STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

Merced Theater, Merced, Merced County, California

2009 ANNUAL REPORT

Office of Historic Preservation
California State Parks
Natural Resources Agency
State of California

January 2010

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STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

La Laguna de San Gabriel Park Playground Equipment, San Gabriel, Los Angeles County

2009 ANNUAL REPORT

Office of Historic Preservation
California State Parks
1416 9th Street, Room 1442
Post Office Box 942896
Sacramento, California 94296-0001
Phone: (916) 653-6624
Fax: (916) 653-9824
Website: www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

January 2010

STATE OF CALIFORNIA – NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY **Arnold Schwarzenegger,** *Governor*

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
P.O. BOX 942896
SACRAMENTO, CA 94296-0001
(916) 653-6624 Fax: (916) 653-9824
calshpo@ohp.parks.ca.gov

January 1, 2010

Ruth Coleman
Director, California State Parks
Post Office Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-001

RE: *State Historical Resources Commission's 2009 Annual Report*

Dear Director Coleman:

On behalf of my colleagues serving on the State Historical Resources Commission (Commission), I wish to convey the gratitude of the Commission for the long-term support you have shown for the Commission and its closely allied state office, the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The Commission and OHP work together extraordinarily well, but neither could succeed in its historic preservation mission without strong support from State Parks.

The Commission and I are looking forward to working with the State Historic Preservation Officer and his staff to further historic preservation throughout California and address the goals set forth in the State Historic Preservation Plan.

Please find herewith the Commission's *2009 Annual Report* that includes a summary of the Commission's accomplishments in 2009 and its goals and objectives for the coming year. This report documents the accomplishments of what was a very busy year for the Commission. We were excited to hear nominations that touched the communities in which they were located and the owners of such wonderful historic sites.

Please accept this report on the annual achievements for the Commission. Again, we thank you for your support in the past and look forward to working very closely with you in the future.

Sincerely,

JULIANNE POLANCO
Chairperson

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Introduction

The State Historical Resources Commission is pleased to present its 2009 Annual Report to the Director of California State Parks and to the California State Legislature. The Annual Report summarizes the activities of the State Historical Resources Commission in 2009, identifies future preservation goals for 2010, and recommends historic preservation legislation pursuant to the provisions of Public Resources Code, Section 5020.4(m). A complete description of the powers and duties of the State Historical Resources Commission is provided in Section 5024.2-4 of the Public Resources Code.

State Historical Resources Commissioners and staff pose on Folsom's historic truss bridge spanning the American River, July 31, 2009.

Members and Disciplines

The State Historical Resources Commission (Commission) is comprised of nine members, appointed by the Governor of California, who serve four-year terms. Five commissioners are specialists in the fields of history, prehistoric archaeology, historical archaeology, architectural history, and architecture. Two commissioners are experienced professionals in ethnic history and folklife. The two remaining commissioners are citizen members.

2009 State Historical Resources Commission Members

Commissioner Alberto Bertoli, AIA resides in San Francisco. Commissioner Bertoli has served as director and faculty member at the Academy of Art University Graduate School of Architecture since 2004 and as an architect with Patri Merker Architects since 1997. Previously, he was self-employed as a design architect and consultant from 1991 to 1996, and was an architect with Arthur Erickson Architects from 1981 to 1991. Commissioner Bertoli was appointed to the Commission in October 2006.

Commissioner Bryan K. Brandes is a citizen member of the Commission from Temple City. Employed with the transportation and shipping company Maersk since 1996, currently Commission Brandes is Maersk's director of California regional dispatch. Prior to his employment with Maersk, Brandes was dispatch and dock supervisor for Roadway Express from 1994 to 1996. Commissioner Brandes was appointed to the Commission in October 2006.

Commissioner Trish Fernandez, an archaeologist, fulfills the historical archaeology position on the Commission. Commissioner Fernandez was appointed in November 2005 and left the Commission when her term expired in November 2009. Professionally, she serves as an environmental consultant specializing in cultural resources management for ICF Jones & Stokes. Previously, Commissioner Fernandez served as environmental review specialist for the El Dorado Irrigation District, historical and local government program director for Pacific Legacy, archaeologist for Eldorado National Forest, and legislative aide for California Rural Legal Assistance & Hopcraft Communications.

Commissioner Donn Grenda, Ph.D. is an archaeologist from Redlands. He serves the Commission in the discipline of prehistoric archaeology. Commissioner Grenda was appointed in November 2005. Commissioner Grenda is president and chief executive officer of Statistical Research, Inc. and is an adjunct professor in the Department of Sociology/Anthropology at the University of Redlands. Previously, he served as director, principal investigator/project manager and project director of the California Office of Statistical Research, Inc.

Commissioner Fernando Guerra, Ph.D. fulfills the folklife position on the Commission. He was appointed in November 2005. Commissioner Guerra is from Los Angeles and has served as director for the Thomas and Dorothy Leavey Center for the Study of Los Angeles at Loyola Marymount University since 1996, and is an associate professor in the Department of Chicano Studies and Political Science. Commissioner Guerra is a member of the American Political Science Association, the National Association for Chicano Studies, the Western Political Science Association, and the Political Council of the International Policy National Civic League.

Commissioner Rick Moss of Alameda serves as the historian on the Commission. He was appointed in November 2005. Professionally, Commissioner Moss has served as director of the African American Museum and Library in Oakland since 2001. He is a member of the board of directors of the California Council for the Promotion of History, the Program Review Committee for Western Museums Association, the Curators Committee for American Association of Museums and the City of Oakland Public Art Advisory Committee.

Commissioner David Phoenix was appointed in September 2006. He fulfills a citizen member position on the Commission. Commissioner Phoenix is from Los Angeles and has served as president of the interior design firm David Phoenix Incorporated since 1996. Previously, he was a sales and design representative for Ralph Lauren Home Furnishings from 1990 to 1993, sales representative for Pierre Deux, a high end French fabric company from 1989 to 1990 and sample librarian for Braunschwig & Fils, a wholesale interior design supplier from 1987 to 1990.

Commissioner Julianne Polanco resides in San Francisco and serves as the architectural historian on the Commission. She is the Director of Cultural Resources for Actus Lend Lease, and was previously the Senior Preservation Specialist for the Presidio Trust. Commissioner Polanco also served as Assistant to the Vice President for Programs at World Monuments Fund, Project Manager for Townscape Institute, and Advisor to the Chairman of the California Integrated Waste Management Board. Commissioner Polanco was appointed in November 2005.

Commissioner Richard Shek, Ph.D., of Carmichael, fulfills the ethnic history discipline on the Commission. He was appointed in November 2005. Commissioner Shek has served as professor of Humanities and Religious Studies at California State University, Sacramento, since 1976. He is a member of the Association for Asian Studies and the Association of Taoist Studies in Japan.

Accomplishments of the Commission 2009

The Commission served as a catalyst for collecting, disseminating, and documenting historic preservation programs, issues, and concerns in California through considerable accomplishments in 2009. The specific accomplishments of the Commission are highlighted in the following sections:

- Meetings Held in 2009
- Nominations Heard by the Commission
- Governor's Award for Historic Preservation
- Commission Committees

Commissioners and staff at the January 26, 2009, workshop meeting held in the State Capitol building

Meetings Held in 2009

Public Resources Code Section 5020.3(a) states: "The State Historical Resources Commission shall meet at least four times per year in places it deems necessary to fulfill its responsibilities." The Commission held three of its quarterly meetings in Sacramento. The April 16, 2009 meeting was held in Palm Springs in conjunction with the California Preservation Foundation annual conference. Commission meetings served as a public forum to report on the quarterly preservation activities of the Commission Chairperson, Commission Executive Secretary, and Commission committees.

2009 Commission Meeting Location Table

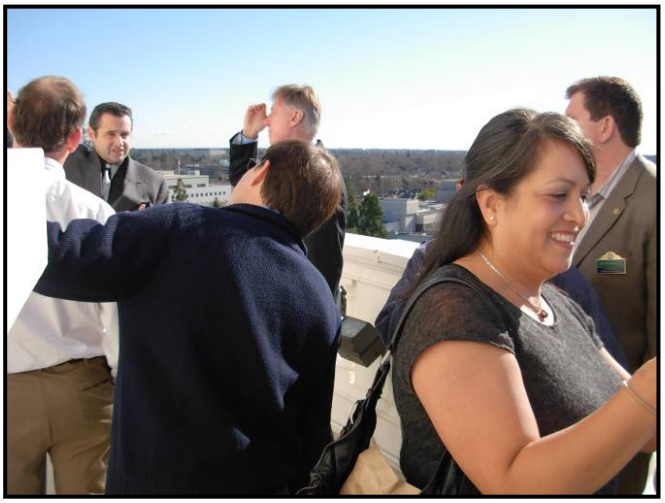
Date	Meeting Type	Location
January 26, 2009	Workshop	State Capitol Building Assembly Committee Room 125 Sacramento, California
January 27, 2009	Commission Meeting	Resources Building Auditorium 1416 9th Street, First Floor Sacramento, California
April 15, 2009	Workshop	Palm Springs Riviera Resort 1600 North Indian Canyon Drive Palm Springs, California
April 16, 2009	Commission Meeting	Palm Springs City Hall City Council Chambers 3200 East Tahquitz Canyon Way Palm Springs, California
July 30, 2009	Workshop	Folsom Powerhouse Visitors' Center 9980 Greenback Lane Folsom, California
July 31, 2009	Commission Meeting	Resources Building, Redwood Room 1416 9th Street, Fourteenth Floor Sacramento, California
October 29, 2009	Workshop	Women's Civic Improvement Club 3555 3rd Avenue Sacramento, California
October 30, 2009	Commission Meeting	Resources Building Auditorium 1416 9th Street, First Floor Sacramento, California

The Commission had the opportunity to tour many historic properties and sites and meet local partners in preservation.

Koren Benoit discusses the Capitol art collection.

In January, **Koren Benoit**, Curator for the Senate Rules Committee, gave a brief talk on the Capitol Building's extensive art collection, which reflects the distinctive geography and people that are California. **Joseph Vito Sgromo**, Capitol Building Curator and Manager, Department of General Services, led the Commission on a tour of the building including the dome and the cupola.

A collection of Commissioners in the cupola



Tour leader Vito Sgromo points out architectural detailing.

View from the Capitol dome

The Commission met at the Riviera Hotel in Palm Springs for the April 15, 2009, workshop. The Commission toured the refurbished hotel following the meeting. After lunch the Commission toured the Palm Springs Aerial Tramway before taking the tram to the Mountain Station in Mount San Jacinto State Park. Commissioners hiked to the Long Valley Ranger Station where State Park Superintendent **Ron Krueper** and park aides gave an informative talk on their duties. State Archaeologist **Larrynn Carver** joined the tour.

Commissioners and staff learn about the Palm Springs Aerial Tramway operations.

Commissioners, staff, and guests at Mount San Jacinto State Park, April 15, 2009

Touring Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park

The Commission met at the Folsom Powerhouse Visitors' Center in Folsom for the July 30, 2009, Workshop meeting, after which retired State Park Ranger **Dan Winkelman** led them on an informative tour of the Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park where he is now a docent.

The day also included a tour of the Folsom Railroad Museum and downtown Folsom, a locally identified historic district. Community activist, **Philip Rose** and Folsom Historical Society representative, **Jeff Ferreira-Pro** led the tour**.**

Jeff Ferreira-Pro explains Folsom's railroad beginnings.

Commissioners and staff explore downtown Folsom.

Meeting in the Women's Civic Improvement Center Conference Room

The October Workshop meeting was held at the Women's Civic Improvement Center in Sacramento. The building is the headquarters of the Women's Civic Improvement Club, which has a long history of providing community support. After the meeting, William Burg, State Historian I, led a walking tour through Central Oak Park in the Oak Park neighborhood of Sacramento.

The tour began at Underground Books in the Lewis Building on the corner of Broadway and 3rd Avenue. After touring neighborhood landmarks, like the Guild Theatre, and stopping by 40 Acres Art Gallery to take in the feature exhibit, "Amazing Wonders: Quilts by African Americans of the Northern California Region," Commissioners and staff ended the day at Gunther's Quality Ice Cream Shop for a tasty treat.

Commissioners and staff tour the Oak Park Neighborhood.

Enjoying an ice cream treat

Nominations Heard by the Commission

The Commission is responsible for reviewing, commenting on, and approving or not approving, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest. The Commission recommends properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Those approved for listing or determined eligible for listing by the National Park Service are also listed in the California Register of Historical Resources. Properties recommended and approved for listing by the Commission as California State Historical Landmarks are also listed on the California Register of Historical Resources. California State Points of Historical Interest are also simultaneously listed in the California Register if they meet California Register criteria.

The Commission heard and recommended for listing 36 National Register of Historic Places nominations; approved four properties for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources; approved for designation one California Historical Landmark; and approved for designation three California Points of Historical Interest. The following pages contain a summary of each registration program and the nominations heard by the Commission in 2009.

Streetscape of the Commercial Row/Brickelltown Historic District, Truckee, Nevada County

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places (National Register) is the nation's official listing of buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts worthy of preservation because of their significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. The program was authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The National Register recognizes resources that have local, state, and national significance.

Properties listed in the National Register are evaluated within a historic context and must meet at least one of the four registration criteria:

- **Criterion A** recognizes properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- **Criterion B** recognizes properties associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- **Criterion C** recognizes design and construction. Properties listed under this criterion embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master architect, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- **Criterion D** is for properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. This criterion is used for archaeological sites and districts.

In addition to being significant within a specific historic context, a property must also retain sufficient integrity in order to convey its significance. The National Register has seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

As California's review board, the Commission has the responsibility to review National Register nominations and decide whether or not the nomination meets the criteria for evaluation prior to it being submitted to the Keeper of the Register (the Keeper) at the National Park Service. The Commission's approval is a recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer, Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA, to forward the nomination to the Keeper of the Register for final approval.

OHP staff presented 36 National Register nominations to the Commission at its four quarterly meetings. Nominated properties represented a variety of historical resources located throughout the State and included examples of residential and commercial districts, recreation properties, ranch properties, mining properties, civic buildings, individual houses, and industrial and commercial properties.

The following properties were heard by the Commission in 2009 and recommended for listing in the National Register.

Properties Recommended for Listing in the National Register

County	City	Associated MPS	Property Name
Alameda	Berkeley	n/a	Donald & Helen Olsen House
	Oakland	n/a	Women's Athletic Club
El Dorado	Gold Hill	n/a	Wakamatsu Tea & Silk Colony
Humboldt	Eureka	n/a	Eureka Theatre
			Sweasey Theater
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Historic Resources Associated with African Americans in Los Angeles MPS	Angelus Funeral Home
			Fire Station #14
			Fire Station #30
			Lincoln Theater
			Prince Hall Masonic Temple
			Second Baptist Church
			28th Street YMCA
			27th Street Historic Dist
			52nd Place Historic Dist
		n/a	Westlake Theater
	Long Beach	n/a	Killingsworth, Brady and Smith Complex
	Malibu	n/a	Stevens House
	Pasadena	Cultural Resources of the Recent Past, City of Pasadena MPS.	Pegfair Estates Historic District
Mendocino	Navarro	n/a	Navarro
Merced	Merced	n/a	Merced Theatre
Nevada	Truckee	n/a	Commercial Row/Brickelltown
Orange	San Juan Capistrano	n/a	Carl Stroschein House
Placer	Roseville	n/a	Roseville Carnegie Library
	Address Restricted	n/a	Fiddyment Ranch Complex

County	City	Associated MPS	Property Name
Sacramento	Sacramento	n/a	SMUD Headquarters Building
San Bernardino	Lake Arrowhead	n/a	Shady Point
	San Bernardino	n/a	California Theatre
San Francisco	San Francisco	n/a	Armour & Co. Building
		n/a	Four Fifty Sutter Building
		n/a	Roos House
		n/a	Tobin House
		n/a	Richard P. Doolan Residence and Storefronts
		n/a	One Lombard Street
Tuolumne	Sonora	n/a	Sonora Youth Center
Ventura	Ventura	n/a	First Baptist Church of Ventura
California Waters	Address Restricted	n/a	USS *Macon* Airship Remains

Commissioners and staff at the January 26, 2009, workshop meeting in Sacramento

ALAMEDA COUNTY

The **Women's Athletic Club of Alameda County**, now the Bellevue Club, is a large, 47,000 square-foot Chateuesque style structure, prominently located on the edge of Lakeside Park and Lake Merritt in the City of Oakland. Completed in 1929, the Women's Athletic Club of Alameda County became an important venue in the social fabric of prominent East Bay women and their families. The Women's Athletic Club of Alameda County was listed at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of social history and women's history.

Women's Athletic Club of Alameda County, Oakland

The Women's Athletic Club of Alameda County is representative of the larger "Women's Club Movement" in America that proliferated between the Civil War and World War II. The Women's Athletic Club was also listed under Criterion C as a monumental example of Chateuesque Style Architecture applied to a commercial building.

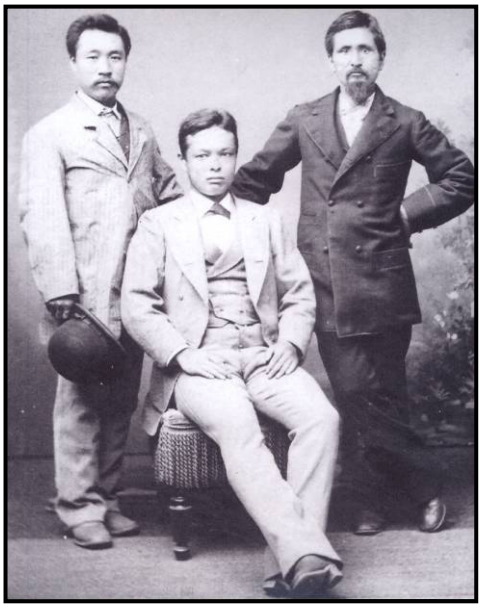
The **Donald and Helen Olsen House** was designed and built by owner Donald Olsen in Berkeley in 1954. The Commission approved the property for listing under Criterion C at the local level for its architecture, and as the work of Donald Olsen, an important figure in mid-twentieth century Bay Area architecture. The International Style residence is situated on the hills above the city; the house's modern, clean lines set it apart from the architectural landscape of Berkeley. Steel I-beam construction, uncommon at that time for residential design, allowed for unobstructed interior spaces and large glass exterior walls that provide views of the house's natural surroundings. Moveable panels and bookshelves double as walls and echo the modern ethos. Additionally, the modest size of the house and the use of concrete, glass, and wood are in keeping with the utilitarian ideals of the style. The House exemplifies the clarity, transparency, flexibility, and efficiency of the Modernist aesthetic.

Olsen House, Berkeley

EL DORADO COUNTY

Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Colony, Gold Hill

The Commission approved the **Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Colony Farm** for listing under Criterion A at a national level of significance in the areas of exploration and early settlement. The property represents the first group of Japanese intending to permanently settle in the United States. The 54.3 acres included in this nomination constitute the heart of the Wakamatsu Colony, and includes the main structures, a residence and barn, and landscape elements of mulberry plantings, pond, vineyard, and surrounding flat agricultural lands that convey the rural setting of the Colony farmlands. John Henry Schnell, agent of Matsudaira Katamori (a *daimyo* of the Tokugawa family) purchased the property on Katamori's behalf to establish the colony in 1869. By 1870, Schnell with 22 Japanese colonists had planted mulberry trees as well as tea plants and seeds. The Wakamatsu colonists were from varying backgrounds; Schnell's wife Jou was reported to be of the Japanese samurai (military) class, and the colony included laborers and carpenters. The Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Colony Farm offers understanding of the early story of Japanese immigration to the United States, and is an important symbol of Japanese American contributions to agricultural and cultural traditions.



Wakamatsu Colonists

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

Sweasey Theater/Loew's State Theater was listed at the local level under Criterion A for its contribution to the history of theater development in Eureka and Humboldt County, and under Criterion C for its notable architecture and associations with master architects James and Merritt Reid. The theater is an expression of masterful artistry and an eclectic design that combines Beaux Arts, Sullivanesque and Mission features. The theater's period of significance begins with its opening in 1920 as a modern playhouse for vaudeville and cinema and concludes with Humboldt County's first "talkies," shown at the State on April 5, 1929. A disastrous fire closed the State five months later and, within days, its position as the only venue for "talkies" was eclipsed by the Rialto Theater.

Sweasey Theater, Eureka

Eureka Theater, Eureka

Approved for listing at the local level under Criteria A and C, the **Eureka Theatre** embodies the distinctive characteristics of Art Moderne architecture and has important associations with theater development in Eureka. Eureka's theater history—opera houses, storefront theaters, and dual-purpose theaters for vaudeville and films—culminated in 1939 with the construction of the Eureka Theatre, an ultra-modern, neon-brilliant movie theater. The Eureka Theatre Art Moderne horizontal features are emphasized in the bars across the clerestory above the storefronts and also on their door transoms. Horizontal elements are applied to the wall at the second-level windows. The sweeping marquee, rounded at the front and divided into sections, is marked with horizontal lines, also found on either end of the marquee. A sense of flowing streamline is conveyed by the curvilinear entrances into the outer lobby, the ticket booth and the lobby itself.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Killingsworth, Brady and Smith Building, Long Beach

The **Killingsworth, Brady and Smith** building in Long Beach is a prominent example of International style design and site integration of regionally prominent master architect, Edward A. Killingsworth, FAIA. Contextually, the building is affiliated by its architect to the influential Case Study House Program, and was the office where four such influential projects were designed. The Killingsworth, Brady and Smith building was listed at the local level under Criterion C in the areas of architecture and planning and development. The building embodies the distinctive characteristics of the International style in the post-War, 1950s period, and exhibits distinctive post-and-beam construction methods. It also represents the work of a master, Edward A. Killingworth, FAIA. Its period of significance is 1955 through 1964.

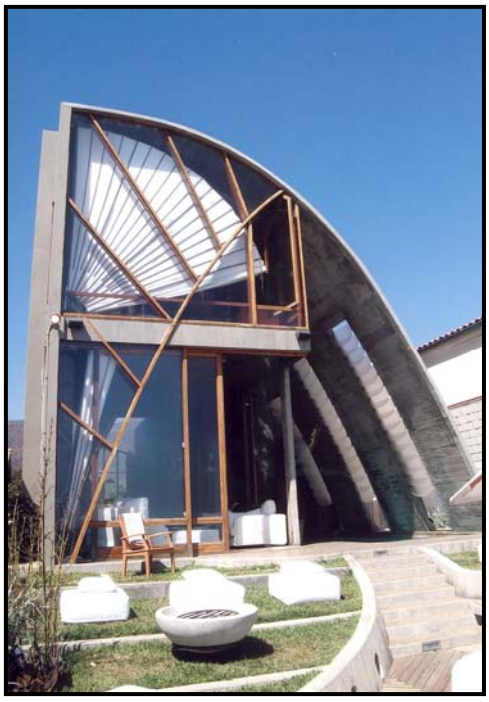
Westlake Theatre was recognized for its well articulated resolution of the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Churrigueresque and Adamesque ornamentation and for its designed spatial layout, which demonstrates an adroit response to changing cultural norms. Opened in 1926 and operated as a movie theatre until 1991, the theatre was designed by architect Richard M. Bates, Jr. Bates designed several important hotel and civic structures in Los Angeles, but the Westlake Theatre was his only highly accomplished theater project. Renowned theatre architect S. Charles Lee is credited with several notable Art Deco style renovations in 1935. The Commission approved listing under Criterion C at the local level.

Westlake Theatre, Los Angeles

Typical residence from Pegfair Estates Historic District, Pasadena

Pegfair Estates Historic District is located in the Linda Vista neighborhood in the western portion of Pasadena. The property was nominated under the cover of the **Cultural Resources of the Recent Past, City of Pasadena Multiple Property Submission**. The district consists of 22 contributing buildings and three non-contributing buildings. The majority of the houses share a consistent set of design features associated with the post-1955 Contemporary Ranch style. Common design features include: horizontality as seen from the street elevation; low pitched roofs with extended eaves; various cladding such as flagstone, thin scale vertical board, and board and batten; and a generous use of glazing. This district is an intact and expressive example of post World War II Contemporary Ranch houses that also incorporate Asiatic decorative influences. The Commission did not approve this nomination to be forwarded to the Keeper when it was originally heard in 2008. The Commission heard a revised nomination at the July 31, 2009 meeting which they approved and recommended the State Historic Preservation Officer approve the nomination for forwarding to the National Park Service.

Stevens House, Malibu, Los Angeles County. The Stevens House is a single family residence designed by master architect John Lautner in 1968. The house is a unique Modernist design divided into two units formed by two half-catenary concrete curves facing in opposite directions. Lautner described the unique design as suitable for the harsh beach environment because the design mimicked the waves and it could ride out a tidal wave by allowing water to flow through the house. The Commission approved listing the Stevens House under Criterion C at the local level of significance as an important example of Lautner's work, and for its high artistic value.



Stevens House, Malibu

The Commission approved the **Historic Resources Associated with African Americans in Los Angeles Multiple Property Submission** at the January 27, 2009 meeting. Introduced by the National Park Service in 1984, the Multiple Property Submission (MPS) consists of two components: the Multiple Property Documentation Form, a cover document containing information common to the group of related properties; and individual registration forms or nominations containing information specific to each property.

The Historic Resources Associated with African Americans in Los Angeles MPS provides a broad view of the development of the black community in Los Angeles through five associated historic contexts: Settlement Patterns, 1890s-1958; Labor and Employment, 1900-1958; Community Development, 1872-1958; Civic Engagement, 1870-1958; and Entertainment and Culture, 1915-1958, and identifies seven associated property types: churches; residences and residential neighborhoods; schools; fire stations; theaters; club buildings; and commercial buildings. The Commission approved the following nine properties for listing under the cover of the Historic Resources Associated with African Americans in Los Angeles MPS. All were listed under Criterion A at the local level.

Angelus Funeral Home, Los Angeles

The **Angelus Funeral Home** is primarily Spanish Colonial Revival in style; Art Deco and Georgian Revival style features are also employed. The building was listed under the associated context of community development with 1934-1958 as the period of significance. The Angelus Funeral Home is an important example of a successful commercial enterprise founded by African Americans. As African Americans were excluded from employment in many sectors of the economy out of racial prejudice, they were forced to open their own businesses as a means of employment. The people who ran these businesses often emerged as community leaders. People of color were often denied services at hotels, restaurants, retail stores, mortuaries, insurance companies, dentist and doctors' offices, etc. Black entrepreneurs and professionals filled the need by founding these and other businesses to serve the growing community. Successful black-owned businesses, such as the Angelus Funeral Home, were a great source of pride for the community.

Prince Hall Masonic Temple, Los Angeles

The **Prince Hall Masonic Temple** is an un-reinforced masonry building and a very simple design. The Prince Hall Masonic Temple is significant as one of two club buildings remaining in Los Angeles that were founded by and for African Americans and was listed under the associated historic context of civic engagement with 1926-1958 as a period of significance. Clubs and organizations played a significant role in the social history of black Angelenos. While some clubs were organized for purely social purposes, others worked to improve the lives of African Americans through charitable and political activities. The Order of Odd Fellows, Order of the Eastern Star, Order of Elks, and the Prince Hall Masons were "colored chapters" of national fraternal orders, while the Twelve Knights and Daughters of Tabor were founded by African Americans. The 1921 City Directory documents no less than 33 chapters of such fraternal orders. These orders promoted morality, charity, and community service among its membership.

The **Lincoln Theater** is an outstanding example of an Exotic Revival style theater incorporating Moorish Revival and Islamic decorative elements. The Lincoln Theater is a significant example of a theater in Los Angeles that catered to the African American community. Owned and operated by a religious institution since 1962, the Lincoln Theater satisfies Criteria Consideration A for religious properties, as it derives its primary significance from its historical importance to the African American community.

Lincoln Theater, Los Angeles

Constructed in 1949, the International Style **Fire Station #14** is significant for its role as one of two segregated fire stations in Los Angeles. The other, **Fire Station #30,** operated as a segregated fire station from 1923 until 1956, when the Los Angeles Fire Department was integrated. Both fire stations were listed under the associated historic context of civic engagement. All-black fire stations were simultaneous representations of racial segregation and sources of community pride. The first African American member of the LAFD, Sam Haskins, was hired in 1888. Born a slave in Virginia, he was assigned to Engine Company #4. He died in the line of duty in 1895. George Bright became the second black fireman in Los Angeles when he was hired in 1897. By 1902, he had attained the rank of lieutenant and the department was faced with a dilemma—segregate crews or allow a black man to supervise white men. In 1924 the department decided to assign all of the black firemen in the city to Fire Station #30 under Bright's supervision. As more blacks joined the department, Fire Station #30 became crowded. The department's wrecker (heavy rescue) was assigned to Fire Station #30 simply because there was insufficient riding room for all the firemen on the engines and truck. Another station was needed.

In 1936 Fire Station #14 was opened to black firemen, creating two additional captain and engineer positions along with ten additional firemen positions. This, of course, meant that the white firemen were removed from the station. Angry, the white firemen trashed the station with garbage and fecal matter. The Battalion Chief ordered them back to clean up their mess. In 1949 a new Fire Station #14 was opened next to the old one, which was demolished. Civil service regulations were regularly violated to maintain the segregated system and retain captain as the highest rank open to African Americans. By 1953 the NAACP was pressing for equality in hiring, transfers, and promotions in LAFD. An alternative to integration was put forth to convert Fire Stations #20 and #21 to all-black companies to open up promotional opportunities. The idea, however, was rejected in favor of full integration. African American members of the Los Angeles County and City Fire Departments founded the Stentorians organization in 1954 to band together to address discrimination. In 1956 all the fire stations were finally integrated, but not without conflict.

Fire Station No. 14, Los Angeles

Fire Station No. 30, Los Angeles

Second Baptist Church, Los Angeles

The **Second Baptist Church** is significant as the home of one of the oldest and most prominent African American congregations in Los Angeles. The Second Baptist Church is significant in the context of community development with a 1926-1958 period of significance. The Second Baptist Church satisfies Criteria Consideration A for religious properties, as it derives its primary significance from its historical importance to the African American community. No single institution was of greater importance to the social history of African Americans than the church. Founding churches gave blacks some of their first experiences in organizing their own institutions after emancipation. The First African Methodist Episcopal Church was the first black church to organize in Los Angeles, forming in 1872. In 1885 the Second Baptist Church was organized. Methodist and Baptist continued to be the most prevalent denominations among African Americans as members left to form their own congregations. Second Baptist was formed by a small group of blacks who attended the white First Baptist Church. After meeting in small, temporary structures, in 1892 they moved into a two-story Gothic Revival style church at 740 Maple Avenue. In a few short years the congregation had outgrown the building and purchased property on Paloma Avenue, which was home to several other black churches.

28th Street YMCA, Los Angeles

The **28th Street YMCA** is Spanish Colonial Revival in style. The 28th Street YMCA is significant in the context of civic engagement with an 1826-1958 period of significance. The 28th Street YMCA is significant as one of two club buildings remaining in Los Angeles that were founded by and for African Americans.

One of the most powerful factors that first attracted African Americans to Los Angeles was the possibility of homeownership. However, racially restrictive housing covenants designed to protect and maintain white neighborhoods were commonplace by the 1920s thereby creating all white and racially mixed neighborhoods. This phenomenon was very different from East Coast and Midwestern cities that created ethnic ghettos by confining blacks and other minorities to their own particular neighborhoods. It was not until the Supreme Court ruled against restrictive housing covenants in 1948 that non-whites could purchase homes in the other neighborhoods, although it took another decade for the racial geography of Los Angeles to change.

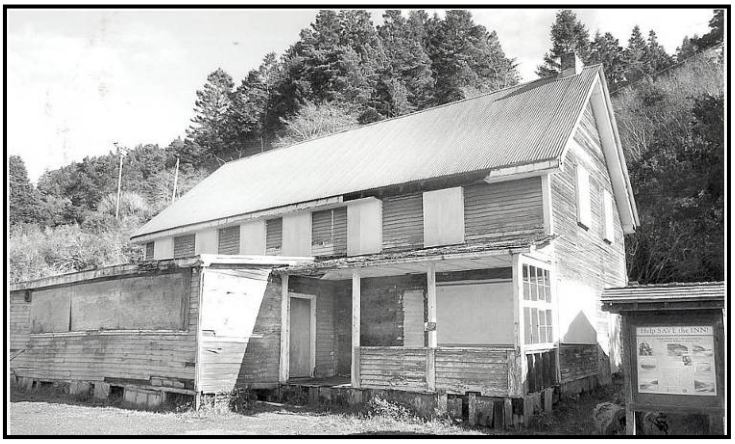
The **27th Street Historic District** is a nearly intact grouping of late 19th and early 20th century residential, religious, and institutional buildings. The neighborhood was originally occupied exclusively by white residents. By the 1920s it had become an ethnically diverse neighborhood, and by the 1950s it was predominately black. The 27th Street Historic District is one of the few neighborhoods along the Central Avenue corridor to retain sufficient integrity for listing.

Streetscape of the 27th Street Historic District, Los Angeles

Streetscape of the 52nd Place Historic District, Los Angeles

The **52nd Place Historic District** was constructed as a planned tract of single-family residences in 1911. Originally it was occupied exclusively by white residents, but by the 1930s it had become a racially mixed neighborhood, and by the 1950s it was predominately black. The 52nd Place Historic District was also home to several significant African Americans.

MENDOCINO COUNTY



Navarro Inn, Navarro

The remnants of a 19th century settlement in Mendocino County, **Navarro** consists of two buildings that are individually eligible for the National Register: the Mill Manager's House and the Navarro Inn. The Inn was constructed in 1865 by Captain John Fletcher to house mill workers and sailors working the California coastal timber trade. The Mill Manager's house was constructed as part of the development of the Navarro Mill Company, established near the mouth of the Navarro River in 1861. Both buildings are significant for their association with 19th century redwood lumbering and milling and with ship building that provided vessels to transport timber from the forests of Mendocino to their principal market in San Francisco.

MERCED COUNTY

Merced Theatre, Merced

The **Merced Theatre** is a multi-level white stucco Spanish Colonial Revival building at the corner of Main Street and Martin Luther King Way in Merced. The most prominent feature of the complex is the 100-foot high tower and marquee. In 1931 the Golden State Theatre Company commissioned the Reid Brothers, prominent San Francisco architects, to design the building. Using distinctive elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival Style, the Reid Brothers created an outstanding example of early 20th century theatre architecture. The Theatre's multiple roof lines mimic the form of a Spanish village. Stucco walls, clay roof tiles, archways, decorative ironwork, and colorful ceramic tile, manufactured by the Hispano Moresque Tile Company of Los Angeles, all contribute to the building's character. Throughout the Great Depression, World War II, and the post-war years, the theatre continued to be the cultural and social center of Merced.

NEVADA COUNTY

The **Commercial Row/Brickelltown Historic District** encompasses the earliest extant commercial and residential development in the Town of Truckee. The buildings document development from 1870 to the late 1920s, reflecting a variety of architectural styles including Brick Block/ Utilitarian Commercial, Italianate, National Folk (primarily vernacular Greek Revival), Queen Anne, and Craftsman. The Commercial Row/ Brickelltown Historic District, conveys a visual sense of a western mountain town defined and developed in response to the presence of the Transcontinental Railroad. In Truckee, the railroad was central to the development of the lumber, ice, agriculture, dairy, and tourism industries, which formed the economic bases of the community.

Commercial Row/Brickelltown Historic District, Truckee

The neighboring residential district developed to house local business owners. The relationship of the District to the railroad is clearly evident in the nature, location and layout of the buildings, whereby the rail alignment became an anchor from which commercial and residential development boomed during the period of significance.

Brickelltown residential area

ORANGE COUNTY

Carl Stroschein House, San Juan Capistrano

The Carl Stroschein House in San Juan Capistrano was constructed in 1927 on a small lot that was once part of a 40-acre farm. The building is essentially unmodified since its construction and retains a high degree of integrity. The Commission approved the Carl Stroschein House for listing under Criterion B for associations with Carl Stroschein, the last elected constable of San Juan Township. The house served as Stroschein's home and office between 1938 and 1953. For fifteen years, Stroschein was the city's chief law enforcement officer, responsible for public safety in San Juan Capistrano and a large portion of unincorporated southern Orange County. During World War II, Stroschein was responsible for organizing civil defense, including construction of an observation tower, organization of a civilian defense council, and classes in first aid and bomb disposal. Carl Stroschein was re-elected to the position of Constable twice, holding the post for longer than any other Constable of San Juan Township. He retired from the position when Orange County reorganized and consolidated its court system.

PLACER COUNTY

Fiddyment Ranch, Placer County

Fiddyment Ranch contains a Neo-Classical ranch house, a 1950s garage, three 1879 brick structures, fences, landscaping, and archaeological deposits associated with the agricultural operations of three generations of the Fiddyment family. The family was instrumental in developing turkey breeding as a viable enterprise. The Commission approved listing under Criteria A, C, and D. Due to the sensitive nature of the site the address is restricted under law.

Roseville Carnegie Library, Roseville

The **Roseville Carnegie Library** was designed in the Classical Revival Style by noted Bay Area architect William Henry Weeks. The main elevation's portico features a pediment supported by two recessed Corinthian columns with simplified capitals. The architrave, frieze, and wide cornice with dentils all give the Roseville Carnegie Library a formal, dignified presence. The Roseville Carnegie Library was listed under Criterion A for its contribution to the educational and cultural development of the City of Roseville. In 1906 the Southern Pacific Railroad relocated terminal facilities to Roseville, and as a fast-growing railroad town, Roseville quickly gained a reputation for its saloons, gambling halls, and brothels that catered to young, single rail workers. In response, several prominent citizens organized to build the town's first library, and in 1911 the newly formed Board of Library Trustees petitioned Andrew Carnegie for a grant to build the library. Completed in 1912, the new library brought a much needed social alternative to the town's residents. Considered the crown jewel of Roseville, the new library was a source of pride and became the new center of the town's cultural life, and served as Roseville's only library until 1955.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

SMUD Building, Sacramento

Designed by the Sacramento architectural firm Dreyfuss and Blackford in 1959, the **SMUD Building** remains a virtually pristine example of the International/Miesian style of post-WWII Modernism. It is an exceptional example of its style and building type, embodying the general precepts of the design canon, while also exhibiting innovation in energy efficient design, the use of new materials, and unique artistry. The original materials; aluminum louvers, glass walls, glass tile murals, interior/exterior tile cladding, and landscape plan and plantings remain intact. The building retains its original landscape setting in a matured form, is in its original location, retains its original materials, and continues to convey its feeling and association. It continues to serve the function for which it was originally constructed.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

California Theatre, San Bernardino

The Commission approved the **California Theatre** under Criterion A at the local level for important associations with theatre development in San Bernardino. From its opening in 1928, the California Theatre has been a major cultural and entertainment center in San Bernardino. The period of significance, 1928 to 1950, reflects the theater's association with Hollywood's "Golden Age." During those years, the Fox Film Corporation held several movie "world premiers" at which the starring actors, directors, writers, and major corporate executives, among others, were present. The theatre was also used to "screen test" several films for assessing audience reaction. The theater's Wurlitzer Theatre Organ Style-216, Opus 1850, is a contributing resource in the nomination.

Shady Point, Lake Arrowhead

The Commission approved the **Shady Point** nomination under Criterion C as an example of French Revival residential architecture at Lake Arrowhead, designed by Roland Coate. Constructed with high quality materials and exceptional craftsmanship, Shady Point is one of the outstanding examples of French Revival residential architecture at Lake Arrowhead. The demolition of the original Lake Arrowhead Village in the 1970s and the subsequent infill construction of many new residences of differing styles make Shady Point stand out as one of the oldest and best surviving examples of the original French Revival motif of the area, especially as applied to a lakefront estate.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

Armour & Company Building, San Francisco

The **Armour & Company Building** was approved at the local level under Criterion A for its association with the dominance of Chicago's meat packing giants in the early twentieth century, and under Criterion C, as an example of the work of locally prominent architectural firm Henry Geilfuss & Son. The brick building, constructed in 1907 as a meat packing plant and smokehouse for one of the most powerful meat packing companies in the country, stands as a monument to the rise of the Chicago meat packing giants in San Francisco, particularly in the wake of the passage of the Meat Inspection and Pure Food and Drug Acts of 1906, as well as the San Francisco earthquake and fires of that year. It is one of the only extant meat packing warehouses dating to this period of Chicago's triumph over San Francisco's meat packing industry. The Armour & Co. Building was designed by Henry Geilfuss & Son, one of the most prominent architects in San Francisco during the late nineteenth century. It is a late example of the master architect's work and demonstrates Geilfuss's cognizance of contemporary trends in industrial architecture.

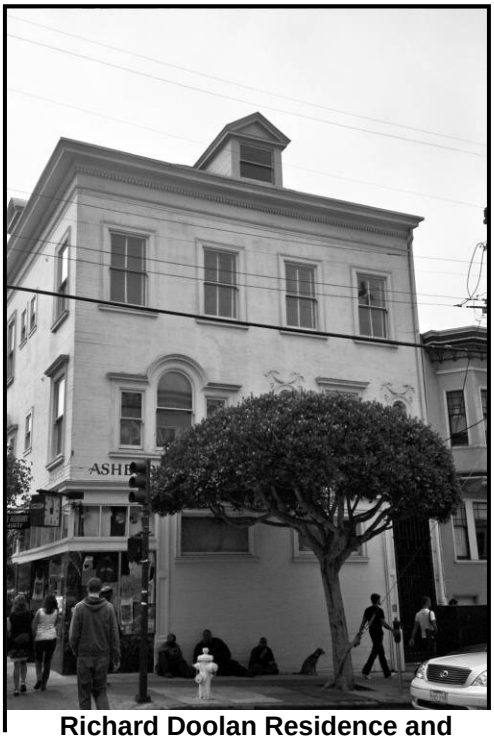
The **Four Fifty Sutter Building**, constructed in 1929 in the Art Deco Style of architecture, was approved for listing under Criterion C at the local level for its architecture and as the work of master San Francisco architect Timothy L. Pflueger. The 26-story steel frame building with terra cotta sheathing is adorned with Mayan hieroglyphics. The building blends the dramatic design in the facades and first floor lobby with functionality and flexibility on the interior. The building is vertically defined by repeated bays of slight "V" shaped windows separated from floor to floor by Mayan-decorated terra cotta spandrels shaped to match the windows; alternating between each window are terra cotta piers running from the ground to the roof.

Four Fifty Sutter Building, San Francisco

One Lombard Street, San Francisco

One Lombard Street was approved for listing at the local level for associations with master architect Willis Polk (1867-1924), one of San Francisco's most influential architects from the 1890s through the 1920s. Designed in 1900 and built the following year, One Lombard Street came at a critical moment in Polk's career—until this point, domestic architecture dominated Polk's San Francisco oeuvre. One Lombard, designed during Polk's brief association with another renowned architect, George Washington Percy, marks Polk's foray into large-scale commercial buildings. This building was also the first warehouse that Polk designed. It illustrates several principles of Polk's architectural approach, including his devotion to Classical architecture and his belief in decorative restraint to achieve lasting beauty, and established some principles of design that Polk employed for other industrial buildings. Finally, as an architectural type, the building illustrates a transitional period in industrial design, from one that abandoned pure function to one that sought balance between function and beauty.

The **Richard Doolan Residence and Storefronts** property was approved for listing under Criterion A for associations with the development of the Haight-Ashbury neighborhood in the early twentieth century and for associations with the "Hippie Movement" in America from 1965 to 1969. The building's location and direct association with the Haight-Ashbury neighborhood makes it a physical icon of the "Summer of Love" era. The property was also approved for listing under Criterion C as a good example of Colonial Revival architecture. The Doolan Residence was constructed as a single-family home in 1903, and raised and converted into a multi-unit building with retail storefronts in 1907.

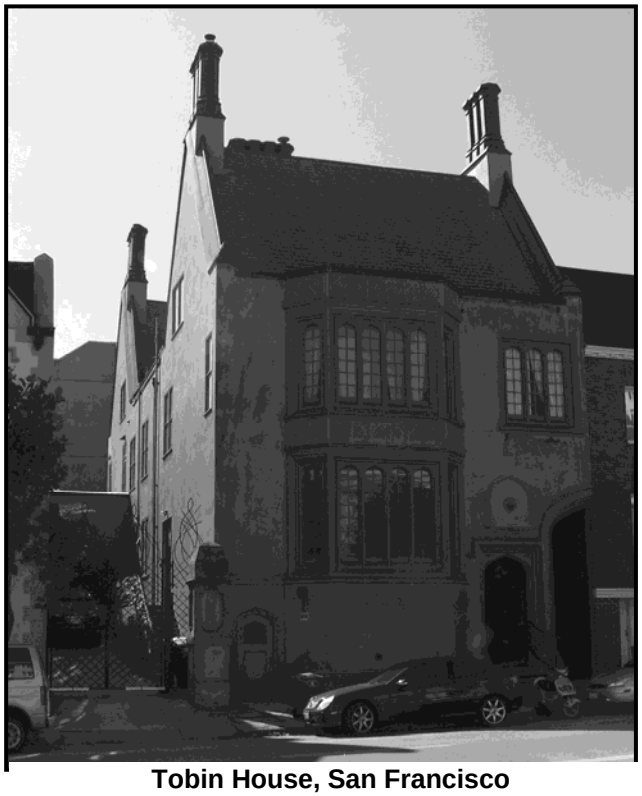


Richard Doolan Residence and Storefronts, San Francisco

The **Roos House,** a single-family residence designed in the Tudor style with half-timbering and Gothic ornamentation, was constructed in 1909 in the Presidio Heights neighborhood of San Francisco. The Roos House was recognized as a distinctive example of the Tudor Revival style, as an exceptional example of the work of master architect Bernard Maybeck, and for possessing high artistic values. The period of significance, 1909-1926, encompasses its original design, construction and subsequent alteration designed by Maybeck. Built only three years after the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire, the house was constructed with an extensive foundation of wooden piles driven into the hillside, an unusual type of foundation system for residential construction. The exterior gives no indication of the massive foundation, but the result is an extremely sturdy structure.

Roos House, San Francisco

The **Tobin House** is the work of master architect, Willis Polk, one of the San Francisco Bay Area's most influential architects of the period. It is representative of Polk's penchant for medieval English architecture and restrained use of decoration as panaceas for what he deemed the architectural chaos of San Francisco's late nineteenth-century streetscape. The house also influenced the architectural development of the block during the 1940s and is unique in San Francisco—let alone Polk's oeuvre—for a Gothic-style half arch that leads to a side yard to the west of the house. The Tobin House was listed at the local level under Criterion C.



Tobin House, San Francisco

TUOLUMNE COUNTY

Sonora Youth Center

The Commission approved the **Sonora Youth Center** for listing under Criterion A in the area of social history. The building is a one-story, log building constructed between 1940 and 1943 for exclusive use as a meeting place for community youth organizations in Tuolomne County. The Youth Center's construction was the shared effort of Tuolumne County youth, civic, and government organizations, with labor and financial assistance from the National Youth Administration. Their combined effort overcame economic depression and shortages of labor and manpower to build a center for Tuolumne County's youth organizations. The building continues to serve the same purpose today.

VENTURA COUNTY

First Baptist Church of Ventura

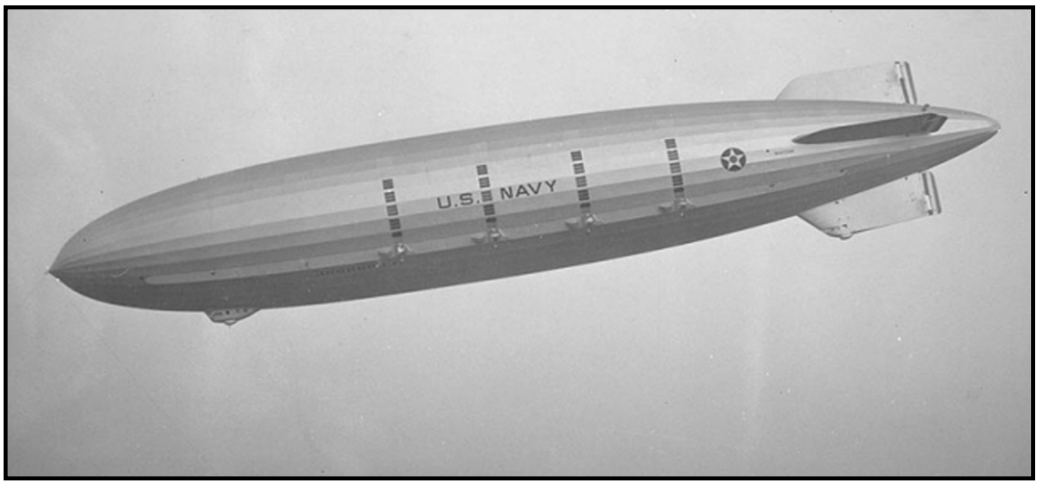
The **First Baptist Church of Ventura** was listed in the National Register at the local level under Criterion C as an example of the Mayan Revival architectural style designed by architect Robert B. Stacy-Judd of Los Angeles, the style's most avid advocate. The building's primary unit, the auditorium, features a dominant 56-foot-high tower/belfry consisting of eleven layered pylons that project outwards and upwards in steps from the edges to the center. The sanctuary exhibits numerous examples of Mayan Revival style detailing, including a ceiling characterized by a seven-stepped, four-sided corbelled arch terminating in a flat ceiling decorated in a geometrical textile pattern painted on perforated ceiling tiles. The altar/lectern features Mayan motifs in deep relief. Corbelled arched doorways flanking

the podium are topped with inverted corbelled arches with Mayan-inspired cast grill work of a geometrical design.

CALIFORNIA WATERS

USS *Macon*

The remains of the **USS *Macon*** and its four Curtiss F9C-2 Sparrowhawk scout aircraft were approved for listing at the national level of significance under Criteria A and D for associations with events leading to the demise of the Navy's rigid lighter-than-air airship program. When the airship USS *Macon* was christened on March 11, 1933, it was the most sophisticated in the Navy's lighter-than-air (LTA) fleet. Along with her slightly-earlier sister-ship USS *Akron*, *Macon* was envisioned by its supporters to be the first of an innovative series of aerial fleet scouts whose range and capacities were enhanced by a squadron of scout aircraft launched and retrieved from internal hangers. *Macon* exhibited the highest expression of naval LTA technology and fleet scouting tactics during its short career. At 785 feet in length, the airship's size captured American fascination during flyovers of U.S. communities, as chronicled in numerous advertisements, articles, and newsreels. The dramatic loss of both the *Akron* and the *Macon* within two years of each other contributed to the cancellation of the Navy's rigid airship program. Due to the sensitive nature of the site, the location is restricted under law.



The USS *Macon*, June 1933. #NH669
Courtesy Department of the Navy, Naval Historical Center, Washington D.C.

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) is a program designed by the Commission in 1992 for use by state and local government agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify, evaluate, register, and protect California's historical resources. The program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under the California Environmental Quality Act.

The Commission is responsible for overseeing the administration of the California Register and receives and evaluates nominations to the program. Similar to the National Register, a property listed in the California Register is evaluated within a historic context and must meet one of the registration criteria:

- **Criterion 1** is for properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the Untied States.
- **Criterion 2** is for properties associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- **Criterion 3** is for those properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master architect or possesses high artistic values.
- **Criterion 4** is for properties that have yielded or have the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

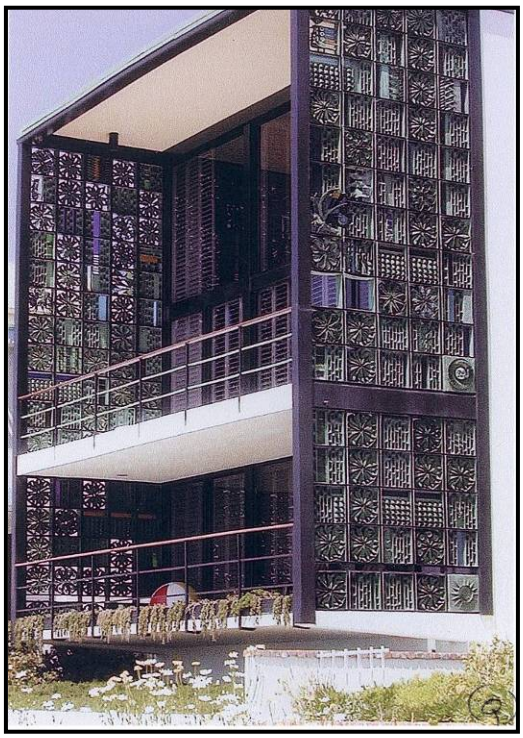
The California Register also requires that the property retain sufficient integrity to its period of significance. The program uses the same seven aspects of integrity as the National Register; however, the California Register allows a property's integrity to be evaluated with reference to the particular criteria under which the property is nominated.

The Commission took action on four California Register resources.

Properties Listed in the California Register of Historical Resources

County	City	Resource Name
Los Angeles	Manhattan Beach	Scott House
	San Gabriel	La Laguna/Vincent Lugo Park
Riverside	Riverside	Jackson Building

County	City	Resource Name
San Luis Obispo	Arroyo Grande	Paulding History House

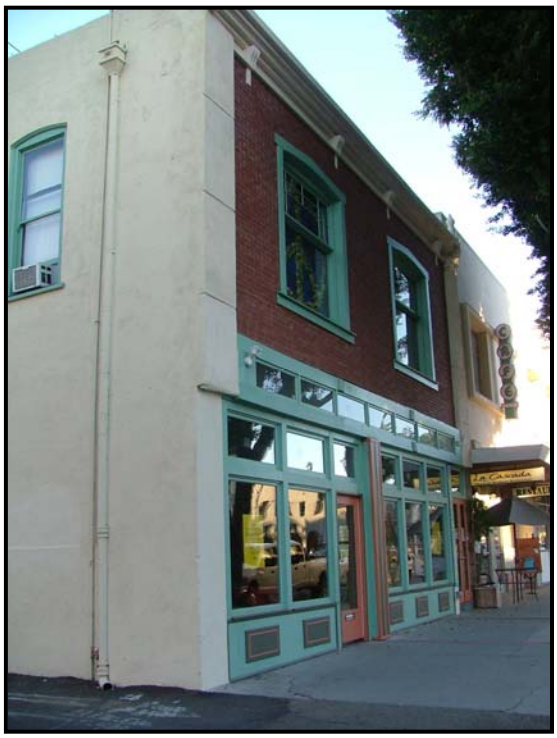


Scott House, Manhattan Beach

The **Scott House**, constructed in 1960 and located along the Strand in Manhattan Beach, **Los Angeles County**, is an International style duplex that broke from the simple beach-bungalow residences typical during the preceding half-century. Designed by its owners, Marian K. and John Scott, the Scott House was also the first in Manhattan Beach property to be constructed of steel. The Commission listed the Scott House at the local level of significance during the April 16, 2009, meeting under Criterion 1, within the context of the architectural development of Manhattan Beach, and Criterion 3, for architecture and high artistic value.

La Laguna de San Gabriel Playground, San Gabriel

The **La Laguna de San Gabriel** Playground, located in the Vincent Lugo Park in the city of San Gabriel, **Los Angeles County**, was completed in 1965. The playground contains fourteen concrete play-sculptures sharing a nautical theme designed by Benjamin Dominguez, a master concrete artist originally from Mexico. La Laguna Park Playground was listed under Criterion 3 for its highly unique and masterfully rendered hand-sculpted concrete play structures. It represents the type of playground equipment designed and constructed during the post-World War II period, but executed by a hand that elevates the playground to the status of interactive art. The property is currently less than 50 years old, but liability concerns have caused the removal of similar playgrounds, making parks like La Laguna a rare and threatened resource.



Jackson Building, Riverside

The **Jackson Building** in Riverside, **Riverside County** was listed under Criterion 1 for strong associations with early 20th century Japanese immigration in California. The property was an important place for the Japanese immigrant community in Riverside in the early 20th century when the first floor housed the Washington Restaurant. The Jackson Building was also listed under Criterion 2 for associations with Jukichi Harada, the restaurant operator from 1911 to 1925. In 1916 Mr. Harada became involved in an internationally known court case when he challenged the California Alien Land Law of 1913 by purchasing a home in the names of his three American-born children. The Harada family's experience with Japanese immigration intolerance has been locally and nationally recognized and reflects the general regional and national mind-set that was legitimized through legislation. The members of the Harada family were among the 235 Japanese from Riverside interned during World War II, which prompted the sale of the Washington Restaurant in 1942. Mr. and Mrs. Harada both died during internment.

The **Paulding History House,** Arroyo Grande, **San Luis Obispo County,** was originally constructed in 1889. The resource was listed under Criterion 2 for associations with Dr. Edwin L. Paulding, the first college educated physician to establish a permanent and regular practice in Arroyo Grande and a prominent and influential member of the Arroyo Grande community, and for associations with Clara Paulding for her significant contributions to the community in the areas of education and social history.

Paulding History House, Arroyo Grande

California Historical Landmarks

California Historic Landmarks (Landmarks) are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of statewide significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific, technical, religious, or experimental value.

The specific standards now in use were first applied in the designation of Landmark No. 770, the Oroville Chinese Temple. To be listed as a Landmark, a property must meet at least one of the registration criteria:

- The property is the first, last, only, or most significant historical property of its type in the region. The regions are Southern California, Central California, and Northern California.
- The property is associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California. The primary emphasis should be the place or places of achievement of an individual. Birthplace, death place, or places of interment are not considered unless something of historical importance is connected with the person's birth, death, or interment.
- The property is a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement, or construction, or is one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in a region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder. An architectural landmark must have excellent physical integrity, including integrity of location. An architectural landmark generally will be considered on its original site, particularly if its significance is basically derived from its design relationship to its site.

If a property has lost its historic appearance (integrity) it may be listed as a site. Landmarks No. 770 and above are automatically listed in the California Register.

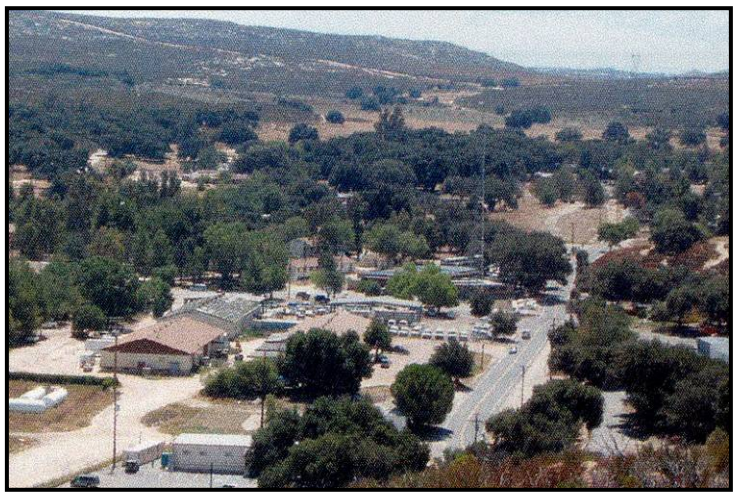
The Landmarks program is the oldest of California's three registration programs. Charles F. Lummis and Joseph R. Knowland were influential writers and historians concerned with the preservation of California's early historical resources. In 1895 Lummis organized the Landmarks Club of Southern California to promote the preservation of the Spanish Missions. Later, in 1902, Knowland organized the California Historic Landmarks League in San Francisco. Its purpose was the preservation of Northern California's historic resources. These early activities reflected a public-private partnership between these organizations and the California Legislature.

The California Historical Landmark Program was created on August 14, 1931, and the first Landmark, Monterey Customs House in Monterey County, was registered on June 1, 1932. Today, California has 1,044 registered Landmarks. It is the responsibility of the Commission to review and approve Landmark nominations, and the text for the official State Landmark plaque. Landmarks are designated by the Director of California State Parks.

The Commission approved one California Historical Landmark during 2009.

Properties approved for California Historical Landmark Designation

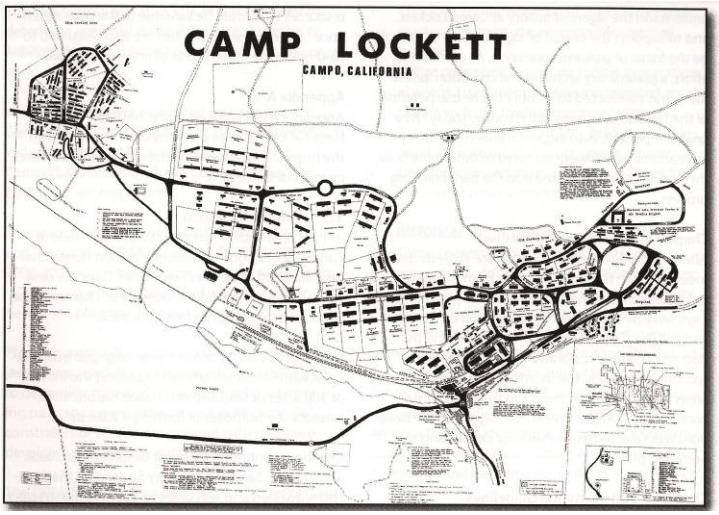
County	City	Resource Name
San Diego	Campo (vicinity)	Camp Lockett



Aerial view of Camp Lockett

Camp Lockett in **San Diego County** meets eligibility as a California Historic Landmark as the last military installation housing and training African American mounted cavalry units (Buffalo Soldiers) before their units were permanently disbanded. Part of U.S. Mounted Cavalry since the Civil War, Buffalo Soldier units were a vital component of the U.S. military. While at Camp Lockett, African American troops were assigned to patrolling the Mexican-American border in addition to other duties. Buffalo Soldiers endured significant discrimination during the occupancy of Fort Lockett. This discrimination is reflected in many aspects of Camp Lockett's architecture, building function, and the numerous stories and memories of the soldiers.

Camp Lockett also meets Landmark eligibility as the last mounted cavalry facility constructed in the Southern California region. Camp Lockett troops were trained to fight war as mounted cavalry. The camp represents the end of a long and distinguished era in American history, as never again did American defense depend on mounted cavalry. Mechanized cavalry was the wave of the future.



Map of Camp Lockett, circa 1943

California Points of Historical Interest

California Points of Historical Interest (Points) are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific, technical, religious, or experimental value.

The Points program is California's second oldest state registration program. It was started in 1965 by the Commission when the Commission was known as the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee. At that time many nominations were being reviewed that did not meet the criteria for Landmark designation, and it was determined that an additional program was needed. Dr. Martin Ridge, of San Diego State College, and a member of the Commission, contacted his local Assemblymember, James Mills, and presented him with the situation that faced the Commission. On April 1, 1965, Assemblyman Mills introduced Assembly Bill 2166, which added the California Points of Historical Interest program to the responsibilities of the Commission.

The purpose of the new program was to generate interest in local history. When the program began, all nominations had to be approved by the local County Board of Supervisors before the Commission could register the resource. In 1974 the State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Bond Act allowed local park districts to apply for money for restoration of historic resources if they were on one of the three registration programs that the Commission oversaw. As a result, the Points criteria were upgraded to include additional documentation, photographs, and letters of support from the local historical society.

Today, the Points program registration criteria are the same that govern the Landmarks program, but are directed to a local context. The Points program allows for properties that have lost their integrity to be listed as a site.

In 2009 the Commission approved three Points of Historical Interest.

Properties approved for California Point of Historical Interest Designation

County	City	Resource Name
San Diego	Lakeside	Lindo Lake Boathouse
	Oceanside	Oceanview Memorial Park
Solano	Rio Vista	Portuguese Hall

Lindo Lake Boathouse, Lakeside

The **Lindo Lake Boathouse** located in Lakeside, **San Diego County**, was originally constructed as a feature of the Lakeside Inn, a resort operated by the El Cajon Valley Land Company to attract prospective settlers to the area. The popularity of water sports and rowing clubs were noted in contemporary literature and were important selling points to nineteenth century Midwesterners considering a move to San Diego County. The Lindo Lake Boathouse is an excellent example of the types of resources employed in marketing the early development of San Diego County. In addition, the boathouse is the only boathouse in San Diego County built in the Richardsonian Romanesque (or Romanesque Revival) style and is one of the earliest boathouses built in San Diego County.

From its inception in 1895 until about 1950, **Oceanview Memorial Park** was the primary and most significant non-denominational cemetery in Oceanside, **San Diego County**. Burials at Oceanview include pioneers of the region, veterans of every major military conflict involving the United States through World War II, businessmen and women, developers, political leaders of San Diego County and the City of Oceanside, plus the unique and interesting characters that were, and are, an integral part of the historic and present day fabric of Oceanside and San Diego County's North Coastal region.

Oceanview Memorial Park, Oceanside

The Commission approved the above resources at the January 27, 2009, meeting.

Rio Vista & Isleton Portuguese Hall

The **Rio Vista and Isleton Portuguese Hall** in **Solano County** has been in continuous use as the Club's social hall and the site of the yearly "Holy Ghost *Festa*" or festival, since it was moved to its present location in 1928. The Portuguese Hall is also the place where many local families hold birthday parties, baby and wedding showers, wedding receptions, and funeral receptions. Other local organizations, such as supporters of the local high school's sports and agricultural education programs also hold fund raising events at the Portuguese Hall. The community and family gatherings that have taken, and continue to take, place at the Portuguese Hall make it one of the most important centers of social life for the residents of the central Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region and especially for the residents of Rio Vista and Isleton. The Commission approved the resource as a California Point of Historical Interest at the October 30, 2009, meeting.

Governor's Historic Preservation Awards

The Governor's Historic Preservation Awards were started in 1986 by Governor George Deukmejian. The Awards program is distinguished from other preservation awards in two important respects—it emphasizes involvement by community groups; and it recognizes a broad array of preservation activities, from building rehabilitation to archaeology, interpretation, and preservation planning. The Awards exist to give praise to the hundreds of groups and local agencies that do a variety of important preservation work throughout the state, usually without even a small part of the recognition they deserve.

OHP received 23 applications for the 2009 Award year. A panel of three members, composed of one Commissioner and two outside experts from the historic preservation community, selected twelve 2009 Award recipients. Commissioner **Rick Moss** acted as the panel Commission representative. Additional panel members were **Roberta Deering** and **Alice Carey.**

Ms. Deering serves as the City of Sacramento's Senior Planner for Historic Preservation. She oversees Sacramento's Certified Local Government Preservation Program, serves as executive staff for Sacramento Heritage, Inc., a public/private non-profit organization chartered by the City, and currently serves on the City's General Plan Update Technical Advisory Committee.

Ms. Carey is the owner and founder of Carey & Co. Inc., and has over 25 years experience in historic preservation architecture, planning, history and sustainability. Her firm specializes in the restoration and rehabilitation of historic structures. She has served on the Board of Directors of the Historic State Capitol Commission, the San Francisco Landmarks Advisory Committee and San Francisco Beautiful, among others.

California State Parks and the Office of Historic Preservation will host the Governor's Historic Preservation Awards ceremony in January, 2010.

State Historical Resources Commission Committees

The Commission continued the practice of employing an independent committee system, designed to take the lead on specific preservation issues and provide advice and guidance to the Commission. Each committee met as a working group and presented progress reports to the Commission as needed.

Under the Rules of Order adopted by the Commission on October 27, 2006, Commissioner Polanco, as Chair of the Commission, has the authority to appoint chairs to the each of the Commission's committees. In 2009 there were eight committees comprised of two commissioners and members of the public with expertise and interest in the particular area.

Archaeological Resources Committee – Commissioner Fernandez chairs this committee which was created in 2006. Commissioner Grenda is a member. Its purpose is to increase awareness of archaeology and improve the quality of professional archaeological practice in California. To this end, the Archaeological Resources Committee is building upon previous decades' work to meet the goals of the most recent California Statewide Historic Preservation Plan. That plan defines six distinct areas in which archaeological practices may improve: Curation, Conservation, Interpretation, Preservation, Standards and Guidelines, and Survey and Inventory.

California Cultural Diversity Committee – This committee is chaired by Commissioner Moss and Commissioner Shek serves as the member. The committee encourages nominations of properties important to many diverse cultures.

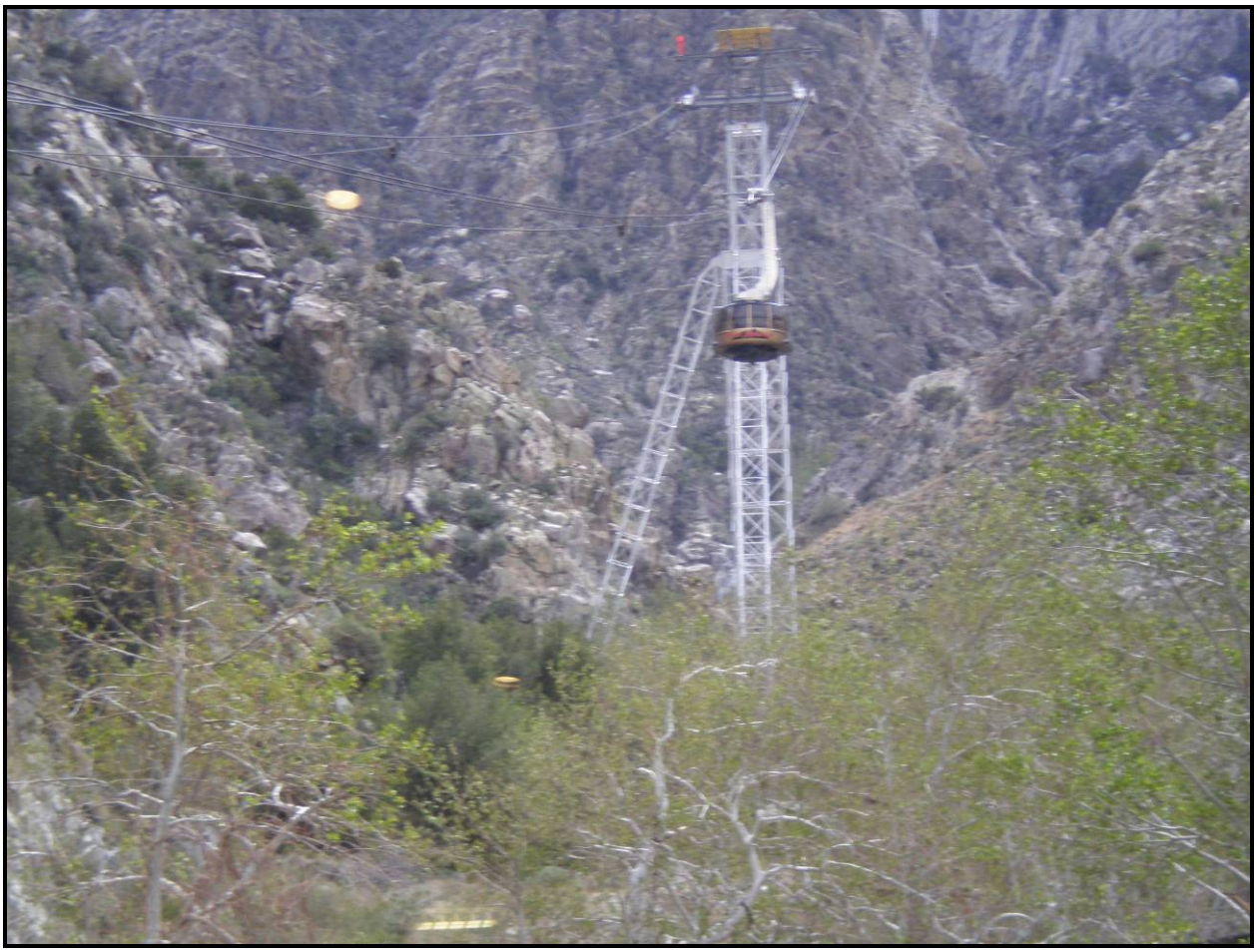
Information Center Procedural Advisory Committee (ICPAC) – This long standing committee is chaired by Commissioner Grenda. Eric Allison, California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Coordinator, serves as the OHP staff liaison to the committee.

Modern Cultural Resources Committee – Commissioner Polanco chairs this committee, which was created in 2006. Commissioner Bertoli is a member. The purpose of the committee is to encourage awareness, scholarship, and exchange of ideas on resources of the mid century, to study thresholds for significance to facilitate registration, and to offer the same attention to California's cultural landscapes.

Public Policy and Legislation Committee – Commissioners Fernandez and Polanco serves as co-chairs for this committee. Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Stephen Mikesell, served as staff liaison to the committee until his retirement from State service in December, 2009.

State Historical Building Safety Board – Commissioner Bertoli chairs this committee. Timothy Brandt, AIA, Senior Restoration Architect and OHP's Architectural Review and Incentives Unit Supervisor, serves as staff liaison to the committee.

Yearly Goals and Objectives Committee – Commissioner Brandes serves as chair to the committee, and Commissioner Phoenix serves as the member. Working closely with Stephen Mikesell, the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, this committee recommended the new goals for the Commission to achieve in 2010. Those goals are highlighted later in this report.



Commissioners ride the Palm Springs Tramway to Mount San Jacinto State Park.

Program and Legislative Goals

In 2006 OHP, working closely with the State Historical Resources Commission, prepared a five-year Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, commonly called the State Plan. This plan was approved by the National Park Service (NPS) in early 2006. In 2008 the Commission, on the advice of OHP staff, tied the Commission's committee system and its goals to goals that were identified in the Plan. The Commission's current committee structure reflects the priorities of the Commission and addresses subject matters identified in the State Plan.

In 2009 the Commission continued working toward several of its goals.

2009 Goals and Status

Archaeological Standards – The Commission is concerned about disparities in the quality of archaeological inventory and mitigation work, particularly when conducted in relation to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance. The Commission intends to support any legislation or regulations that would work to establish better standards for such archaeological inventory and mitigation work.

Status: There were no changes to legislation or regulations offered in 2009, but working through the Archaeological Committee, the Commission is gathering input from targeted professional associations and public and tribal groups that are committed to improving the quality of archeological inventory and mitigation work.

CHRIS Administration and Organization – The California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) is a cooperative partnership of OHP and eleven Information Centers (ICs) located throughout the State. OHP and the ICs are developing and refining policies to more accurately, completely, and appropriately define how the CHRIS is to be administered. This is a cooperative effort, with OHP and the ICs working together to clarify and formalize administration of the CHRIS and the CHRIS inventory through agreement documents that define authority, responsibility, protocols for administrative actions, and other matters.

Status: Draft agreement documents have been developed and are being reviewed and revised. Final versions of the documents should be in place by the summer of 2010.

Digital Information – The Commission supports developing a fee structure for digital-based products and services at the Information Centers, to augment the existing paper-based fee structure. This effort was partially completed through a contract with the Northwest Information Center to analyze the CHRIS and develop a sustainable fee structure.

Status: The Commission approved a new fee structure at the November 9, 2007, meeting. The new fees were implemented January 1, 2008. The Commission directed staff to conduct a study to document the comparability of IC income generated from the

digital-based products and services fees with the income generated from paper-based products and services fees, and to document customer satisfaction with the new fee structure. Data collection was completed on December 31, 2009.

OHP Inventory Modernization – OHP is currently in the process of upgrading the technology used to manage its inventory of historical resources. This upgrade includes replacing both hardware and software. This effort will result in improved interactions with clientele as well as improved internal inventory management.

Status: Following months of planning, this effort began in the Spring of 2009, with the replacement system scheduled to be in place by April of 2010. Subsequent years should bring system and database improvements and increased accessibility to the OHP inventory. OHP will report to the Commission on the ongoing status of this project and on the collaborative inventory management modernization effort of OHP and the ICs.

California Historical Building Code – Support efforts for legislative and/or regulatory changes to the California Historical Building Code.

Status: The 2007 revisions to the California Historical Building Code were approved by the California Building Standards Commission in June 2007 and are now part of California Administrative Code, Title 24, Part 8. The Commission and OHP continue to monitor implementation of these standards.

2010 Program and Legislative Goals

At the October 30, 2009 Commission meeting the Commission discussed the goals for 2010. It was decided to continue using its committee structure as a means for identifying and achieving the Commission's goals.

The 2010 Program and Legislative Goals for the Commission are as follows:

Program Goals

Goal 1: Strengthen the tools and programs available for the identification, management, protection and interpretation of prehistoric and historical archaeological resources.

Goal 2: Acknowledge and evaluate culturally diverse historic properties while achieving greater outreach to diverse cultures and encourage greater numbers of culturally diverse students to enter careers in historic preservation.

Goal 3: Promote the identification and protection of California's significant cultural landscapes and landscape features.

Goal 4: Increase awareness, scholarship, and the exchange of information on, and preservation of, resources of the recent past.

Goal 5: Work to implement the California Main Street Program in the Office of Historic Preservation and continue to search for permanent funding and staffing solutions to provide for the needs of existing Main Street communities and new communities.

Goal 6: Support Governor Schwarzenegger's Executive Order #S-20-04 by providing a leadership role in working with affiliated and appropriate advocates to integrate green building principles, smart growth, and historic preservation practices into a single goal that will provide positive environmental, economic, and social benefits while protecting historical resources.

In addition to Program Goals the Commission intends to monitor or support programs and legislation in seven areas:

Legislative Goals

Main Street Program – This unfunded and non-staffed program within the Office of Historic Preservation assists downtown businesses in historic city cores (commonly in smaller communities) and in commercial community neighborhoods of large cities. The Commission intends to support legislation to provide funding that would allow the Office of Historic Preservation to provide technical support to Main Street communities. The Commission also supports OHP's efforts to work with the California Main Street Alliance (CAMSA) to provide interim management of the program and to explore a potential permanent relationship between CAMSA and OHP to administer the Main Street Program in California.

Archaeological Standards – The Commission continues to be concerned about disparities in the quality of archaeological identification, evaluation, and mitigation work, particularly when conducted in relation to CEQA compliance. The Commission intends to support any legislative or regulatory changes that would establish better standards for such archaeological identification, evaluation, and mitigation work, including the potential for licensing professional work. A series of white papers will be provided to the Commission in 2010, which will lay the foundation for the Commission to develop and guide appropriate policy changes.

Mills Act – The Mills Act has become increasingly popular with cities and counties throughout California. As property values go up, buyers and owners realize they can receive significant tax benefits under the Mills Act. Approximately half the contracts in the state have been signed in the past five years; and three to five cities a year have added the Mills Act. However, the Mills Act has several significant flaws that require legislative changes to correct. The Commission intends to support the Office of Historic Preservation and the California Preservation Foundation's efforts to begin the groundwork for making changes to this important Act.

Digital Information – Develop standards for digital information management in the CHRIS that are compatible with existing federal and state standards, and develop standards for information exchange between other agencies and entities and the CHRIS. These efforts are underway, with dialog both within the CHRIS and between the CHRIS (ICs and OHP) and other agencies and Native American tribes. OHP staff is also involved in related regional and national dialog and standards development efforts.

Fee Legislation – Support OHP's efforts to amend statute authorizing the implementation of a fee structure for access review, retrieval, reproduction, interpretation, and analysis of the CHRIS inventory.

California Historical Building Code – Support OHP's efforts to monitor the effectiveness of the 2007 changes to the California Historical Building Code.

State Preservation Investment Tax Credit - Support OHP's efforts to develop a Historic Preservation Incentive Program for historic commercial and residential sites. OHP is formulating a white paper on the subject of statewide preservation incentives for historic buildings and is developing a core group of partners to further this effort.

Commissioners and staff on the turntable in Folsom

Resolutions Adopted in 2009

The Commission adopted ten resolutions in 2009.

Resolution No. 2009-01 commended the California Capitol Historic Preservation Society for outstanding effort to protect and enhance the historic character of the Capitol, preserve the view of the Capitol, and to protect the integrity of Capitol Park.

Koren Benoit, Dick Cowan, and Luis Sanchez of the Historic State Capitol Commission accept the Resolution.

Resolution No. 2009-02 recognized the Historic State Capitol Commission for its outstanding efforts to preserve and maintain the historic integrity of California's Capitol, enhance the Capitol's collection of art and artifacts, and prepare the Capitol to meet the needs of future Californians.

Resolution No. 2009-03 recognized the Community Redevelopment Agency, Los Angeles (CRA/LA) and Councilwoman, Jan Perry, for their outstanding efforts to record and protect the historic resources of the African American community of Los Angeles.

Sharon Lowe, Lillian Burkenheim, and Bibiana Young, representatives from the CRA/LA, accept the resolution.

Resolution No. 2009-04 recognized the Community Redevelopment Agency, Los Angeles (CRA/LA) and the Asian Pacific Islander Communities (Little Tokyo, Chinatown, Thai Town, Koreatown and Historic Filipinotown) for their efforts to protect the historic resources and promote economic stability in these five historic ethnic neighborhoods.

Resolution No. 2009-05 recognized California State Parks' Inland Empire District for its outstanding efforts to protect and preserve the cultural resources entrusted to its care. The Inland Empire District manages hundreds of historical ranching, mining, and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) sites, representing Anglo-American, Hispanic, and other cultures' contributions to California's history. The District recently completed the restoration of CCC camp stoves and camp furniture, restored an 1890s logging wagon and implemented archaeological site protection measures at Lake Perris.

Rob Howard State Park Interpreter, Inland Empire District, accepts the resolution.

Dan Tynan of Gold Fields District, accepts the resolution.

Resolution No. 2009-06 recognized California State Parks' Gold Fields District for its outstanding efforts to preserve, maintain, and interpret the Marshall Gold Discovery Site; recognize and interpret the pre-gold rush indigenous culture of the Coloma region; restore, rehabilitate and interpret the Folsom Powerhouse; and rehabilitate and interpret the Locke Boarding House.

Resolution No. 2009-07 recognized the City of Calabasas in Los Angeles County for becoming a Certified Local Government in California.

Geoffrey Starns, Calabasas Senior Planner, accepted the resolution.

Resolution No. 2009-08
recognized the City of Norco in Riverside County for becoming a Certified Local Government in California. Norco Mayor, Kathy Azevedo, Brian Oulman, Economic Development Director, and Historic Preservation Commission Members, Bill Wilkmen and Kevin Bash, accepted the Resolution.

Norco representatives accept the Resolution.

Steade Craigo receives a standing ovation from the audience.

Resolution No. 2009-09
expressed appreciation to Steade Craigo for his 32-years of dedicated service to the State of California, California State Parks, the Office of Historic Preservation, and the Commission.

Resolution No. 2009-10
recognized the Women's Civic Improvement Club for its history of service to the Sacramento community, and its legacy of community participation and leadership for over 73 years.

Segboye Davis accepts for the Women's Civic Improvement Club.