued on page 16)

News to Me: What's Happening at OHP

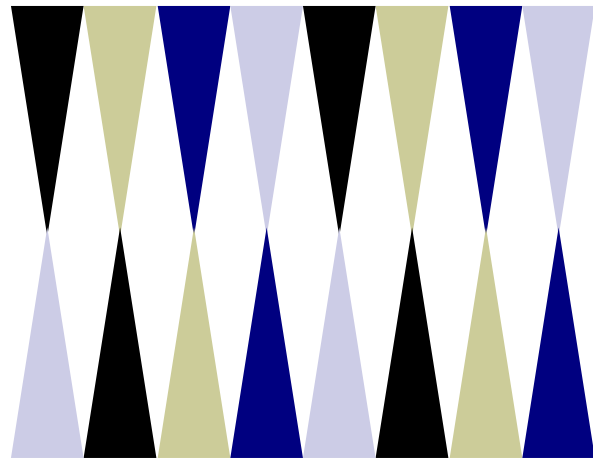
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reading historic fiction and mysteries. A graceful and soft-spoken redhead, Amy thought (correctly) that you might be surprised to learn that she married her husband after knowing him just ten weeks. Really! Welcome to OHP, Amy.

Ron Parsons, Local Government Unit

Ron also joined the staff of OHP in April of this year. A Sacramento native, he did his undergraduate studies at UC Berkeley, where he majored in history and conservation and resource studies, studied for his Master's in history at California State University, Sacramento, and has finished all but his dissertation in a doctoral degree program through CSUS and the University of California at Santa Barbara. His dissertation subject is the International Institute of Agriculture, started in Rome in 1905 by David Lubin. Ron has taught history at the community college, State college, and University levels, taught English for a year in Japan, sold real estate for three years right after high school, and later had a career selling hardwood lumber and plywood. He has a 26 year old son, Ryan. His passions include travel, music (all kinds, preferably live), and baseball.

You may be surprised to learn that Ron once rode his bike all the way from Seattle to Santa Barbara. Not recently, he assures us, but an accomplishment nonetheless. An unassuming citizen of the world with a twinkle in his eye, Ron is a welcome addition to the OHP ranks. Welcome, Ron!



LESTER A. SNOW
SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES

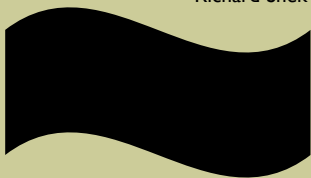
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Preservation Matters is the quarterly newsletter of the California Office of Historic Preservation, California State Parks. If you have questions or comments about this newsletter, email preservationmatters@parks.ca.gov.

This publication is available in alternate format upon request.



The mission of the **Office of Historic Preservation** and the **State Historical Resources Commission**, in partnership with the people of California and governmental agencies, is to preserve and enhance California's irreplaceable historic heritage as a matter of public interest so that its vital legacy of cultural, educational, recreational, aesthetic, economic, social, and environmental benefits will be maintained and enriched for present and future generations.

Upcoming Events in Historic Preservation

The **San Diego Archaeological Center** and **Kumeyaay Ipai Interpretive Center** are proud to present Diania Caudell (Luiseño), a member of the California Indian Basket Weavers Association to teach a two-class series on basket weaving, **Introduction to Basket Weaving**, on Saturday, August 21, in Poway and **Advanced Basket Weaving** on November 13 in Escondido. For more information, call Dan Cannon at (858) 922-8043 or Annemarie Cox at (760) 291-0370 or email acox@sandiegoarchaeology.org. As classes are limited to 20 students, reservations are required.

The **California Preservation Foundation** is sponsoring a workshop on **Cultural Landscapes & HALS Training** on Tuesday, August 31 from 9:00 to 5:00 at the Presidio in San Francisco. The workshop will provide information related to identification, definitions, documentation and assessment of cultural landscapes and will include a walking tour. For more information and to enroll, see <http://www.californiapreservationfoundation.org>.

Sequoia National Forest, Giant Sequoia National Monument Cultural Resource Program and **California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program** is putting on a **Site Steward Training Workshop** September 4-5, at the Western Divide Ranger Station in Springville. To register, contact Beth Padon at bpadon@discoveryworks.com.

The **Office of Historic Preservation**, in partnership with the **United States Green Building Council** and the **Los Angeles and Santa Monica Conservancies**, will present a workshop on **Sustainability and the Reuse of Existing Buildings** on September 8, in Santa Monica. For more information, visit http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=24681.

The **Society for California Archaeology** will be holding its **Data Sharing Meetings** in October, the Southern California meeting on Saturday, October 2, at Palomar College in San Marcos, and the Northern California meeting on Saturday, October 16 at Chico State University. To present a paper, lead a discussion, or for more information, contact either Northern Vice-President Adie Whitaker at adie@farwestern.com or Southern Vice-President Colleen Delaney-Rivera at leen.delaney@csuci.edu.

The **25th Annual Meeting of the California Indian Conference** will take place on October 14-16. Check the website at <https://eee.uci.edu/clients/tchorne/updates.html> for updates as they become available.

California Council for the Promotion of History 2010 Annual Conference: What's So Funny About History will convene in the Sierra foothill gold rush towns of Sonora, Jamestown and Columbia, October 21-23, 2010 For information, see <http://www.csus.edu/org/ccph/Conference/>.

Don't forget to make plans to attend the **2010 National Preservation Conference** sponsored by the **National Trust for Historic Preservation**. It takes place in Austin this year, October 27-30. Its Opening Plenary Session will hear from The New Yorker Architecture Critic Paul Goldberger, and a Candlelight House Tour of Austin's Judges' Hill neighborhood, settled before the Civil War, will provide a delightful stroll back in time. For additional information and to register, go to <http://www.preservationnation.org/resources/training/npc/>

In partnership with the **San Buenaventura Conservancy** and the **City of Ventura**, the **Office of Historic Preservation** is presenting a workshop entitled **Prosperity Through Preservation—Adaptive Reuse as Economic Development Catalyst** on November 10 (rescheduled from August 12) at the Ventura City Hall. For more information, visit http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=24681.