STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

Fulton Mall, Fresno, Fresno County, California

2010 ANNUAL REPORT AND 2009 ANNUAL REPORT

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

January 2011

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STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

Photograph 1. Temple Sherith Israel, San Francisco, San Francisco County, California

2010 ANNUAL REPORT

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January 1, 2011

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

RE: *State Historical Resources Commission's 2010 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, and neither could succeed in its historic preservation mission without strong support from State Parks.

At our last quarterly meeting I was elected Chairperson and I am looking forward to working with my fellow commissioners to achieve our goals for 2011. We are also 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 *2010 Annual Report* that includes a summary of the Commission's accomplishments in 2010, 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 held our four meetings in four varied historic sites in Sacramento. We were pleased many applicants and supporters attended the hearings, and excited to hear nominations that were meaningful to their owners and communities.

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

Sincerely,

Bryan K. Brandes
Chairperson

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Introduction

The State Historical Resources Commission is pleased to present its 2010 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 2010, identifies future preservation goals for 2011, 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.

Photograph 2. Commissioners, staff and architect Albert Dreyfuss in front of Wayne Thiebaud mural at SMUD Headquarters Building, Sacramento, California.

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.

2010 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 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 Commissioner 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 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. He 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. He 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 Chief Curator of the African American Museum and Library at Oakland since 2001. He

is a member of the board of directors of the California Council for the Promotion of History, and on the board of the Alameda Multicultural 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.

The historical archeology position on the Commission was open in 2010.

Photograph 3. Live Oak Railroad Depot, Live Oak, Sutter County, California.

Accomplishments of the Commission 2010

The Commission served as a catalyst for collecting, disseminating, and documenting historic preservation programs, issues, and concerns in California through considerable accomplishments in 2010. The specific accomplishments of the Commission are highlighted in the following sections:

- Meetings Held in 2010
- Nominations Heard by the Commission
- Governor's Historic Preservation Awards
- Commission Committees

Photograph 4. Commissioners and Staff held the November 2010 workshop at the SMUD Customer Service Center, Sacramento, California.

Meetings Held in 2010

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." In 2010 the Commission held all four of its quarterly meetings in Sacramento. Commission meetings served as a public forum to report on the quarterly preservation activities of the Commission Chairperson, Commission Executive Secretary, and Commission committees.

2010 Commission Meeting Location Table

Date	Meeting Type	Location
January 28, 2010	Workshop	Delta King Hotel Chrysopolis Room Sacramento, California
January 29, 2010	Commission Meeting	Resources Building Redwood Room 1416 9th Street, Fourteenth Floor Sacramento, California
April 29, 2010	Workshop	California Governor's Mansion SHP 1526 H Street Sacramento, California
April 30, 2010	Commission Meeting	Historic City Hall Historic Hearing Room 915 I Street, 2nd Floor Sacramento, California
July 29, 2010	Workshop	Aviators Restaurant, Executive Airport 6151 Freeport Boulevard Sacramento, California
July 30, 2010	Commission Meeting	New City Hall City Council Chamber 915 I Street, 1st Floor Sacramento, California
November 4, 2010	Workshop	SMUD Customer Service Center Lighting Classroom, 2nd Floor 6301 S Street Sacramento, California
November 5, 2010	Commission Meeting	SMUD Headquarters Building Auditorium, 6201 S Street Sacramento, California

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

Photograph 5. Commissioners and staff on board the Delta King riverboat, Sacramento, California.

On January 28, 2010 the Commission met on the historic riverboat *Delta King*. Following the workshop and lunch onboard the Delta King, the Commission was taken on a preview tour of underground sidewalk spaces in Old Sacramento, led by California State Railroad Museum Director Paul Hammond. This tour visited the basement levels of several buildings with access to underground sidewalk spaces, including the Hall-Luhrs Building and the Brannan Building. The Commission returned to the Delta King for a break, including a brief history of the riverboat and its travels. After the workshop, a reception hosted by the Sacramento Old City Association was held at the California State Railroad Museum.

The April 29, 2010 workshop was held at the Governor's Mansion State Historic Park. After lunch the Commission toured the Mansion, including special access to the third floor and tower closed to the public during an extensive restoration project. Originally designated museum exhibit space, the discovery of original finishes and design work led the park to begin rehabilitation and restoration to present the third floor as it would have been used, in keeping with the rest of the Mansion. The Sacramento Old City Association hosted the post-workshop reception at the Mansion.

Photograph 6. Commissioners and staff at California Governor's Mansion State Historic Park, Sacramento, California.

The Commission met at the Sacramento Executive Airport for the July 29, 2010 workshop meeting, after which the founding members of Sacramento Modern provided a condensed version of the highly successful Sacramento Mid-Century Modern Home Tour. Gretchen Steinberg, Kris Lannin Liang, and Dane Henas led an entertaining and informative tour of commercial and residential mid-century architecture through five Sacramento neighborhoods, culminating at the Mid-Century Modern home of the Steinberg family for a reception hosted by

Photograph 7. Commissioners and staff at Eichler-designed home in South Land Park, Sacramento, California.

Sacramento Modern.

The November workshop meeting was held at the Sacramento Municipal Utilities District (SMUD) Customer Service Center in Sacramento, adjacent to the SMUD Headquarters Building listed on the National Register January 4, 2010. After the meeting the Commission toured both buildings, and had the opportunity to ask questions of the historic building's architect, Albert Dreyfuss. A reception followed, hosted by Sacramento Heritage, Inc.

Photograph 8. Commissioners and staff at SMUD Building, addressed by architect Albert Dreyfuss and SMUD representative Arthur Starkovich, Sacramento, California.

Nominations Heard by the Commission

The Commission is responsible for reviewing, commenting, 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 thirty-seven National Register of Historic Places nominations, including two Amendments and three Determinations of Eligibility; approved three properties for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources; and approved for designation two California Points of Historical Interest. No California Historical Landmark nominations were submitted to the Commission in 2010. The following pages contain a summary of each registration program and the nominations heard by the Commission in 2010.

Photograph 9. Davis Mill, Nevada County, California.

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 that represent the work of a master architect, or that possess high artistic values, or that 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 extensively for archeological 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 thirty-seven National Register nominations to the Commission at its four quarterly meetings. Nominated properties represented a variety of historic 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 nominations were heard by the Commission in 2010 and recommended for listing in the National Register.

Properties Recommended for Listing in the National Register

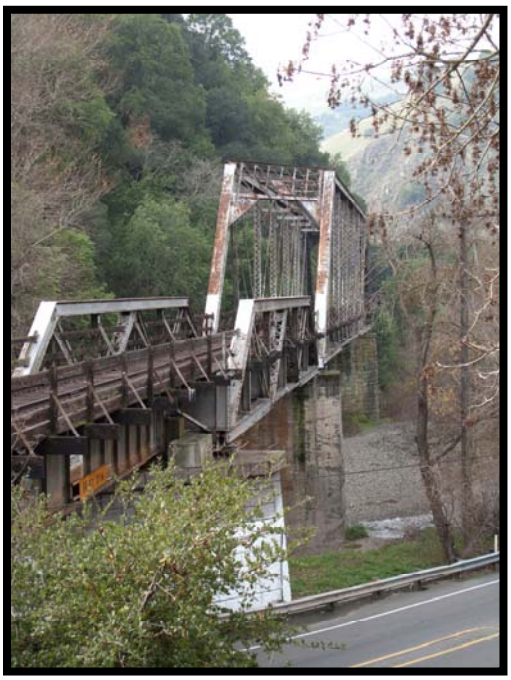
County	***City***	***Associated MPS***	***Property Name***
Alameda	Berkeley	n/a	Berkeley Iceland
	Fremont and Pleasanton and Vicinity	n/a	Niles Canyon Transcontinental Railroad Historic District
	Oakland	n/a	California Cotton Mills Company Factory
El Dorado	South Lake Tahoe	n/a	Tahoe Meadows Historic District (Amendment)
Fresno	Fresno	n/a	Fulton Mall
	Fresno (vicinity)	n/a	Ben Gefvert Ranch Historic District
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	n/a	1516 North Serrano Bungalow Court
		n/a	1544 North Serrano Bungalow Court
		n/a	1554 North Serrano Bungalow Court
		n/a	1721 North Kingsley Bungalow Court
		n/a	Arroyo Seco Parkway Historic District
		n/a	Bradbury House
		n/a	Bricker Building
		n/a	California Club
	Pasadena	n/a	Ford Place Historic District/Fuller Seminary
	San Marino	n/a	Katherine Emery Estate
Marin	Mill Valley (vicinity)	n/a	Dipsea Trail
Mendocino	Mendocino	n/a	Jerome B. Ford House
Nevada	Grass Valley	n/a	North Star House/ Foote Mansion
Placer	Auburn	n/a	El Toyon
	Tahoe	n/a	Chapel of the Transfiguration
Riverside	Palm Springs	n/a	Thomas O'Donnell Residence
Sacramento	Sacramento	n/a	PG&E Powerhouse
San Diego	Coronado	n/a	Pilot

County	City	Associated MPS	Property Name
San Francisco	San Francisco	n/a	Geneva Building and Powerhouse
		n/a	Rialto Building
		n/a	Sacred Heart Church
		n/a	San Francisco Juvenile Court and Detention Home
		n/a	Temple Sherith Israel
San Joaquin	Lockeford	n/a	Harmony Grove Church Site
San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	n/a	William Shipsey House
San Mateo	Brisbane	n/a	Southern Pacific Railroad Bayshore Roundhouse
Santa Clara	Palo Alto	n/a	Palo Alto Medical Clinic
	San Jose	n/a	Ernest & Emily Renzel House
Solano	Dixon	California Carnegie Libraries	Dixon Carnegie Library
Sonoma	Healdsburg	Historic Highway Bridges of California	Healdsburg Memorial Bridge
Tulare	Wilsonia	n/a	Wilsonia Historic District (Amendment)

ALAMEDA COUNTY

Photograph 10. Berkeley Iceland, Berkeley, Alameda County, California

Berkeley Iceland is an enclosed 58,920-square-foot ice rink constructed in the Moderne style in 1940. Founded as a community-funded facility through a local subscription drive, unusual in an era of Works Progress Administration or government bond backing for community facilities, Iceland is the San Francisco Bay Area's oldest surviving ice rink, was host to three US National Figure Skating Championships, and served as practice ice for generations of skaters from recreational enthusiasts to Olympian gold medalists. Berkeley Iceland was determined eligible for listing under Criterion A at the local level for its association with the development of entertainment and recreation during the peak popularity of ice rink sports 1920-1975, and in particular, a golden age of ice skating during the 1930s and 40s, as well as under Criterion C at the local level because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of Moderne architecture, also known as Streamline or Streamlined Moderne. The building satisfies Criteria Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years for its role in the development of community recreation, and association with ice skaters of national and international renown through 1966.



Photograph 11. Niles Canyon Transcontinental Railroad Historic District, Alameda County, California

The **Niles Canyon Transcontinental Railroad Historic District** in the cities of Fremont and Pleasanton and vicinity is an 11.6 mile long segment of the first Transcontinental Railroad as it passes through Niles Canyon, Sunol Valley, and Arroyo de la Laguna between the San Francisco Peninsula and the Amador Valley. Constructed from 1865 to 1869, the railroad was subcontracted to the Western Pacific Railroad but completed by the Central Pacific. This district was the final segment of the Transcontinental Railroad, completed after the Golden Spike ceremony and necessary to fulfill the requirement of building a railroad to the Pacific coast. Listed under Criterion A at the local level of significance for its role in the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad, the settlement of the adjacent communities, and railroad construction by Chinese immigrants, the

district consists of 11.6 miles of right-of-way, including track, ties, signals, bridges, culverts and telegraph and telephone poles. Superseded in importance by a more direct route via the Carquinez Strait, this district's role as a local route meant that the frequent rebuilding common on main lines was less necessary. The Niles Canyon district maintains most of the original railroad's 1860s alignment, and has retained a high degree of integrity.

Photograph 12. California Cotton Mills Co. Factory, Oakland, Alameda County, California

The **California Cotton Mills Co. Factory** is located in a densely-built, industrial section of Oakland. Constructed in 1917, the 105,000 square-foot brick building is four stories, rectangular in plan, with enlarged corners at the two towers and a flat roof concealed behind a straight masonry parapet. Each elevation has distinctive brickwork and corbelled brick pilasters, bands of metal sash windows, and concrete lintels painted white in contrast with the red brickwork of the exterior wall planes. Flagpoles above each of the two towers are original. On all four elevations yellow fiberglass panes have been replaced, set into steel sash windows, forming a random pattern of replacement. The 1917 building otherwise retains a high degree of integrity. The property was nominated at the local level under Criterion A in the area of industry for important associations with development of the cotton industry in California, and in the context of wartime industrial expansion along the East Bay waterfront. The California Cotton Mills Co. Factory was also nominated at the local level under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a very good example of an early twentieth century utilitarian warehouse. Exterior architectural treatments, such as corbelled brickwork, expanses of steel sash windows below painted lintels, the paired towers, and working clock make this building unique within the industrial idiom.

EL DORADO COUNTY

Photograph 13. Tahoe Meadows Historic District, Tahoe Meadows, El Dorado County, California

Tahoe Meadows Historic District is a 106 acre area incorporated as a non-profit association of property owners in 1925. Originally listed on the National Register in 1990, the district consists of rural cabins on privately owned lots with open space preserves. The district was amended in 1992. The current amendment extends the period of significance to 1954 via expanded architectural context and reflects the loss of several contributors since 1990, adding nine new buildings and removing four from the district. The original nomination ended the period of significance in 1941 to reflect the temporary end of new building construction during World War II. After the war, construction of cabins resumed. These new buildings primarily utilized traditional materials and forms for their architecture, expressed in a postwar context. The expanded postwar context also reflects the resurgence of interest in outdoor recreation following World War II. The Tahoe Meadows Historic District Amendment was listed under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance.

FRESNO COUNTY

Photograph 14. Fulton Mall, Fresno, Fresno County, California

The **Fulton Mall** in Fresno was determined eligible for listing at the state and local levels of significance under Criteria A and C, in the areas of Landscape Architecture, Community Planning and Development, Recreation/Entertainment, and Social History. A collaborative effort of the respected urban planner Victor Gruen and celebrated twentieth-century landscape architect Garrett Eckbo, the Fulton Mall was completed in 1964 during the early, defining era of the discipline known as modern urban design and planning. A clear expression of many of the evolving theories of contemporary landscape design, including the removal of vehicular traffic from downtown areas and the creation of pedestrian-friendly urban spaces, the Fulton Mall represents a well preserved example of the work of master landscape architect, Garrett Eckbo, whose career as both teacher and practitioner helped transform the field of post-war landscape

architecture. The Fulton Mall is an excellent local illustration of his approach to Modern design in the urban renewal era and radically altered the historic patterns of local community development in downtown Fresno. The property served as an important social and entertainment center within the commercial and civic heart of the community during the post-war era.

The **Ben Gefvert Ranch Historic District** is located five miles west of the Fresno County Courthouse. The 57.2-acre property includes agricultural fields, consisting of 55 acres of raisin grapes, some of which are the oldest such plantings in Fresno County, and one acre of naval orange trees, a vernacular style, two-story farmhouse, shed, heritage garden, and irrigation system. Despite the removal of some outbuildings, the property retains a high degree of integrity and continues to convey a feeling of its nineteenth century origins and development over time. The Ben Gefvert Ranch Historic District was nominated under Criterion A at the local level of significance for its association with the practice of viticulture and the beginnings of the raisin industry in Fresno County. The family owned and operated farmstead, planted primarily in grapes for raisin production, is typical of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in Fresno County, and represents, in type and function, a rare and intact remnant of Fresno County's agricultural past.

Photograph 15. Ben Gefvert Ranch, Fresno County, California

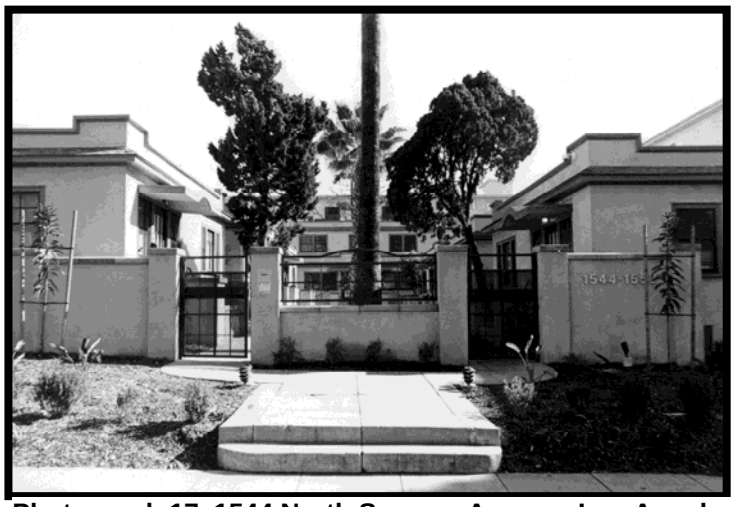
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Photograph 16. 1516 North Serrano Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

1516 North Serrano Avenue is an eleven-unit bungalow court constructed in 1921. Designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style by architect A.E. Wright, the site is composed of five attached bungalows on each side of a central courtyard, with a one-story single-unit building at the rear. One of four bungalow courts rehabilitated in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's Standards by the Hollywood Community Housing Corporation, the National Park Service approved the Historic Preservation Certification Application for all four properties. Each property was listed individually at the local level under Criterion A for its association with the development of the Hollywood area of Los Angeles during the 1920s, and under Criterion C because each property embodies the distinctive characteristics of the bungalow court, a building type characteristic of residential development in Hollywood during the early decades of the twentieth century.

All four properties retain many of their original features characteristic of the bungalow court building type and/or Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style, including: flat roofs with stepped parapets; wood casement and double-hung sash windows; wood front doors and original hardware; stucco-clad wall chimneys; scored concrete walkways; hardwood flooring; smooth plaster walls and ceilings; wood baseboards and crown moldings; wood window and door surrounds; single-panel wood interior doors with original hardware; wooden built-ins and cabinetry, including medicine cabinets; original tile countertops and backsplashes; and bathtubs and tile surrounds.

1544 North Serrano Avenue is an eight-unit bungalow court constructed in 1925. Designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style by architect Postell (first name unknown), the site is composed of three detached bungalows on each side of a central courtyard, with a two-story two-unit building at the rear.

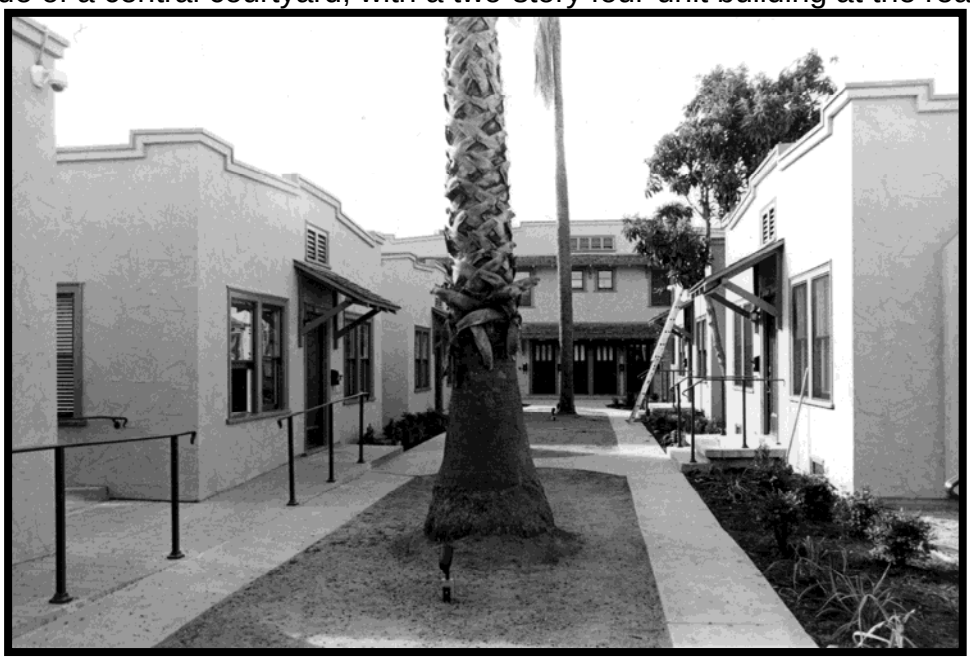


Photograph 17. 1544 North Serrano Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

Photograph 18. 1554 North Serrano Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

1554 North Serrano Avenue is a thirteen-unit bungalow court constructed in 1921. Designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style by architect A.B. Crist, the site is composed of five attached bungalows on each side of a central courtyard, with a two-story three-unit building at the rear.

1721 North Kingsley Drive is a ten-unit bungalow court constructed in 1921. Designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, the site is composed of three detached bungalows on each side of a central courtyard, with a two-story four-unit building at the rear.



Photograph 19. 1721 North Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

Photograph 20. Arroyo Seco Parkway, Los Angeles County, California

The **Arroyo Seco Parkway Historic District** is a 6-lane, 8.21 mile limited-access roadway traveling in a southwesterly direction through the cities of Pasadena, South Pasadena, and Los Angeles, from East Glenarm Street, Pasadena to the Four Level Interchange in Los Angeles. The district has 45 total contributors, including grade separations, tunnels, bridges, overcrossings, pedestrian overpasses, pedestrian and equestrian undercrossings, the roadway itself, the Four Level Interchange, Arroyo Channel, and two buildings at the Arroyo Seco Maintenance Station. The district was constructed in three phases between 1938 and 1953. The Commission recommended the property for listing under Criteria A, B and C for its association with transportation planning, its principal engineer and political advocate Lloyd Aldrich, and bridge and tunnel architecture, for Criteria A and C at the state level of significance and for Criterion B at the local level of significance.

The **Bradbury House** is a two-story residence in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, constructed in 1923 in Los Angeles. The fourteen-room, 5,198 square-foot adobe house is constructed of adobe brick, with an outer layer of stucco. It has a hipped and gabled roof covered in terra cotta tile, shallow boxed eaves, deeply recessed openings, and wood casement windows and French doors with multiple panes and tile sills. A rear enclosed patio is lavishly decorated with tiles and carved wood. The Bradbury House was listed under Criterion C at the local level of significance as the first substantial adobe house designed by master architect John W. Byers. Byers was commissioned by Lewis L. Bradbury to design a beach home for Bradbury and his family. Although Byers designed and built more dramatic houses later in his career, the design and construction of Bradbury House established Byers' reputation as a proponent of, and specialist in, the Spanish Colonial Revival style and the modern use of adobe brick.

Photograph 21. Bradbury House, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

Built in 1924 in Los Angeles, the **Bricker Building** is a four-story mixed-use structure including commercial and residential spaces. It was designed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style with Beaux Arts detailing. Renaissance Revival characteristics include symmetrical composition, masonry cladding, a flat roof with slightly stepped parapet, arched windows, and string/belt courses. Beaux Arts details include cartouches, inset decorative balusters and cornice-like elaborations supported by modillions. The Bricker Building makes a significant contribution to the character of an apartment building corridor in the heart of Hollywood and retains a high degree of integrity. The Bricker Building derives historical significance in the area of architecture and was approved by the Commission for listing under Criterion C at the local level of significance as a significant example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style in

Photograph 22. Bricker Building, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

Hollywood. Changing demographics and evolving physical form occurred in the city during an intense period of development that lasted from 1924 to 1929 and was brought about in large part by the emerging film industry. The Bricker Building embodies these profound changes to the built environment that occurred in 1920s Hollywood.

Photograph 23. California Club, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

The **California Club** is an eight-story Renaissance Revival building designed by Robert D. Farquhar, located in downtown Los Angeles. The building has a broad rectangular base and two setbacks, Roman brick cladding, steel casement windows and transoms, and ornamentation throughout based on Italian Renaissance models. Architectural details include a stone entryway with Classical entablature, stonework on window surrounds, belt courses and cornice, and the massing, wherein major rooms are contained in a base with a large footprint and smaller spaces occupy a set-back tower, capped with a hipped, clay tile roof. The California Club was listed under Criterion C as the work of master architect Robert D. Farquhar. Farquhar was commissioned by the prominent California Club to design the building, and it stands as his most prominent work in Los Angeles, where he spent most of his career. The 1930 building has undergone few significant changes and possesses a very high level of integrity.

Photograph 24. Ford Place, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California

Ford Place Historic District consists of a residential subdivision created in 1902, located south of East Walnut Street and centering on Ford Place (now North Oakland Avenue) and West Ford Place in Pasadena. Historically, the T-shaped arrangement of Ford Place encompassed a four square block area. The nominated district consists of ten surviving buildings and one grouping of landscape features. Ford Place was developed by W. J. Pierce, who envisioned an upscale residential neighborhood to be a showplace in Pasadena. Pierce graded the lots and constructed streets, sidewalks and curbs, dividing the property into 75x200 foot lots with 50-foot setbacks. The residential properties of the

district were all constructed in a relatively short period of time; seven of the surviving ten between 1903 and 1906, with the remaining three constructed by 1916. Properties include Craftsman, Prairie, Shingle, and various revival styles. In addition to the buildings, Ford Place includes the surviving mature Canary Island Date Palms on Ford Place and the 100 block of North Oakland. Ford Place was listed under Criterion A at the local level of significance for its association with the early development of Pasadena as one of the city's earliest planned residential neighborhoods, and under Criterion C at the local level for the high quality examples of period architectural styles constructed by master architects including Sylvanus B. Marston, Frederick Roehrig, Charles F. Driscoll, and George Washington Maher.

Photograph 25. Emery Estate, San Marino, Los Angeles County, California

Designed by regionally significant master architect Myron Hunt in the Tudor Revival style, the **Katherine Emery Estate** in San Marino was recommended by the Commission for listing under Criterion C at the local level of significance. The Tudor Revival style is fully integrated in the interior and exterior design of the property, which retains a high degree of integrity and the majority of the original features and finishes. Hunt designed the primary landscape features in conjunction with renowned landscape architects Florence Yoch, Lucille Council, and Katherine Bashford. The estate is a prominent residential example of Hunt's work from the 1920s and a significant example of the Tudor Revival style in Southern California.

MARIN COUNTY

The **Dipsea Trail** is a popular hiking and running trail and the route of the annual Dipsea Race, held since 1905. The trail begins in the city of Mill Valley and ends at Stinson Beach on the Pacific Ocean. Predominantly a narrow foot trail, short portions of the race and trail route include paved streets, rural roads, and stairways. It features torturous uphill grades and dangerous descents, and traverses four governmental jurisdictions: the City of Mill Valley; unincorporated areas of Marin County; National Park Service lands within Muir Woods National Monument and its parent, Golden Gate National Recreation Area; and lands within Mt. Tamalpais State Park, a unit of the California State Parks system. The property was listed 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. As a popular early twentieth century hiking route and the location of the Dipsea Race, the Dipsea Trail influenced the Bay Area in the creation of parks, preservation of open space, and proliferation of running competitions and similar community events.

Photograph 26. Dipsea Trail, Marin County, California

MENDOCINO COUNTY

Photograph 27. Jerome B. Ford House, Mendocino, Mendocino County, California

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. The California Lumber Manufacturing Company became the first and for many years the largest lumbering operation on the Mendocino coast. As manager and co-owner of the enterprise, Ford was instrumental in the successful development and maintenance of the lumber mill, which was the main employer and source of wealth for Mendocino from its founding until the Great Depression. The Ford House is the only remaining structure of the large complex that once occupied the entire Mendocino headland south and west of the house. The Jerome B. Ford House, Greek Revival with Gothic Revival ornamentation, was listed at the local level of significance under Criterion B as the home and the place where Jerome B. Ford managed the California Lumber Manufacturing Company.

NEVADA COUNTY

Photograph 28. North Star House, Grass Valley, Nevada County, California

The **North Star House** in Grass Valley is an 11,000-square-foot, two story, Craftsman building located on a crest of a hill, oriented west with a pine-studded view of the Sacramento Valley below. Designed in 1905 by architect Julia Morgan, the residence is U-shaped in plan, with an entry courtyard on the east side and a sprawling stone terrace serving as the focal point of the residence on the west side. Constructed as the residence of A.D. Foote, chief engineer of the North Star Mine from 1895 to 1913, the North Star House/Foote Mansion is where author and illustrator Mary Hallock Foote, wife of A.D. Foote, wrote serialized short stories and novels for *Harper's Weekly*, *Scribner's Monthly*, and *Century Magazine.* The Commission recommended the property for listing under Criteria A, B, and C. The North Star House is eligible under Criterion A as a locally significant representative of the development of the Grass Valley mining industry, which dominated the region's economic and social development from early American settlement during the Gold Rush period to the industry's slow decline and demise in the mid-twentieth century. The property is also eligible under Criterion B at the local level, for its association with author and illustrator, Mary Hallock Foote. Foote utilized her Western world as an inspiration to present an enduring portrait of the Western Expansion period to generations of American readers. During much of this creative period, Foote lived and wrote in the North Star House, gaining inspiration in the residence's expansive study from the surrounding activities of the mine and from the enveloping California hills and pine forests. The property is eligible under Criterion C as a locally significant representative of the early work of acclaimed California architect Julia Morgan.

PLACER COUNTY

Photograph 29. El Toyon, Auburn, Placer County, California

El Toyon is a Shingle style, three-story, single-family residence constructed in 1889. The property sits on the east edge of Auburn on the rim of the American River Canyon amidst 1.6 acres of landscaped gardens. Several mature trees shade the gardens, which feature ponds, lawn tennis courts, a greenhouse, and spectacular canyon views. While several internal renovation projects were undertaken by different owners, the external structure has retained historic integrity. El Toyon was listed at the local level under Criterion C as an excellent local example of the Shingle style of architecture. Character defining features are the distinctive running coursed wood shingles sheathing and wrapped corner edges; two double-storied turrets; bays; a moderately pitched, complex roofline emphasizing horizontal lines; simple ornamentation detailing exhibited in the classic columns, unadorned boxed eave, and flat frieze trim. While other shingle-cover houses exist in Auburn, they are for the most part bungalows constructed in a later period. El Toyon has the distinction of being the most significant example of the Shingle Style in Auburn, is surrounded by estate grounds, and exhibits the essential elements of the style.

Photograph 30. Chapel of the Transfiguration, Placer County, California

The **Chapel of the Transfiguration**, more commonly known as the **Outdoor Chapel**, is a small Rustic Style chapel with a simple rectangular floor plan comprising two rooms and dimensions of approximately 35 by 26 feet. Constructed in 1909 on property donated by logging magnate Duane Leroy (D.L.) Bliss, the Saint Nicholas Episcopal Church Outdoor Chapel is situated in a forest of pine and cedar trees very near the northwestern shore of Lake Tahoe. Massive rubble rock walls with battered stone buttresses, a steeply pitched roof with exaggerated eaves supported

by a structure composed of peeled logs, and doors made with large wood planks with original hardware, all combine to give the Outdoor Chapel a strong, rustic character. The peeled logs are of the same diameter as the surrounding trees and the stones used in the construction of the building match portions of the surrounding geology. These features intimately connect the building to its surroundings. The Commission approved the Outdoor Chapel's nomination under Criterion C as a locally significant example of Rustic architecture, and its eligibility under Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties because it derives its significance from its architecture. The design of the Outdoor Chapel is a logical extension of the Rustic style architects Walter Danforth Bliss and William Baker Faville learned at McKim, Mead, and White and further developed in San Francisco.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

The **Thomas O'Donnell Residence** survives today as the last intact structure from the period of Palm Springs' emergence on the national desert resort scene, and reflects the development history of Palm Springs. By virtue of its land-lease from Coffman family matriarch Nellie Coffman to oilman Thomas A. O'Donnell, both pivotal players in the evolution of the village of Palm Springs into the city that exists today, the property is recommended for listing under Criterion A at the local level of significance for its role in the development pattern of recreational tourism in Palm Springs. Constructed of concrete block faced with cement plaster in a hybrid Spanish Colonial Revival/Monterey style, sometimes called "Hollywood Spanish," significant features of this first Palm Springs building to be constructed above the valley floor include the L-shaped floor plan surmounted by intersecting gable roof forms covered with variegated clay tile, the trimless, frameless windows and doors that are recessed into the thick masonry walls, and the curving balcony on the principal façade at the second level.

Photograph 31. Thomas O'Donnell Residence, Palm Springs, Riverside County, California

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

The **PG&E Powerhouse** is a reinforced concrete two-story building with a steel frame. Constructed for Pacific Gas & Electric as an oil-fired electric power plant in 1912, the building was designed by architect Willis Polk in the Classical Revival style. Polk was a master architect from the San Francisco Bay Area, educated at L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris before working for Daniel Burnham in Chicago. Polk is widely recognized for buildings he designed in the Bay Area and Chicago, and his work reconstructing San Francisco following the 1906 earthquake. Three of the four walls are decorated in cement plaster, with scoring to suggest courses of stone blocks. Tall arched openings on the east and west elevations contain multi-paned windows. The main entrance is arched, with a massive classical door, surmounted with an ornate cartouche. The encircling roof parapet contains a shallow pediment form above each arch, with "Pacific Gas and Electric Company" engraved into the concrete. Atop the roof, three metal and glass monitors allowed light into the building's interior. The building's level of architectural detail, combined with its functional utility, is an expression of the "City Beautiful" movement, and intended to suit its prominent location directly on Sacramento's waterfront. The power plant was closed in 1954. The plant's four smokestacks, steam boilers and generators were removed in 1957, but the building retains much of its original integrity in location, site, setting, materials, and association. The building exterior is essentially unaltered. The PG&E Powerhouse was listed under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance.

Photograph 32. PG&E Powerhouse, Sacramento, Sacramento County, California

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Photograph 33. Pilot, San Diego, San Diego County, California

The harbor pilot boat ***Pilot*** was built in 1914 in the shipyard of Manual Goularte, only several hundred feet from where she is presently berthed at the Maritime Museum of San Diego in the San Diego Harbor. *Pilot* is of traditional wooden plank on frame construction. Her hull is round bottomed. With a length of 52 feet, a beam of 13 feet nine inches, and a displacement of 19 tons, she was built for strength to withstand repeated poundings when coming alongside large vessels in rough seas. The highest standards and best materials of the period were used in her construction and represent the traditional marine craftsmanship of her Portuguese-American Master boat builder. For 82 years *Pilot* served as San Diego's only pilot craft and assisted every one of the thousands of major commercial ships to enter or leave San Diego Harbor. Her service spans from the last days of square-rigged sailing ships to modern cruise ships and aircraft carriers, as for most of her working life she also provided harbor pilots for naval vessels. Generations of San Diego harbor pilots steamed *Pilot* out to sea in all weather conditions to meet incoming ships and guide them to port. No other maritime resource is so directly associated with the spectacular rise of San Diego from a shallow harbor to one of the world's great sea ports. The Commission determined that *Pilot* meets Criterion A at the local level of significance for the role the vessel has played in the development and operation of San Diego Harbor.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

Photograph 34. Geneva Office Building and Powerhouse, San Francisco, San Francisco County, California

The **Geneva Office Building and Powerhouse** is a pair of attached buildings located at the intersection of Geneva and San Jose Avenues in San Francisco. The Office Building, constructed in 1901, is a two-story brick structure with a corrugated metal hipped roof, with Romanesque features and a Queen Anne corner turret. The Powerhouse is a one-and-a-half story rectangular brick structure with a gable roof directly south of the Office Building, sharing a common wall, constructed in 1903. Both buildings were constructed as part of a larger complex to serve the city's first electric railway system, the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railroad Company. The property was listed under Criterion A for its association with San Francisco public transportation and labor history, and under Criterion C as a local example of San Francisco pre-earthquake brick construction. The streetcar complex was a critical feature of San Francisco's transportation infrastructure and the interurban railroad system to the south. The office building was the epicenter of a 1917 labor strike, and several alterations were made to the building so strikebreakers housed at the Office Building could enter the car barn without encountering strikers on the street. Despite the building's utilitarian function, it exhibits a high level of architectural finish for its building type. Both buildings were damaged in the 1906 San Francisco earthquake, and still show evidence of earthquake damage. The Powerhouse's mezzanine level was rebuilt with Mission Revival features in concrete, while the Office Building's northeast corner was covered with tar paper and never repaired. A car barn located directly east of the Office Building and Powerhouse was demolished in the mid-1980s, but the tracks of the car barn are still used for the storage of San Francisco's streetcars. The buildings retain sufficient integrity to convey their architectural significance and historical associations.

Photograph 35. Rialto Building, San Francisco, San Francisco County, California

Initially constructed during the building boom in San Francisco at the turn of the twentieth century, the **Rialto Building** featured a Chicago-inspired open plan and light courts and was designed by the San Francisco-based architecture firm of Meyer & O'Brien. This commercial office building became symbolic of reconstruction efforts after the Earthquake and Fire of 1906 when the interior was gutted by fire and its exterior shell survived. Prominently located at a major intersection in the newly expanded Financial District, the reconstruction of the building was encouraged by the City of San Francisco. Architects Bliss & Faville reconstructed the building in 1910. When the work on the Rialto Building was complete, the venture was heralded as a transformative project that restored faith in the City. The reconstructed building, which retained its original 1902 exterior, was unique in a cityscape now dominated by modern buildings and skyscrapers constructed after the Earthquake and Fire to replace those buildings lost by the disaster. The Commission recommended the Rialto Building for listing under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development and under Criterion C as an example of a unique architectural type.

Photograph 36. Sacred Heart Church, San Francisco, San Francisco County, California

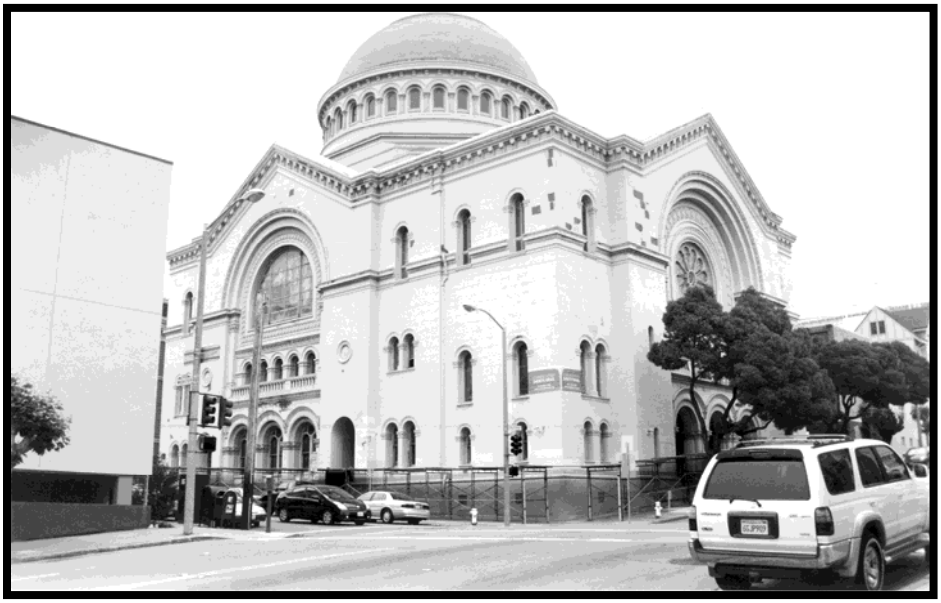
Sacred Heart Church is a large Catholic church located in the Western Addition neighborhood of San Francisco at the crest of Fillmore Street, built in the Romanesque Revival style. Constructed for the Catholic Diocese of San Francisco, the church was built in two major phases over 12 years between 1897 and 1909. The church was determined eligible for listing under Criterion C as the work of master architect Thomas J.

Welsh. The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Romanesque Revival style, including a gable-roofed façade, gabled nave and transept arms, towering campanile with arcaded openings and pyramidal roof, eave-height arcaded corbel table, decorative stringcourses, and the pedimented portico supported by Tuscan order columns. The marble altars of Sacred Heart Church were designed by artist Attilio Moretti, who worked in marble, stained glass, and painting. He is probably best known for his elaborate frescoes in Temple Sherith Israel in San Francisco. As a building significant for its architecture, it meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration A regarding religious properties.

Photograph 37. San Francisco Juvenile Court and Detention Home, San Francisco, San Francisco County, California

The **San Francisco Juvenile Court and Detention Home** is a nine-story, reinforced concrete building, rectangular in plan, with a corbelled side-gable roof clad with clay tiles ending in a modest wide eave overhang. The fourth through ninth floors are set back and organized into a slab. Windows are single-lite metal awning, grouped vertically in ones, twos, or threes, and the exterior is finished with an artificial travertine effect. A central archway topped by a vestigial pediment and flanked by original copper and glass light fixtures demarcates the main entrance. The building is recommended for listing under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance, for its association with the development of the city's juvenile justice system during the early twentieth century and as the work of master architect Louis Christian Mullgardt. Soon after California passed its first juvenile justice law in 1903, activists – and notably women – in San Francisco began to campaign for the design and construction of a combined and modern juvenile court and detention home. In 1914 the San Francisco Board of Supervisors finally appropriated money for this purpose and appointed master architect Louis Christian Mullgardt to design the new facility. Mullgardt's design incorporated the most modern theories of juvenile justice. At the time, Mullgardt was also chairing the architectural committee for the Panama Pacific International Exposition. His design for the Tower of Abundance and Court of Ages was widely acclaimed and catapulted his professional reputation to new heights. Elements of the tower can be seen in the juvenile detention home, which stands as Mullgardt's tallest extant building, his first permanent government or institutional building in San

Francisco, and one of the few – if not the only – remaining institutional buildings that he designed in San Francisco.



Photograph 38. Temple Sherith Israel, San Francisco, San Francisco County, California

Temple Sherith Israel is a large domed synagogue located in the Pacific Heights neighborhood of San Francisco, built in a mixture of Byzantine and Romanesque styles, composed in a Beaux Arts manner and constructed in 1905. Its structure is in two parts, brick exterior walls clad in sandstone and an interior cage of steel that supports a prominent dome, the roof, and most loads. Large arched pavilions on each façade enclose a textured concentration of architectural ornamentation and colored glass. The property was listed at the local level of significance under Criterion A for its role in the aftermath of San Francisco's 1906 earthquake, and Criterion C as the work of a master architect, Albert Pissis, satisfying Criteria Consideration A. After the San Francisco earthquake and fire, most of the city's civic buildings were destroyed. Many private buildings were temporarily adapted for civic functions, and Temple Sherith Israel became the site of San Francisco's Superior Court and Law Library for over a year. During that period, the property became the site of San Francisco's graft trials, a series of court cases that removed San Francisco mayor Eugene Schmitz from office. Master architect Albert Pissis was one of San Francisco's leading architects from the 1880s until his death in 1914. Temple Sherith Israel is an excellent example of Pissis' work, one that resisted the devastation of the 1906 earthquake due to his habit of over-engineering buildings rather than intentional earthquake-resistant designs. His brother Emile Pissis and artist Wilhelmina Oglethorp designed the art glass windows of the synagogue, and artist Attilio Moretti designed the interior and frescoes. Other than modifications to the building's entrances, the building retains a high degree of integrity.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Photograph 39. Harmony Grove Church, Lockeford, San Joaquin County, California

Harmony Grove Church in Lockeford was originally constructed as a Greek Revival Style church from 1859-1861, remodeled in 1868 in the Gothic Revival Style. The one-story brick building has a medium-pitched front gable roof, arched Gothic Revival windows, and a central Gothic arched entry on the primary façade. Its remodeled appearance combines Greek Revival elements with Gothic Revival details. Abandoned in 1918, the church was partially gutted in 1965 in anticipation of demolition, and restored in 1973. The property is recommended for listing under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance, for its role in the early settlement of California's central valley and its embodiment of the characteristics of both Greek and Gothic Revival styles, and addresses the requirements of Criteria Consideration A. Named for the town of New Harmony, Indiana, and the oak grove where it was erected, the church was dedicated in 1861. In addition to religious services, the building was used by the community for meetings and public school exercises. The building's period of significance is 1859-1918. Extensive research and documentation by Sacramento State graduate student Gary Gordon became the basis for a restoration project completed in 1973.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

Photograph 40. William Shipsey House, San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo County, California
Constructed in 1894, the **William Shipsey House** in San Luis Obispo's Historic Mill Street District is a large, two-story, wood frame structure covered by a gable roof with several high-pitched cross gables. Horizontal and vertical stick work is extensively used throughout the exterior. Large, carved arch brackets support window awnings. Fenestration consists of double-hung, wood sash, mullioned fixed pane, and fixed pane windows. The siding material consists mostly of eight inch redwood clapboard supplemented vertical bead board and decorative fish scale, octagon, and square edge cedar shingles applied in various patterns. The gables are covered with fish scale shingles and double sunburst fans at the lower corners. The property was listed at the local level under Criterion B for associations with William Shipsey, a prominent force in local politics and law during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, whose work in various levels of government guided the city into a period of change. The property is also listed at the local level under Criterion C as a good example of a Queen Anne with Eastern Stick elements designed by local architect Hilamon Spencer Laird and constructed by local master craftsman Joseph Maino. The Shipsey House reflects a period of growth and architectural development in San Luis Obispo, influenced by the opening of a woodworking mill capable of producing decorative architectural detail work, and the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad to the city in 1894, which ended the city's isolation. The Shipsey House was previously found eligible as part of a federal tax certification review. The National Park Service certified the rehabilitation project complied with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

SAN MATEO COUNTY

Photograph 41. Southern Pacific Bayshore Roundhouse, Brisbane, San Mateo County, California

The **Southern Pacific Bayshore Roundhouse** is a semi-circular one-story brick building with associated whisker tracks arranged radially around a central turntable pit. The building is located in the city of Brisbane, at the southwest corner of the former 200 acre Southern Pacific railyard, and was constructed in 1910. The building encompasses 108 degrees of curvature and is 87 feet deep, from an inside radius of 125 feet to an outside radius of 212 feet. The roundhouse is constructed of brick with a ceiling of wooden beams, and contains 17 enclosed stalls, numbered clockwise from 24 to 40. The roof is radially gabled, clad with pitch and gravel. The building has arched wooden windows. A firewall is located between stalls 32 and 33, and the exterior wall adjacent to stall 24 is also a firewall. The whisker tracks are indicated by light poles at the end of each track. In the center of the roundhouse's radius is a circular concrete turntable pit, 110 feet wide. The Bayshore Roundhouse was listed under Criterion C as an example of vernacular railroad architecture. Roundhouses were used for the storage and minor maintenance of steam locomotives and typically used in conjunction with a turntable, which was used to turn locomotives and allow access to the roundhouse. The facility was modified several times over the period of its use, including expansion of the turntable pit from 80 to 110 feet and minor modifications to the building's interior. The building suffered a fire in 2001 that destroyed the roof and wooden windows between stalls 24 and 32 and was stopped by the brick firewall. The brick, concrete and metal portions of the building remain intact. There is no longer a turntable in the pit, and the pit itself is intact.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Photograph 42. Palo Alto Medical Clinic, Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, California

The **Palo Alto Medical Clinic** building was the home of the first multi-specialty group practice in the community, founded in 1932. The Clinic was a leader in advancing Palo Alto's health care resources and introduced innovations in the practice of medicine and the use of new medical technology to Palo Alto and the greater Bay Area. The building's interior was specifically designed for efficiency and several of the features

unique to the function of the building are still intact. Decorative features throughout the building are of a high quality and design atypical for modern medical facilities. The property was listed under Criterion A at the local level for its association with persons and events important to the development of healthcare in Palo Alto. The Clinic drew patients from outside the community and attracted accomplished physicians from around the nation that were interested in the Clinic's facilities and use of new technology. Its founders pioneered a model of group practice in the community that helped to establish Palo Alto's healthcare industry as one of the leading medical networks in the country. The property was also listed under Criterion C as the work of a master architect and artist and a resource displaying high artistic value. The building was designed by architect Birge Clark and constructed in the Spanish Eclectic style, the architectural style for which he is best known. A unique feature of the building is the series of fresco paintings completed by noted Depression-era muralist Victor Arnautoff that decorate the wall face around the front entry. They are the only known exterior frescoes visible to the public in Palo Alto.

Photograph 43. Ernest and Emily Renzel House, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California

The **Ernest and Emily Renzel House** is a 1939 Ranch style residential building in San Jose. Designed by architect Chester Root, the house combines traditional and modern materials and forms to create a distinctive, unified composition. Siding is brick and wood, with a low-pitched roof and broad eaves, and steel corner windows. An extension, constructed in 1949 by the firm of Kress & Gibson, is harmonious with the original design in massing, materials and features. The house is set into the hillside, one story tall at the building front and two stories tall at the rear. Located in a residential neighborhood at the extreme eastern border of Naglee Park, the rustic setting complements the building's architecture. The building was the home of Ernest Renzel, San Jose City Council member and Mayor of San Jose from 1944-1948. Prior to his election to City Council, he envisioned a municipal airport for San Jose, and led a successful campaign to pass a public bond for acquisition of land for an airport. Elected with a slate of reformist candidates in 1944, Renzel became President of the City Council in 1946, and was unofficially known as the mayor, a title that was subsequently adopted by the city of San Jose. After his city council term, he continued his involvement with the airport, serving on the Airport Commission until 1978. Today, he is recognized as the "Father of the San Jose International Airport" by the city of San Jose. Because the original San Jose Airport and the San Jose City Hall used during Renzel's tenure no longer exist, the Ernest and Emily Renzel House appears to be the only remaining building directly related to Renzel's working life. According to contemporary accounts, some of Renzel's work as Airport Commissioner was performed at his residence after his tenure as

Mayor. The Ernest and Emily Renzel House was listed under Criteria B and C at the local level of significance.

SOLANO COUNTY

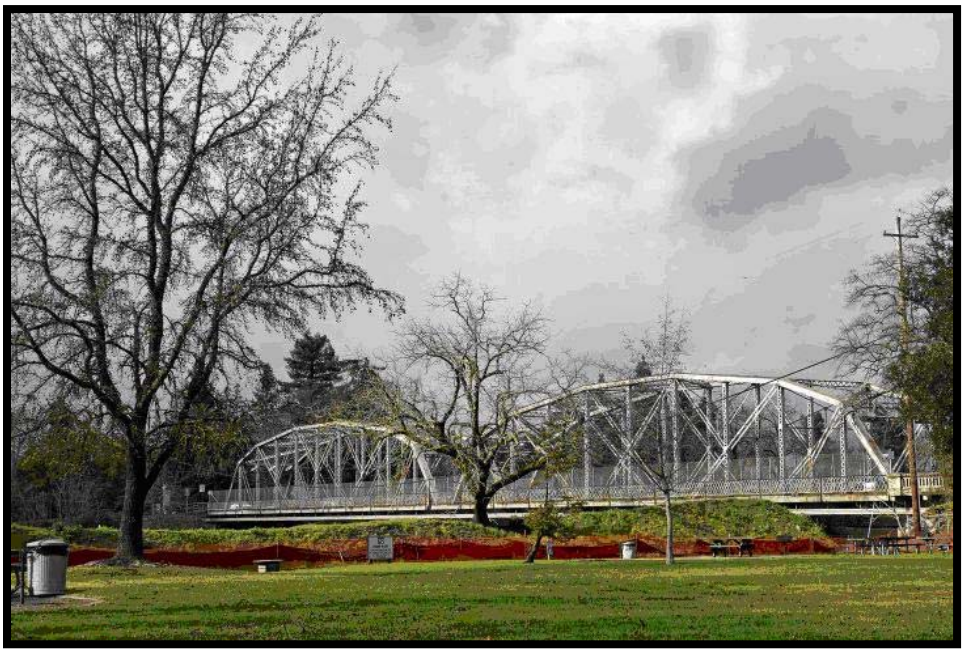
Photograph 44. Dixon Carnegie Library, Dixon, Solano County, California

The **Dixon Carnegie Library** is an approximately 2,300 square foot building designed in a Classical Revival style, located near a historic residential district that once housed Dixon citizens influential in establishing the Carnegie Library. The library is within walking distance to local schools and downtown businesses. It retains its historic function as a library facility and social meeting place to the present day, significant for the role it has played in the educational, cultural, and social development of the eastern Solano County town of Dixon. Constructed in 1912 when Dixon's population was only 1,000 persons, the library speaks to the aspirations and forward-thinking of the town's early leaders. Recommended by the Commission for listing under Criterion A at the local level, the Dixon Carnegie Library has been pivotal to the progress of education and culture in the social history of Dixon. It was the first building in the area dedicated to the purpose of free public library use, and was the first library built using Carnegie grant money in Solano County.

The Dixon Carnegie Library has the potential for association with the California Carnegie Libraries of California Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) form approved by The Keeper of the National Register on December 10, 1990. It fits within the MPD historic context: Carnegie Library Development in California and the Architecture It

Produced, 1899-1921. The first Carnegie grants to libraries in California were made in 1899. Between 1899 and 1921 Carnegie funding contributed to the construction of 142 library buildings in 121 communities in California.

SONOMA COUNTY



Photograph 45. Healdsburg Memorial Bridge, Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California

A striking example of a Pennsylvania through-truss type bridge, the **Healdsburg Memorial Bridge** was constructed in 1921 and spans the Russian River in the Sonoma County town of Healdsburg. As the first steel bridge constructed across the Russian River the bridge served as a vital link on the portion of Highway 101 that stretches from San Francisco to the Oregon border. The structure is also integral to the social and cultural history of the town of Healdsburg as the focal point of community events. For generations locals and vacationers have gathered on Memorial Bridge to watch swimming meets, wine barrel races, and parades of festively decorated watercraft take place on the river.

Submitted under cover of the Historic Highway Bridges of California Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) form approved by The Keeper of the National Register on August 5, 2004, the Healdsburg Memorial Bridge meets the Registration Requirements of the MPD because the structure was constructed in 1921, within the period of significance of 1855 to 1936 as outlined in the MPD. Healdsburg Memorial Bridge is a metal truss bridge, one of the associated property types listed in the MPD. Metal truss bridges are significant because they are associated with the evolution of bridge construction in California and also with the development of California's highway system. Highways and bridges link communities and support activities that require transportation of people and materials. Metal truss bridges are also significant because they show the design capability of state and county engineers and the fabrication skills of the state's builders. Healdsburg Memorial Bridge meets the registration requirements of the MPD because it possesses the age, rarity, attractiveness of structure and setting, and historical importance as outlined in the MPD. The Commission agreed the Healdsburg Memorial Bridge meets the requirements of the Historic Highway Bridges of California Multiple

Property Document and recommends listing at the local level of significance under Criteria A and C.

TULARE COUNTY

Photograph 46. Wilsonia Historic District, Wilsonia, Tulare County, California

Wilsonia Historic District is a 100 acre village located within the General Grant Grove Section of Kings Canyon National Park. A predominantly privately-owned inholding wholly surrounded by the National Park, the community is comprised of residential cabins built starting in 1919 which are integrated into the natural vegetation of the forest setting. Originally listed in 1995, the amendment updated the district by expanding the historic context, including cabins eligible under an extended period of significance, and describing the district as a cultural landscape. The expanded context includes buildings constructed up to 1959. After 1960, National Park Service intensified its purchase of property in Wilsonia, either converting cabins to staff units or demolishing structures and leaving vacant lots. New cabins constructed after 1959 used more contemporary designs than the vernacular cabins constructed during the expanded period of significance. Several cabins listed as contributing buildings were demolished during the period of 1995-2009. The amendment updates the listing by identifying buildings that are now contributors to the district and removing buildings that were demolished or that lacking sufficient integrity to remain contributors. Landscape features, including meadows, roads, rock outcroppings and signage, are identified as features of Wilsonia's cultural landscape and as contributors to the district within an expanded context describing the vernacular landscape of the district. The Commission determined that the Wilsonia Historic District Amendment meets Criterion A at the local level of significance.

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:

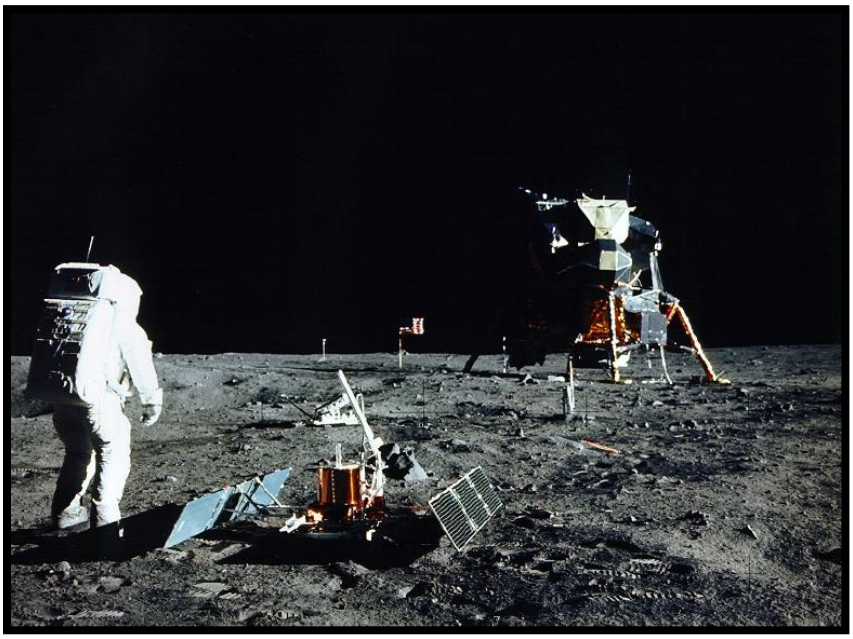
- **Criterion 1** is for the property's association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
- **Criterion 2** is for properties associated with the lives of persons important 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 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.

Properties Listed in the California Register of Historical Resources

County	City	Resource Name
	Tranquility Base	Objects Associated with Apollo 11
Los Angeles	Manhattan Beach	Bailey House
San Diego County	San Diego	Robert O. Peterson/ Russell Forester Residence

The Commission took action on three California Register Nominations.



Photograph 47. Objects Associated with Apollo 11, The Moon

Created on earth and placed on the moon by astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin Jr., on July 20, 1969 during the Apollo 11 Mission, 106 objects remain at Tranquility Base. The manufacture and deposition of the **Objects Associated with Apollo 11** was the culmination of decades of research, development, and testing carried out in several states, including California.

Many of the objects have a direct connection to facilities such as Jet Propulsion Laboratory and the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, Moffett Field in Mountain View, and Aerojet in Sacramento. These institutions helped define twentieth century California as a world leader in Aerospace technology. The objects are significant within the context of human exploration of space and within the context of the Cold War between the United States and Russia. The Commission listed the Objects Associated with Apollo 11 under Criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4 at the national level of significance.

Photograph 48. Bailey House, Manhattan Beach, Los Angeles County, California

Bailey House is a California bungalow on a small lot on Manhattan Beach, in Los Angeles County, part of a pedestrian-only street approximately one block from the seawall that separates the town of Manhattan Beach from the Pacific Ocean. Built in 1922, the Bailey House embodies elements of the Craftsman style in a unique application as

part of this beachfront community. The Commission listed the property under Criterion 3 for its distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman style as expressed in its era and region. Elements of the building like the casement windows and lack of a projecting front porch differ from strict Craftsman styles and represent the builder's response to a small, unique site and the climate of southern California.

Photograph 49. Robert O. Peterson-Russell Forester Residence, San Diego, San Diego County, California

The **Robert O. Peterson - Russell Forester Residence** is located within the La Playa section of Point Loma in San Diego, San Diego County. Containing almost 12,000 square feet of indoor living space, the various buildings associated with the Peterson Residence rest on a sloping 1.69-acre, densely-landscaped lot with an eastward view of the Bay of San Diego. The 1965 residence commissioned by Robert Peterson from architect Russell Forester is of wood post-and-beam construction. Broad and low-pitched hipped roofs with enclosed overhanging eaves are the most common roof form. Typical fenestration consists of massive floor-to-ceiling panels of tempered glass. Full-height glazed wood doors open to exterior wrap-around redwood decks and catwalks. In addition to the main residence, the property contains a small compound of auxiliary buildings including a detached bedroom and laundry building, a multi-car garage, guard house (also used as a guest house) and "floating" tea house, plus a gardening shed. The property conveys a strong atmosphere of peace and tranquility and retains a high level of integrity. Viewed within the context of San Diego Modernism, the property is an impressive representation of the type of groundbreaking architecture that was being created by Forester and other local visionaries during this relatively recent but notable period of cultural development of San Diego and Southern California. The Commission listed the Robert O. Peterson - Russell Forester Residence under Criterion 3 as a significant example of the residential design work of local master architect, Russell Forester.

California Historical Landmarks

California Historical 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 Number 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. Birth place, death place, or places of interment are not considered unless something of historical importance is connected with the person's birth or death.
- 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 Number 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 1,045 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 State Parks.

No California Historical Landmark nominations were submitted in 2010.

Properties Approved for California Historical Landmark Designation

County	City	Resource Name

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 Point 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 the situation which faced the Commission. On April 1, 1965, Assemblyman Mills introduced Assembly Bill 2166, which added the California Point 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 Point criteria were upgraded to include additional documentation, photographs, and letters of support from the local historical society.

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

In 2010, the Commission approved two Points of Historical Interest.

Properties Approved for California Point of Historical Interest Designation

County	City	Resource Name
Madera	Coarsegold	Willow Glen Stage Stop
Mendocino	Piercy (vicinity)	Confusion Hill

Photograph 50. Willow Glen Stage Stop, Coarsegold, Madera County

Willow Glen Stage Stop, a stagecoach/freight wagon stop built in approximately 1877, is one of a handful of surviving wagon stops, and the only surviving stage stop that is still standing and open to the public, on the southern wagon trail to Yosemite. It is also the only packed adobe building in Madera County or the surrounding region. Located in Coarsegold, on what is now State Highway Route 41, the stage stop consists of two buildings, an 1870s era packed adobe building, a second room of packed adobe added in 1898, and a newer wood addition constructed in 1949. This addition replaced an earlier two-story structure. The site also includes the Picayune School, a California Register-listed building, and a barn, part of a complex used as a museum, research library and interpretive center. The building was in use as a stage stop from the completion of the road in 1877 until the completion of Highway 41, on a different alignment, in 1939. The Commission listed the Willow Glen Stage Stop as a California Point of Historical Interest under Criteria 1 and 3 for its association with the theme of early California stagecoach transportation and the architectural use of packed adobe, an exceptionally rare technique in the state of California.

Photograph 51. Confusion Hill, Mendocino County, California

Confusion Hill, a roadside amusement park that has been in continuous operation since opening in 1949, is located on a 13-acre parcel east of SR 101, 3.5 miles south of Piercy, California. It is the only example of a gravity house theme park, a distinctive type of roadside commercial architecture developed in the post World War II era, in Mendocino County. The parcel is heavily forested land, largely covered with mature and old growth redwood trees. Confusion Hill consists of four venues, or attractions: the Gravity House, snack and gift/curio shop, mountain train ride, and the redwood shoe house. Other contributing resources constructed between 1949 and 1955 include the manager's cottage, restrooms, a ticket booth, and extensive landscaping features that include fencing, walkways, paths, and signage. A massive totem pole, and several other more recent folk art redwood carvings, including a "pointing hand," a giant panda bear, and the "chipalopes," make-believe chipmunks with horns, were created in the 1990s. A residence, built in 1959 sits atop the "hill" near a modern barn. Despite alterations to the site, Confusion Hill retains a high degree of integrity. The Commission listed Confusion Hill as a California Point of Historical Interest under Criteria 1 and 3 for important associations with the themes of tourism, recreation, roadside theme parks, and rustic vernacular architecture along the Redwood Highway.

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 all different types of important preservation work throughout the state, usually without even a small part of the recognition they deserve.

OHP received sixteen applications for the 2010 Award year. A panel of three, composed of one Commissioner and two outside experts from the historic preservation community, selected eleven 2010 Award recipients. Commission Chair Julianne Polanco served as the panel's Commission representative. Additional panel members were Charles Chase and Cathy Garrett.

Charles Edwin Chase, AIA is an architect with more than thirty years of experience in architecture and historic preservation. Educated at the University of Florida with bachelor's and master's degrees, his experience includes private architectural practice, governmental service, and nonprofit institutional management. He currently is a Principal and Director of Planning for Architectural Resources Group, Inc. (ARG), in San Francisco, California. Prior to joining ARG, he was Executive Director for San Francisco Architectural Heritage for nine years. His architectural design and preservation work has received honor awards from the American Institute of Architects. He has written on architecture and historic preservation; and has represented the United States and city governments in France and India. He currently serves on the Executive Board of the California Preservation Foundation, the AIA California Council, and is President of San Francisco's Historic Preservation Commission.

Cathy Garrett is a principal of PGAdesign, a firm of landscape architects based in Oakland, California. For 24 years she has worked on designing landscapes for public agencies, developers, and private clients. Cathy has a range of on-structure experience having integrated roof gardens into urban housing, civic plazas, and historic sites. She has a master's degree in Landscape Architecture from Cornell University and is a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects. Cathy is a Past President of the California Preservation Foundation and recently won a Green Roofs for Healthy Cities award for her work on North Beach Housing in San Francisco.

California State Parks and the Office of Historic Preservation hosted the 25th Annual Governor's Historic Preservation Awards Ceremony November 19, 2010 at California's official reception center, the Leland Stanford Mansion State Historic Park. For the first time this year, individuals were recognized, along with organizations, firms, and state and local agencies, for their outstanding commitment to excellence in historic preservation.

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 each of the Commission's committees. In 2010, there were seven committees, in most cases comprised of two commissioners and members of the public, with expertise and interest in the particular area.

Archaeological Resources Committee – Commissioner Grenda chairs this committee. The Committee's purpose is to increase awareness of archaeology and improve the quality of professional archaeological practice in California. To this end, the Archaeology 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.

Cultural Diversity Committee – This committee is chaired by Commissioner Moss and Commissioner Shek serves as a 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 and 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 – Commissioner Polanco chairs this committee.

State Historical Building Safety Code Committee – 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 a member.

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 State Plan. The Commission's current committee structure reflects the priorities of the Commission and committees address subject matters identified in the State Plan.

In 2010, the Commission continued working toward several of its goals.

2010 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 2010, 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 and with the Commission 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: Modifications to the IC/OHP agreements will be implemented for Federal Fiscal Year 2010-2011. Other CHRIS administrative documents shall be completed over the course of 2011. A business and strategic plan for the CHRIS is scheduled for completion in early 2012.

Digital Information – The Commission has supported the development of a fee structure for digital-based products and services at the Information Centers, to augment the existing paper-based fee structure. Between January 2008 and July 2010, the ICs and OHP implemented and analyzed an electronic fee structure that the Commission had approved for evaluation, and reported to the Commission on the results. The ICs conducted a customer survey in early 2010, and provided a preliminary report on the

results. Digital CHRIS data access and use policies were discussed at the Commission meetings in April, July, and November of 2010, and the Commission requested that additional information be provided on these matters.

Status: The Commission approved the new fee structure at the July 30, 2010, meeting, with the condition that the fiscal impact and appropriateness of the fee structure be assessed again in July 2011, when more of the ICs will have used it. The CHRIS customer survey will be further analyzed, and a report provided to the Commission at a future meeting. Policies relating to data subscriptions for customers, and access and use policies shall be provided for Commission approval in 2011 Commission meetings.

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: The new hardware and some of the software is in place. OHP's parent department, California State Parks, provided the hardware and some of the key software components. The new system should be fully operational by April of 2011. 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 – The Commission and OHP 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.

2011 Program and Legislative Goals

At the November 5, 2010 Commission meeting the Commission discussed the goals for 2011. It was agreed to continue using its committee structure as a means for identifying and achieving the Commission's goals.

The 2011 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 also in commercial community neighborhoods of large cities. The Commission intends to support legislation to provide funding which would allow OHP 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 exploring 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 approved by the Commission in 2010 provides 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 (ICs and OHP) 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 dialogue both within the CHRIS, and between the CHRIS and other agencies and Native American tribes. OHP staff is also involved in related regional and national dialogue 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 – Continue to support OHP's efforts to develop a Historic Preservation Incentive Program for historic commercial and residential sites. OHP submitted a white paper outline to the California Preservation Foundation (CPF) in the fall of 2009 for consideration in their annual development of yearly advocacy initiatives. As a result, CPF established a CREDIT (California Rehabilitation & Economic Development Investment Tax Credit) Coalition as an ad hoc working committee to explore the viability of state rehabilitation tax credit legislation. OHP will actively participate in the Coalition in this effort to the extent of its ability.

Resolutions Adopted in 2010

The Commission adopted ten resolutions in 2010.

Resolution No. 2010-01 commended Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Stephen Mikesell for his almost three decades of meticulous, tenacious, and spirited service to the State, and the cause of historic preservation, including thirteen years in the Office of Historic Preservation.

Photograph 52. Steve Mikesell, Deputy SHPO, accepts Resolution 2010-01 from SHPO Donaldson and SHRC Chairperson Polanco

Resolution No. 2010-02 recognized the Sacramento Old City Association for its history of preservation activism, service to the community, and its legacy of community activism and leadership from 1972 to the present day.

Resolution No. 2010-03 recognized the owners and management of the Delta King Hotel, Robert Taylor and Edmund Coyne, for their restoration of and stewardship of this historic watercraft, one of the first steel-hulled riverboats in California. Their efforts returned the *Delta King* to its status as an icon of the Sacramento waterfront from the 1920s to the present day.

Resolution No. 2001-04 recognized Governor's Mansion State Historic Park for staff and volunteer stewardship, restoration, and interpretation of California's historic Governor's Mansion, the official Governor's residence for thirteen California governors, from George Pardee in 1903 to Ronald Reagan in 1967. Since 1967 the California Department of Parks and Recreation has operated the Mansion as a public museum, providing docent-led interpretation of the Mansion and the 15 families who lived there.

Resolution No. 2010-05 recognized the City of Sacramento for its ongoing commitment to historic preservation, most recently embodied in the Historic and Cultural Resources element of the City's award-winning General Plan, designation as a Preserve America Community, and creation of an independent Preservation Commission.

Photograph 53. Dane Henas, Gretchen Steinberg and Kris Lannin Liang of Sacramento Modern accept SHRC Resolution 2010-06 from Acting Deputy SHPO Jenan Saunders and Chairperson Polanco

Resolution No. 2010-06 recognized Sacramento Modern for its pioneering effort to promote the preservation, restoration, and appreciation of Mid-Century Modern architecture in the Sacramento region, and execution of their first successful Sacramento Mid-Century Modern Home Tour.

Resolution No. 2010-07 recognized the Sacramento Municipal Utilities District (SMUD) for its construction and stewardship of the historic SMUD Building – built in 1959, added to the National Register in 2010 – and commitment to renewable energy sources and sustainable practices.

Resolution No. 2010-08 recognized the City of Elk Grove in Sacramento County for becoming a Certified Local Government in California.

Resolution No. 2010-09 recognized Sacramento Heritage, Inc, a nonprofit organization operating in conjunction with the City of Sacramento, for its administration of the city's "Historic Places" grant program, and creation of walking tours of downtown Sacramento's architectural landmarks. Additionally the organization planned and now administers the city of Sacramento's new landmark plaque program.

Photograph 54. Albert Dreyfuss of Dreyfuss & Blackford Architects and John Webre, President, Dreyfuss & Blackford Architects, accept SHRC Resolution 2010-10

Resolution No. 2010-10 recognized Dreyfuss & Blackford Architects for their landmark design of the SMUD Building, their significant role in establishing the Modern Style as a notable part of Sacramento's architectural heritage, and congratulated the firm on its 60th anniversary.