STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

2015 ANNUAL REPORT

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

January 2016

National Farm Workers' Association Headquarters, Delano, Kern County

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Calaveritas Creek Bridge, Calaveras County

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January 1, 2016

Lisa Ann L. Mangat, Director
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Post Office Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296

RE: *State Historical Resources Commission's 2015 Annual Report*

Dear Director Mangat:

On behalf of my colleagues on the State Historical Resources Commission (Commission) and the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), please find the Commission's 2015 Annual Report. This report documents the accomplishments of a very busy and productive year. We continue to be in awe of and proud to recognize so many amazing historical and cultural resources in our great state.

We remain appreciative of the support you have shown to the Commission and the OHP. Our strong partnership furthers the mission of historic preservation in California.

Elected Chairperson at our last quarterly meeting, I look forward to working with your office, the OHP, preservation partners, and the public, to achieve the goals set forth in the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan in 2016. It is an exciting time in preservation as we advance our thinking regarding the preservation of our rich history, both tangible and intangible, for present and future generations. We delve deeper into the recognition of sites of cultural diversity, recognize resources of the modern movement, and broaden our thinking regarding cultural landscapes. Working with State Historic Preservation Officer Julianne Polanco and her excellent staff, the Commission is well equipped to embrace preservation in the years ahead.

Once again, thank you for your support and continued partnership.

Sincerely,

Bryan K. Brandes
Chairperson

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Introduction

The State Historical Resources Commission is pleased to present its 2015 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 2015 and identifies future preservation goals for 2016 pursuant to the provisions of Public Resources Code, Section 5020.4(a)(13). 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.

Members of the State Historical Resources Commission
Sacramento City Hall, Sacramento County, January 28, 2015

Transitions – June 2015

RETIRED Carol Rowland-Nawi, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and Executive Secretary to the Commission. As SHPO, Dr. Roland-Nawi spearheaded a number of initiatives and programs, including the creation of a statewide historic context statement about Latinos in Twentieth Century California and the development of a new service delivery model for the California Historical Resources Information System.

HIRED Historian Julianne Polanco resigned from the Commission to accept the Governor's appointment as State Historic Preservation Officer. Historical archaeologist Anmarie Medin resigned from the Commission to supervise the Archaeology and Environmental Compliance Unit of the Office of Historic Preservation.

Members and Disciplines

The State Historical Resources 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, and two commissioners are citizen members.

2015 State Historical Resources Commission Members

Commissioner Alberto Bertoli, AIA of San Francisco serves as the architect on the Commission. He was appointed to the Commission in October 2006 and re-appointed in December 2010. 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 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 and re-appointed in December 2010.

Commissioner Elizabeth Edwards Harris of Los Angeles is the Commission's architectural historian. She has worked as a self-employed architectural researcher and writer since 2001. Edwards Harris has been a member of the California Preservation Foundation Board of Trustees since 2005. She earned a Master of Arts degree and doctorate degree in architectural history from the University of California, Los Angeles. Commissioner Edwards Harris was appointed in March 2013.

Commissioner Marshall McKay, Ph.D. of Brooks fills the folklife position on the Commission. He was appointed in March 2013. Chairman Emeritus for the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, Commissioner McKay served as the tribal chairman 2006 to 2014 and was a tribal councilmember from 1984 to 2006. He serves as chair of the Autry National Center, is a delegate to the National Indian Gaming Association, and is a member of the California Native American Heritage Commission. McKay is a member of the Native Arts and Cultures Foundation, Native American Rights Fund, and the National Museum of the American Indian.

Commissioner Anmarie Medin of Fair Oaks held the historical archaeology position on the Commission, and was appointed in March 2013. In June 2015 she resigned from the Commission to accept a staff position in the Office of Historic Preservation. Medin had been Chief of the Cultural Studies Office at the California Department of Transportation, where she held multiple positions since 2000, including supervising environmental planner, senior environmental planner, and associate environmental

planner. She was historical archaeologist at KEA Environmental from 1997 to 1999. Commissioner Medin is a Registered Professional Archaeologist and is actively involved in the Society for California Archaeology and Society for Historical Archaeology. She earned a Master of Arts degree in Cultural Resources Management from Sonoma State University.

Commissioner Rick Moss of Alameda fills the ethnic history discipline on the Commission. He was originally appointed to the Commission in November 2005 for history, and was re-appointed in March 2013. Moss has been chief curator at the African American Museum and Library at Oakland since 2001 and was program manager from 1990 to 2001. Commissioner Moss has been a member of the California Council for the Promotion of History Board of Directors since 1998 and a member of the Alameda Multicultural Committee since 2009. He earned a Master of Arts degree in history from the University of California, Los Angeles and a Master of Arts degree in museum studies from the University of California, Riverside.

Commissioner Julianne Polanco of Mill Valley served as the historian on the Commission, and was re-appointed in March 2013. Her original appointment was in November 2005 as the Commission's architectural historian. In June 2015 she resigned to accept the Governor's appointment as State Historic Preservation Officer. Polanco had been director of cultural resources at Lend Lease since 2006. She was senior preservation specialist for the Presidio Trust from 1999 to 2006 and assistant to the vice president for programs at the World Monuments Fund from 1998 to 1999. Polanco was office manager and projects coordinator at the Townscape Institute in 1998 and advisor to the chairman of the California Integrated Waste Management Board in 1997. She was special assistant to the secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency from 1996 to 1997 and was a committee analyst at the California Integrated Waste Management Board from 1994 to 1996. She is a trustee of the California Preservation Foundation and a member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Polanco earned a Master of Science degree in historic preservation from Columbia University.

Commissioner David Phoenix from Los Angeles fills a citizen member position on the Commission. He was appointed in September 2006 and re-appointed in December 2010. Commissioner Phoenix 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 Adrian Praetzellis, Ph.D. is an archaeologist from Santa Rosa. He serves the Commission in the discipline of prehistoric archaeology and was appointed in March 2013. Commissioner Praetzellis has held multiple positions at Sonoma State University since 1983, including professor of anthropology and lecturer. He is a member of the Society for California Archaeology and the Society for Historical Archaeology. Praetzellis is a registered professional archaeologist and earned a Master of Arts degree and doctorate degree in anthropology from the University of California, Berkeley.

Accomplishments of the Commission 2015

The Commission served as a catalyst for collecting, disseminating, and documenting historic preservation programs, issues, and concerns in California through considerable accomplishments in 2015. The specific accomplishments of the Commission are highlighted in the following sections:

- Meetings Held in 2015
- Nominations Heard by the Commission
- Governor's Historic Preservation Awards
- Commission Committees

State Historical Resources Commission meeting at Sacramento Historic City Hall, Sacramento County, October 28, 2015

Meetings Held in 2015

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 2015 the Commission held three of its quarterly meetings in Sacramento and one in San Diego. Commission meetings served as a public forum to report on the quarterly preservation activities of the Commission Chairperson, Commission Executive Secretary, and Commission committees.

2015 Commission Meeting Location Table

Date	Meeting Type	Location
January 28, 2015	Commission Meeting	City Hall Council Chamber New City Hall 915 I Street, 1st Floor Sacramento, California
April 29, 2015	Commission Meeting	Naval Training Center at Liberty Station McMillin Event Center Gallery 17 Event Center and Plaza 2875 Dewey Road San Diego, California
August 7, 2015	Commission Meeting	Historic City Hall Historic Hearing Room 915 I Street, 2nd Floor Sacramento, California
October 29, 2015	Workshop	Office of Historic Preservation 1725 23rd Street, Suite 100 Sacramento, California
October 30, 2015	Commission Meeting	Historic City Hall Historic Hearing Room 915 I Street, 2nd Floor Sacramento, California

Commission Workshops in 2015

To maximize efficiency and keep costs down, no workshops were held prior to the January, April, or August Commission meetings. After a brief administrative introduction, the October workshop provided the Commissioners an opportunity to learn more about the National Register-listed Sacramento Old City Cemetery (approved by the Commission in 2014) and the Latino Center of Art and Culture.

Preservation Sacramento—dedicated to protecting Sacramento's historic places and encouraging quality urban design through advocacy, outreach, and activism—sponsored the reception following the tour. Founded as the Sacramento Old City Association, Preservation Sacramento is an all-volunteer organization whose members devote their time to increasing public awareness of the irreplaceable historic and cultural resources of the city.

State Historical Resources Commission Workshop tour, at the mausoleum of Mark Hopkins, Sacramento Historic City Cemetery, Sacramento County, October 28, 2015.

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 (National Register), California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), California Historical Landmarks (Landmarks), and California Points of Historical Interest (Points). 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 (NPS) are also listed in the California Register. Properties recommended and approved for listing by the Commission as Landmarks are also listed in the California Register. Points are simultaneously listed in the California Register if they meet California Register criteria.

The Commission heard and recommended for listing forty-four National Register nominations, including two Determinations of Eligibility. Six California Register nominations were heard by the Commission. No new Landmarks or Points nominations were presented to the Commission in 2015.

MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION

Those National Register nominations associated with an existing Multiple Property Submission (MPS) are indicated in the table on pages 9 and 10.

NPS introduced the MPS in 1984. The purpose of the MPS is to document as a group for listing in the National Register properties related by theme, general geographical area, and period of time. It may cover any geographical scale – local, regional, state, or national. It is used to register thematically related properties simultaneously and establishes the registration criteria for properties that may be nominated in the future.

Technically the MPS acts as a cover document and is not an independent nomination. It is a combination of the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) and the individual registration form. Information common to the group of properties is presented on the Multiple Property Documentation Form, and the Individual Registration Form is specific to the nominated individual building, site, district, structure, or object. Once an MPS is listed, additional associated property nominations may be submitted to the Commission at any time.

Three new Multiple Property Submissions were presented to the Commission in 2015.

National Register of Historic Places

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

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

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

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

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

OHP staff presented forty-four National Register nominations to the Commission. Nominated properties represented a variety of historic resources located throughout the state and included examples of residential, academic, and archaeological districts, traditional cultural properties, individual residential, civic, commercial, and industrial buildings, and structures.

The following National Register nominations were heard by the Commission in 2015.

Properties Recommended for Listing in the National Register

County	***City***	***Associated MPS***	***Property Name***
Alameda	Oakland	n/a	Oakland Lamp Works
Calaveras	Calaveritas	n/a	Calaveritas Creek Bridge
Contra Costa	Martinez	*Historic Resources of Martinez, CA*	Multiple Property Document
			Borland House
Kern	Delano	*Latinos in Twentieth Century California*	National Farm Workers' Association (NFWA) Headquarters
Los Angeles	Claremont	*Latinos in Twentieth Century California*	Intercultural Council Houses
	Los Angeles	*Latinos in Twentieth Century California*	Forsythe Memorial School for Girls
		n/a	Hollywood Western Building
		n/a	Lincoln Place Apartments
		n/a	University of Southern California Historic District
	Topanga Canyon	n/a	CA-LAN-1
Monterey	Monterey	n/a	Aeneas Sardine Packing Company Cannery
Multiple	see individual listings	*Latinos in Twentieth Century California*	Multiple Property Document
Napa	Calistoga	n/a	Chateau Pacheteau
	Napa	n/a	Cayetano Juarez Adobe
		n/a	JC Weinberger Winery
		n/a	Nichelini Winery (Amendment)
		n/a	York House
Orange	Anaheim	n/a	Anaheim Orange & Lemon Association Packing House
	Orange	*Latinos in Twentieth Century California*	Cypress Street Schoolhouse
		Latinos in Twentieth Century California	Lydia D. Killefer School
	San Juan Capistrano	n/a	San Diego Gas & Electric San Juan Capistrano Substation
Placer	Auburn	*Latinos in Twentieth Century California*	DeWitt General Hospital

County	***City***	***Associated MPS***	***Property Name***
Riverside	Mecca	*The Architecture of Albert Frey*	North Shore Yacht Club
	Palm Springs	*The Architecture of Albert Frey*	Carey House
		The Architecture of Albert Frey	Fire Station #1
		The Architecture of Albert Frey	Frey House II
		The Architecture of Albert Frey	Kocher-Samson Building
		The Architecture of Albert Frey	Loewy House
		The Architecture of Albert Frey	Palm Springs City Hall
		The Architecture of Albert Frey	Palm Springs Tramway Valley Station
		The Architecture of Albert Frey	Sieroty House
		n/a	Town & Country Center
		The Architecture of Albert Frey	Tramway Gas Station
	see individual listings	*The Architecture of Albert Frey*	Multiple Property Document
San Bernardino	Redlands	n/a	Judson and Brown Ditch
San Diego	Location Restricted	n/a	Kwaaymii Homeland
San Francisco	San Francisco	n/a	San Francisco Art Institute
San Mateo	Redwood City	n/a	John Dielmann House
		n/a	John Offerman House
Santa Cruz	Boulder Creek	*The National–State Park Cooperative Program and the Civilian Conservation Corps in California State Parks 1933-1942*	Headquarters Administration Building
Solano	Benicia	n/a	Von Pfister General Store
	Vallejo	n/a	LCS-102 (Landing Craft Support)
		n/a	Daniel Webster Harrier House

ALAMEDA COUNTY

Oakland Lamp Works, Oakland, Alameda County

Oakland Lamp Works at 1614 Campbell Street is located approximately one mile west of downtown Oakland in a transitional area of industrial buildings and single family homes. The building was constructed in 1912; an addition that doubled its size was completed in 1917. Built of red brick with cast stone trim and double-hung, multi-light wood sash windows, Oakland Lamp Works is three stories plus basement, with a flat roof and monitor window. From 2008 to 2014 the building was adapted for residential use under the Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit program administered by the Office of Historic Preservation.

Constructed for the General Electric Company, the Oakland Lamp Works building was listed under Criterion A for association with Oakland's industrial development. Oakland grew rapidly in the early twentieth century as the city became a center for the canning industry and the manufacture of canning machinery. Factories in Oakland produced machines for packaging, washing clothes, as well as engines, boilers, and turbines. As the electrical industry developed, Oakland's plants produced motors, phonographs, and loudspeakers. General Electric's Oakland Lamp Works was the company's largest light bulb producer west of the Rockies. By 1919 the plant employed 600 people. Oakland Lamp Works closed in 1961 when General Electric consolidated operations in Ohio and New Jersey.

The property was also listed under Criterion C as an outstanding example of early twentieth century industrial design. The building is the only known local design by the Austin Company when it was solely based in Cleveland, Ohio. The Austin Company revolutionized industrial buildings by placing a premium on ventilation and light, embodied in Oakland Lamp Works by the high ratio of window openings to wall surface and a repetitiveness of design. The building has the distinctive Austin monitor window that runs the length of the roof. Austin advanced this element to improve work environments by providing greater light and ventilation. The building also features a metal truss roof system which allowed a flexible, open span on the top floor.

CALAVERAS COUNTY

Calaveritas Creek Bridge is located in a remote, rural section of Calaveras County, south and east of San Andreas at the southern entrance to the small unincorporated community of Calaveritas. Calaveritas Road is a two-lane road south of the bridge and a

Calaveritas Creek Bridge, Calaveras County

one-lane road north of the bridge. The Calaveritas Creek Bridge is a polygonal top chord Warren pony truss. It is 100' long and is supported on concrete wing wall abutments. The bridge was installed in 1928 and the contract for building the bridge was awarded to R. L. Stevens of Portland, Oregon. County records do not indicate the company that manufactured the truss. The steel, however, has rolling marks for PCS Co., likely indicating fabrication by the Pacific Coast Steel Company of South San Francisco. The bridge retains a very high degree of integrity.

The polygonal top chord for this Warren truss has seven angles, each of which is supported on an equilateral triangle. The multiple angles to the top chord and the equilateral triangles define the bridge type: a polygonal top chord Warren pony truss. Each triangle is further divided by a vertical element; a Warren with vertical elements is sometimes called a Warren with verticals. The diagonal members and most verticals are metal beams comprising two angle irons connected with horizontal riveted pieces. Metal transverse floor beams connect to each vertical beam. The floor beams connect to gusset plates on the outside of each truss. The beams are also connected to an unusual angled and riveted joint at the deck level. The deck is timber with asphalt concrete surface. Bridge historians increasingly recognize the polygonal top chord Warren pony truss as a distinctive and important bridge type. The Calaveritas Creek Bridge was listed at the local level of significance under Criterion C, as a rare example of a polygonal top chord Warren pony truss. It is one of a small number of such bridges in California and is the oldest and arguably the most significant example of the type.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

Historic Resources of Martinez, California Multiple Property Submission has four associated historic contexts: Settlement, Economic Development, Royal Dutch Shell and 1920s-Era Building Boom, and Depression and Post-World War II. Associated property types include residential, commercial, and public assembly. The geographic area of the MPS is the incorporated and unincorporated City of Martinez. Properties are significant for their association with events and persons in the areas of community development, economic development, commerce, agriculture, and associations with ethnic groups that settled in and around Martinez and contributed to the development of Downtown Martinez. Properties may also be significant for their architecture.

Borland House, built in 1890, retains its original Late Victorian, Stick/Eastlake architectural features in its symmetrical massing, trim, building components, and

decorations. It remains in its original location in downtown Martinez where the Contra Costa County seat originated and remains. For over 40 years, the Martinez Historical Society has preserved Borland House in much of its original condition inside and out. The property retains all aspects of its historic integrity.

The property was listed under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the areas of Community Planning and Development, and Architecture. The building meets the requirements of the *Historic Resources of Martinez, California* MPS in association with the historic context "Economic Development: 1877 to 1914." Under Criterion A, Borland House is associated with community and economic development with a period of significance 1890 to 1914. The house is a multi-purpose residential property type that embodies the distinctive characteristics of Stick/Eastlake architecture. Its period of significance under Criterion C is 1890, the year of construction.

Borland House, Martinez, Contra Costa County

KERN COUNTY

NFWA Headquarters, Delano, Kern County

National Farm Workers' Association (NFWA) Headquarters is a one-story wood-framed building with stucco exterior, front-gabled with an elevated false front. Originally constructed in 1953 by Henry Morales as a commercial building of approximately 1,000 square feet, the building was used as a commercial store and a church prior to its period of significance as the first permanent office and headquarters of the National Farm Workers' Association. The property is associated with the *Latinos in Twentieth Century California* MPS, under the contexts "Latinos in Labor History" and "Religion and Spirituality in Latino Culture," as an example of the Headquarters and Offices of Prominent Organizations, Residences and Office of Prominent Persons, and Sites of Historic Events property types. The property has undergone some alteration, including replacement of windows and doors, interior modifications, and enclosure of a porch on the building's north side, and the property retains sufficient historic integrity for listing under Criteria A and B. The building's setting at the edge of Delano, adjacent to farm fields, is intact.

The property was listed at the national level of significance under Criterion A for its association with the National Farm Workers' Association during its transition from a small union to a nationally recognized organization, and under Criterion B for its association with labor leader Cesar E. Chavez. Chavez arrived in Delano with his family in 1962, starting an organization named the Farm Workers' Association, operated from his home on Kensington Street. By 1964 the organization required a permanent headquarters, established at this building at 102 Albany Street. Its location at the edge of town, facing open farm fields, reinforced its connection with farm workers. Converted to office use by Chavez, his family, and volunteer labor, this building served as union office, credit union, dormitory, meeting hall, and service center.

The property was the primary headquarters for Cesar Chavez and NFWA, and directly associated with nationally significant historic events in the organization's history, including early collaboration with the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee and the beginning of the five-year Grape Strike, and the merger with AWOC into the United Farm Workers of California. Chavez used this building as his personal office, using a handmade desk built by his brother, a carpenter who also supervised conversion of the building itself. In March of 1966, the NFWA's iconic March to Sacramento was planned here, and the march began on its property. This march brought NFWA national attention, becoming a critical turning point in American history. The building was utilized by UFWOC until 1969. By late 1966 Chavez had already begun plans for a larger headquarters on a 40 acre site north of Delano. The period of significance thus ends in April 1966, less than 50 years ago, and the significance of the property's association with the events of the Delano march meets the requirements for exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G. The building is currently a religious property and was not a church during its period of significance, thus meeting the requirements of Criteria Consideration A regarding religious properties.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Intercultural Council Houses, Claremont, Los Angeles County

The **Intercultural Council Houses** in Claremont are a district of twelve single family homes, bounded approximately by Blanchard Place, Claremont Boulevard, East First Street and Brooks Streets. These dwellings, constructed between 1947 and 1952, were the first integrated housing development in the city of Claremont. The Intercultural Council was a civil rights organization interested in desegregating the city of Claremont and the state of California. The property was listed in association with the "Immigration and Settlement" historic context of the *Latinos in*

Twentieth Century California MPS, under Criterion A at the local level of significance for its role in Claremont's social history as a social experiment intended to integrate the city via private development.

The homes were principally designed by Lewis Crutcher, a Claremont Graduate School attendee, who made plans available for $35. Approximately half of the original occupants of the Intercultural Council houses were Latino. The twelve homes were arranged around a central yard that included communal facilities including barbecue, phone, tot yard, playground and incinerator, and two parking lots. These facilities were included in the project to foster a sense of community. The last house was built in 1952, and the experiment continued until 1960, the close of the period of significance, when the common areas in the development's center were divided into individual backyards on separate lots. The district retains a high degree of overall integrity despite the division of the property and construction of a limited number of new buildings. All of the original Intercultural Council houses, and some of the accessory buildings and structures, are still extant on the site and retain sufficient integrity to remain contributors to the district.

Forsythe Memorial School for Girls, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Forsythe Memorial School for Girls was also known as the Presbyterian School for Mexican Girls. The two and three-story wood-framed building in the Boyle Heights neighborhood of Los Angeles was constructed in 1914 as a school in the Mission Revival style. The building is generally rectangular in plan with a central open-air courtyard. It is covered by a combination side-gabled and flat roof with Mission-shaped parapets capped with metal flashing; there are also two skylights on the roof. The building is entirely clad in textured stucco with carved wood and clay tile detailing. The main entrance is located within a partial-width vestibule supported by wood columns. The building is set back from the predominantly residential street on a comparatively large, sloped lot with mature shrubs and trees. The lot is enclosed by a metal chain-link fence that runs the perimeter of the property line. Vacant and sometimes used for filming, the building is in overall good condition and retains all aspects of integrity.

The property was listed under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage. It meets the registration requirements for schools outlined in the *Latinos in Twentieth Century California*, and is significant at the local level in the context of Religion and Spirituality. Constructed in 1914 and operated until 1934, the Forsythe Memorial School is a rare, surviving representation of Americanization attempts made by Protestant denominations

to homogenize Mexican American culture in Los Angeles. Protestant churches, including Presbyterians, were the first to attempt to Americanize Mexicans through services like boarding houses and religious schools.

Hollywood Western Building,
Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Hollywood Western Building, also known as the Mayer Building, is a four-story Art Deco commercial building built in 1928 on Hollywood Boulevard in Los Angeles. The most prominent features of the building are its stucco cladding, flat roof with stepped parapet highlighted by molding details with carved human reliefs, rectangular windows and vertical pilasters. Primary facades are clad in stucco, while the rear building walls are masonry, surrounding a wooden frame with steel frame and concrete ground floor. Strategically located on one of the busiest intersections in Hollywood when it was built in 1928, the building features an elegant and showy design, considered the most modern office building in Hollywood in the era of its completion, designed by renowned architect S. Charles Lee. The building's design was intended to celebrate the union of art and commerce, expressing the spirit of Hollywood.

The property was listed at the local level of significance under Criterion A for its role in the urbanization of Hollywood and association with the motion picture industry. The building was constructed for movie mogul Louis B. Mayer. Its third floor served as a Central Casting office until the 1960s, and the headquarters of the Motion Picture Producers Association (MPPA), better known as the Hays Office, was located on the fourth floor. The building was also listed under Criterion C as the product of master architect S. Charles Lee. The human bas-relief figures on the building, including detailed scenes on the building's fire escapes, were intended as stylized figures representing the essence of Hollywood and the movie business. Lee's use of nude and semi-nude figures were a deliberate, provocative architectural reference to contemporary issues of the late 1920s, including the recent enforcement of strict morality and censorship in the movie industry. The Hays Office located in this building, were the principal enforcers of this code, and the building's figures, inspired by classical Greek architecture, made a bold statement about historic interpretation of the human form in art.

Lincoln Place Apartments is a historic district consisting of 45 garden apartment buildings, 77 ancillary buildings, and one 38 acre site, located in the Venice neighborhood of Los Angeles. The apartments are designed in a simplified Mid-Century Modern style and arranged in a pattern representing the postwar expression of Garden City planning principles. The apartment buildings are largely composed of a building

module repeated and combined in U, L, C, Z, and I shapes to yield diversified spatial arrangements while maintaining architectural unity throughout the complex. The apartments are two story, wood frame construction with smooth cement plaster exterior wall cladding and panels of horizontal wood siding. Roofs are hipped and very shallow with broad overhangs, clad in rolled asphalt. Balconies on upper story units have wood trim; lower story units have patios with low cement block walls. Some blocks feature one-story bungalow units on their flanks.

Lincoln Place Apartments, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

The property was listed under Criterion A as a significant example of post-World War II Federal Housing Administration-funded multi-family housing, and under Criterion C for its expression of Garden City residential planning principles and architecture, at the local level of significance with a period of significance of 1949 to 1951, the period of original construction. The apartments were designed by Heth Wharton and Ralph Vaughn. The district retains most of its original buildings, with the exception of seven buildings demolished in 2001 and one building that received significant alterations. 15 new buildings were constructed in 2015, in conjunction with historic rehabilitation of the remaining buildings as part of a Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit project.

This property was originally nominated in 2003, first to the National Register and later to the California Register. These nominations were opposed by the property owner at the time. The nomination was returned by the Keeper of the National Register with a return letter specifying deficiencies in the nomination, including lack of support for landscape architecture as a context for Criterion C eligibility; this context was subsequently removed, as there was no significant landscape architecture component to Lincoln Place's design. The current property owner supports the revised and updated nomination that addressed the issues identified in the 2003 Keeper return letter.

University of Southern California Historic District, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

University of Southern California Historic District, generally bound by West Jefferson Boulevard, South Figueroa Street, West Exposition Boulevard and

McClintock Avenue, comprises a portion of the USC University Park campus encompassing the historic core of the university's development from its earliest origins until the 1970s. Consisting of 47 contributing buildings and 19 noncontributors, the district includes significant examples of university architecture in styles ranging from Italianate and Romanesque Revival to Brutalism and New Formalism. One object, the Trojan Shrine, better known as Tommy Trojan, is also a contributor to the district. The properties are grouped into four major categories, including early university history, the Parkinson Master Plan, the Gallion Master Plan, and the Pereira Master Plan. These master plans reflected the growth of the University from a regional Methodist college into one of the country's leading research institutions.

The district was listed at the local level of significance under Criterion A for its role in education, as one of the foremost private universities in southern California, and under Criterion C for its architecture, including prominent examples of many architectural styles by master architects. One building, Widney Hall, has been relocated three times, and retains its significance as an integral part of the USC campus and the birthplace of the university. The period of significance extends from 1880, construction of the oldest building on the site, until 1979, the final implementation of the William Pereira campus master plan whose significance satisfies Criteria Consideration G. Campus architecture from the Pereira period includes important works by significant Southern California architects, many of whom studied and/or taught at the University. Significant architects and builders include Cram & Ferguson, Ralph Flewelling, Savage and Alves Grillias, L.H. Hubbard, Raimond Johnson, Quincy A. Jones, Killingsworth, Brady & Associates, E.F. Kysor, Samuel E. Lunden, A.C. Martin, William H. Mead, Octavius Morgan, Donald Parkinson, John Parkinson, I.M. Pei, William Pereira, Smith, Powell & Mogridgel Edward Durrell Stone, and William Lee Wollett.

CA-LAN-1 is a prehistoric archaeological village site that contains archaeological features, artifacts numbering in the thousands, and human remains. Features, including hearths, millingstone concentrations, and burial cairns, are large, geospatial areas that indicate intentional human occupational activities and often contain artifacts. The site is located in an undeveloped area of Topanga State Park which is situated in Topanga Canyon, a seven mile long north/south trending canyon of the central Santa Monica Mountains, of southern California. CA-LAN-1 retains sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey its significance under Criteria A and D.

CA-LAN-1, Los Angeles County

CA-LAN-1 was listed at the state level of significance under Criterion A in the area of Education for the scientific contributions made in expanding the

knowledge of California archaeology and contributions to field methodology during the middle of the twentieth century. The period of significance, 1946 to 1961, is when CA-LAN-1 was actively investigated. This time frame represents when the site was first discovered, probed, excavated, data compiled and analyzed, published in the archaeological literature and recognized as a type site that defined a distinctive archaeological pattern of California prehistory.

CA-LAN-1 was also listed at the state level of significance under Criterion D for the information about California prehistory the archaeological site can continue to yield, most notably on the Milling Stone Horizon and its unique role in California prehistory. The period of significance under Criterion D is the Mid-Holocene epoch of California prehistory when CA-LAN-1 was occupied from circa 7000 to 5000 years before present. This time period is when many of the most important archaeological patterns in California emerged or developed into the recognizable ethnographic/historic societies encountered by the first European colonists.

MONTEREY COUNTY

Aeneas Sardine Packing Company Cannery, Monterey, Monterey County

Aeneas Sardine Packing Company Cannery at 300 Cannery Row in Monterey is a three-story, board-formed reinforced concrete industrial building and crossover bridge constructed in 1945. The crossover, one of the building's primary character-defining features, spans from the third floor of the west elevation of the Aeneas Cannery to the east elevation of 299 Cannery Row across the street. The cannery building, in combination with the crossover, retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic use and associations. Aeneas Cannery is significant under Criterion A for its association with the last years of development of Cannery Row and represents the fishing and packing industry's failure to heed the California Fish and Game Commission's warnings that overexploitation of the fishery would lead to dire circumstances. Cannery Row was the economic mainstay of Monterey from approximately 1900 to 1955. By the first decades of the twentieth century Monterey was the international center of the sardine fishing and canning industry. Increased demand for sardines during World War II led to the construction of additional canneries, including Aeneas, on the southern section of Cannery Row. After decades of debate between fishing interests and the California Department of Fish and Game, overfishing and environmental factors led to the rapid decline of the fishery. The worst year for sardine production on Cannery Row occurred in 1946; only one year after Aeneas Cannery was constructed. The following season was worse. Creditors foreclosed on Aeneas Cannery and in March of 1953 auctioned the building and its contents. By the mid-1950s Cannery Row was an abandoned industrial district.

Aeneas Cannery is also eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the characteristics of an industrial processing plant, and specifically the type of plant that was typical of Cannery Row: a large industrial building of considerable bulk and mass with no ornamentation and connected directly to the water for the harvesting and processing of sardines. Massive concrete footings at water level, a bow truss roof with skylights, surviving industrial sash windows, and crossover bridge on the street-facing elevation, all combine to lend the building integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The period of significance is 1945, the year the building was constructed, to 1952, the year Aeneas Cannery closed.

MULTIPLE COUNTIES

Latinos in Twentieth Century California Multiple Property Submission (MPS) has four associated historic contexts, each with one or more subcontexts: Making a Nation: Latino Immigration and Settlement, Latinos in the Media; Making a Life: Religion and Spirituality in Latino Culture, Latinos in Sports, Latinos in the Arts; Making a Living: Latinos in Labor History, Business and Commerce in Latino Communities, Latinos in the Military; and Making a Democracy: Latino Struggles for Inclusion.

NFWA March from Delano to Sacramento, April 1966. Photo courtesy of the Center for Sacramento History, Sacramento Bee Collection.

Associated property types include headquarters and offices of prominent organizations, districts historically settled and occupied by Latinos, print media offices, radio and television stations, residences, offices, and studios of prominent persons, religious buildings, recreational facilities, performing arts venues, cultural centers, murals, sites of historic events, commercial buildings, social halls, and schools.

The geographic area of the MPS is the State of California. Properties are significant under Criterion A for their association with events and/or under Criterion B for their association with individuals. Many properties possess architectural merit and may also be eligible under Criterion C. Registration requirements are not provided for properties that may be eligible under Criterion C, because the context for evaluating their architectural merit is not included in this MPDF. The notable exception is for works of public art created by Latinos such as murals and sculptures, which may be significant for possessing high artistic value.

Criteria Consideration G, requiring exceptional significance for properties less than fifty years old, is particularly relevant for properties associated with the Latino civil rights movement, Latinos in the labor movement, and the Chicano movement (both its political activism and cultural expression) because the events associated with these movements reached their zenith during the mid-1960s. These events have been sufficiently studied

by scholars to determine their exceptional importance in California history through 1975. A series of major breakthroughs during the late 1960s and early 1970s began to rectify the inequalities Latinos experienced in the past, but not entirely.

These breakthroughs included the federal Bilingual Education Act in 1968, the federal Fair Housing Act in 1968, the extension of the federal Voting Rights Act to Latinos in 1975, and the Agricultural Labor Relations Act in California in 1975. Thus, the exceptional significance of properties associated with the aforementioned contexts prior to 1975 is not required on a detailed basis. However, properties reflective of Latino history during the late twentieth century may require intensive research to demonstrate their exceptional importance. Those properties that are not of exceptional importance at this time may become eligible when more time has passed.

NAPA COUNTY

Chateau Pacheteau, Napa County

Chateau Pacheteau, encompassing 18 acres of property surrounded by forested land, includes the Chateau, or castle, a four level residence constructed in 1906 that is an unusual example of stone church architecture. Also contributing is the detached Carriage House, a two story frame barn with a central cupola, square in plan, which rests upon a stone foundation west of Chateau Pacheteau. Noncontributing resources constructed since the period of significance include a guest house known as Lake House, man-made lake, tennis court, and estate manager office. The guest house is rectangular in plan, with a gable roof and a wood pergola covering the adjacent patio. The estate manager office, located near the entry gate, is also rectangular in plan. The property retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Chateau Pacheteau was listed under Criterion A at the local level of significance in the area of Agriculture for its association with the viticulture history of Napa County. As an early example of a mountain vineyard farm complex, the property illustrates trends in viticulture and agriculture in Napa County during the early twentieth century. The period of significance is 1906 when Chateau Pacheteau was constructed through 1920, when active vineyard production ceased due to passage of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution (Prohibition), and the vines were cleared. The property was also listed under Criterion C at the local level of significance in the area of Architecture, as both the Chateau and Carriage House are notable examples of early twentieth century architecture, embodying distinctive characteristics of their building type and period. Chateau Pacheteau exhibits character defining features of church architecture in the Romanesque Revival style that became popular in America in the nineteenth century. The Carriage House was designed by William Corlett, a renowned turn of the century

architect, in the Italian Renaissance style. The winery is an outstanding contributor to the architectural heritage of California. The period of significance under Criterion C is 1906, the year of construction.

Cayetano Juarez Adobe, Napa, Napa County

Cayetano Juarez Adobe is a one and one half story mud-brick adobe building constructed in 1845 by California pioneer Cayetano Juarez. The adobe is side-gabled with a rectangular plan, a moderately pitched roof with wide over-hanging eaves, wooden brackets, and a building-width open porch supported by heavy chamfered posts. The exterior walls include both exposed adobe and wooden shiplap siding over the original mud brick. A brick and stone chimney is centered on the southern façade. The adobe is located southeast of the intersection of Soscol Avenue and Silverado Trail in the city of Napa, surrounded by commercial properties.

The adobe was listed under Criteria A and B, for its association with the Mexican colonization of California via land grant, and its association with early Napa settler and Mexican leader Don Cayetano Juarez. The property's period of significance is 1845 to 1920, the era when the Juarez family lived in the adobe. Juarez was a soldier in the Mexican Army who served under General Mariano Vallejo, rewarded with the Rancho Tulacay land grant of 8,865 acres for his participation in Vallejo's campaign to remove the native Wintun settlement from the area. The adobe is the only remaining building of the Rancho Tulacay settlement. Juarez was also involved in an effort to free General Vallejo during the Bear Flag Revolt in 1846. Subsequent alterations to the building after 1920 detract somewhat from the building's overall appearance, but the property retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criteria A and B.

JC Weinberger Winery, St. Helena, Napa County

JC Weinberger Winery is a winery building and designed landscape located on a 5.69 acre parcel in the city of St. Helena, in the upper Napa Valley. The winery building includes a rectangular 2 - 1/2 story 63 by 41 foot front-gabled building constructed in 1876 and a 2 story, 81 by 29 foot addition built in 1878, attached to the original building's western façade, offset slightly to the south. Both are constructed of two foot thick, rough cut, irregularly coursed sandstone. The Italianate windows and door openings feature inverted U-shaped crown arches

and blind arch details. The moderately pitched gable roof and low-pitched shed roof are covered in asphalt shingles. The building is surrounded by landscaped grounds designed by Thomas Church in 1938, including driveways, service roads, walkways, parking areas, terraces, steps, swimming pool, planting areas, low retaining walls, and fountains.

The winery was listed under Criterion A for its role as a pioneer Napa Valley winery, producing 70-80,000 gallons of wine and 2000 gallons of grape syrup per year. The property was listed under Criterion B for its association with the lives of John C. and Hannah Weinberger. John, a Bavarian immigrant, decided to open a winery in California in 1869, beginning operations in 1876. He was murdered by William J. Gau, a former employee, in 1882. Hannah took over operation of the winery, and took John's place on the Board of Directors of the Bank of St. Helena. Under her guidance, she expanded production to 100,000 gallons of wine and 5,000 gallons of brandy per year, and won a silver medal at the Paris Exposition wine competition in 1889. She operated the winery until 1920 with the onset of Prohibition. The property was also listed under Criterion C as a masterful example of winery architecture. In addition to the aesthetic appeal of the sandstone Italianate building, the winery used an innovative gravity flow method to convey wine, using the hillside into which the building is built to convey wine from the top story crushing room to storage areas on the ground floor. Also listed was the 1938 Thomas Church landscape, added after Prohibition when the property was owned by the Maurice Harrison family. Harrison hired architect F. Bourn Hayne to renovate the winery building for residential use, and Hayne recommended Thomas Church as a landscape designer to enhance the setting of Harrison's new home. This landscape design was intended to complement the winery building and its hillside setting with minimal grading and careful selection of landscape elements. The property retains a high degree of historic integrity in all aspects.

Nichelini Winery (Amendment), Napa County

The **Nichelini Winery (Amendment)** amends the existing listing for the Nichelini Winery to include the Nichelini homestead cabin as a contributor to the listed property. The cabin is a single-story wooden frame building with a front-gabled roof of steep pitch and slightly extended rafters, constructed circa 1890. It is located on a steep ledge approximately 70 feet east-southeast of the 1895 Nichelini winery and residence that replaced this building. The cabin measures approximately 12 by 14 feet. The roof is sheathed in wood shingles and patches of corrugated metal. The walls are redwood board-and-batten siding with an exterior baseboard along the front façade. The building's two wooden sash windows are located on the front (northwest) façade and the back (southwest) wall. The cabin was the first building constructed on the Nichelini homestead, a simple vernacular building where Swiss settler Anton Nichelini

lived while improving and farming his homestead into a 160 acre property including a 30 acre vineyard and two mines.

Nichelini lived in the cabin with his wife Caterina after their July 1890 marriage, and his first four children were all born in the cabin. Nichelini's family moved into a larger home in 1896, relocating the homestead cabin to its current site in approximately 1895. The period of significance falls within the Nichelini Winery's overall period of significance of 1884 to 1937, the era when Anton Nichelini settled the land until his death. The property deteriorated due to a relative lack of maintenance and retains a high degree of historic integrity as a result of its relative lack of alteration. The property was moved circa 1895, during the established period of significance of the Nichelini Winery, and meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration B because the property retained its association with the Nichelini family after relocation. The relocated setting is also still within the original Nichelini homestead, a similar setting and environment to its original location.

York House is located in Napa at the northwest corner of the intersection of First Street and Jefferson Street. Luther Turton constructed the house in the Queen Anne Style in 1892 for Joseph Noyes, Director of Napa's First Bank and brother of Frank Noyes, the Founder of the Napa Lumber Company. In 1920, City Attorney and later, Napa County Superior Court Judge John T. York, acquired the property. The York family lived in the house until 1985. Luther Turton (1862-1895) was a prolific local architect and made many contributions to Napa's historic built environment. A number of prominent landowners commissioned Turton to construct their homes in what was quickly becoming the fashionable part of town.

York House, Napa, Napa County

The primary façade of the York House, with entrance, is oriented east towards Jefferson Street, although both street fronting elevations exhibit a high level of detail. The house features a front and street side setback to accommodate a modest unenclosed lawn area. Prominent palms trees were introduced circa 1895.The two-story York House features front and side facing gables and achieves typical Queen Anne asymmetry through the inclusion of an angled, second story corner bay at the southeast corner and an offset partial front porch. The heavily decorated house features varied exterior surfaces of shiplap, fish scale, and octagonal shingles and sits atop a stone foundation with a full basement. A small garage, constructed circa 1924, sits on the north side of the property. The interior is reflective of Japanese inspirations including the prolific use of wood paneling in the interior, fusion of spaces, use of sliding pocket doors, and employment of wood detailing manipulated to look like bamboo. York House and its grounds exhibit a high level of integrity.

The Commission approved York House for listing at the local level under Criterion A for association with West Napa's early development, and the evolution of First and Jefferson Streets into a wealthy and fashionable neighborhood. The house was also found eligible under Criterion C as an exceptional example of master local architect Luther B. Turton's work and for embodying the distinct characteristics of the Queen Anne style. The period of significance is 1892, the date of construction.

ORANGE COUNTY

Anaheim Orange & Lemon Packing House, Anaheim, Orange County

Anaheim Orange & Lemon Association Packing House is a 1919 second-generation citrus packing house. It is the only remaining citrus packing house in Anaheim, and one of the few surviving packing houses remaining in Orange County, a region once best known for its citrus industry. Designed in Mission Revival style, the building has one story and is stucco-clad over hollow clay tile blocks in a series of concrete structural frames.

The property was listed at the local level of significance under Criterion A for its association with Orange County's citrus industry, as a rare survivor of once ubiquitous early twentieth century packing plants in Orange County, and under Criterion C as a prominent local example of Mission Revival as expressed in industrial architecture, a style intended to evoke the archetypal imagery of southern California's agriculture industry and Mexican heritage. The period of significance for the property is 1919 to 1955, the period when the building was in use as a citrus packing house.

Cypress Street Schoolhouse, Orange County

Cypress Street Schoolhouse is a single-story schoolhouse constructed in 1931 and designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, with stucco exterior and architectural detail in terra cotta tiles. It has a hipped roof tower with quatrefoil decoration, added in 1972. The building consists of five classrooms with cloakrooms, a principal's office, nurse's office, custodial closet, tower, restrooms, and shower, located along a long corridor. The property's primary façade has undergone some alteration, including

creation of a new hipped roof and two small shed-roofed additions to the building, but the property retains sufficient historic integrity for eligibility under Criterion A.

The property was listed in association with the "Latino Struggles for Inclusion" historic context of the *Latinos in Twentieth Century California* MPS, under Criterion A at the local level of significance for its association with Orange County's Latino community, functioning as a segregated school for Mexican children between 1931 and 1944. Under the property type Mexican Schools, this building is mentioned specifically as an example of a significant Mexican school in the MPS. The building replaced a 1920s two-room schoolhouse called *La Cabertizia* (The Barn) until integration of the local school district made this building redundant. Segregated schools were outlawed following the 1947 *Mendez v. Westminster* verdict.

Lydia D. Killefer School, Orange, Orange County

Lydia D. Killefer School in the City of Orange is a former elementary school in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Construction began in December 1930, and was completed by April 1931. Lydia Killefer was a schoolteacher in Orange from 1895 to 1931, and principal of the Killefer School from 1931 to 1938. The school is located in a neighborhood primarily populated by Mexican Americans and historically known as the Cypress Street Barrio. Killefer School stands on the eastern portion of its 1.7-acre parcel. The site is sparsely landscaped, with only a few trees and shrubs. The school has been vacant for fifteen years, is in poor condition, and is threatened with demolition. It retains significant character defining features of its original design, and has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The Lydia D. Killefer School was listed at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the area of Social History for its association with school desegregation in Southern California. The period of significance is 1942 to 1944, reflecting the school's process of voluntary desegregation. The desegregation is particularly significant as it took place prior to the 1947 Méndez v. Westminster ruling that legally required schools in Southern California to desegregate. For its association with the historic context "Making a Democracy: Latino Struggles for Inclusion", the property meets the registration requirements of the *Latinos In Twentieth Century California* MPS. Killefer School was also listed at the local level of significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent example of a Spanish Colonial Revival schoolhouse in Southern California. It is a rare intact example of a schoolhouse that pre-dates the 1933 Long Beach Earthquake. The period of significance under Criterion C is 1931, the date of construction.

San Diego Gas & Electric San Juan Capistrano Substation is an electrical substation building located on Camino Capistrano in the city of San Juan Capistrano. Construction began in 1917 and was completed in 1918. The T-shaped building was constructed for Southern California Edison Company, an electric utility, as an electrical substation. Walls are poured concrete, windows are multi-faceted metal casements. The building's western portion, facing Camino Capistrano, includes elements of Classical Revival architecture typical of electrical substation and power plant buildings of the era. The eastern portion has two stories and features simplified architectural details, with walls of board-formed concrete.

San Diego Gas & Electric San Juan Capistrano Substation, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County

The Commission approved the property for listing at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the area of Engineering for its association with electrical power distribution in southern California. This substation was the original point where electrical power distribution networks in Los Angeles and San Diego were connected to each other, providing long-range distributed electrical power to this portion of Orange County for the first time. The period of significance, 1917 to 1964, covers the period from the building's construction (1917-1918) until removal of electrical substation components from the building in 1964. The building and substation were sold to San Diego Gas & Electric in 1928. The building no longer contains its electrical substation equipment and retains sufficient historic integrity for National Register eligibility under Criterion A.

PLACER COUNTY

DeWitt General Hospital, Placer County

DeWitt General Hospital is a district of 49 contributing and 5 noncontributing buildings and 1 contributing structure, located outside the city of Auburn on Highway 49. The property was constructed in 1943 as one of sixteen "Type A" pavilion plan Army hospitals in the United States that treated American soldiers wounded in World War II. The complex originally contained 80 buildings on approximately 220 acres, and the resulting district consists of the remaining buildings on approximately 64 acres. The property is nominated under the cover of the *Latinos in Twentieth Century*

California MPS, under the associated context "Latinos in the Arts" as an example of the Residents and Studios of Prominent Persons property type.

The Commission approved the property for listing under Criterion A in the area of Health/Medicine, under Criterion B for its association with artist Martin Ramirez and art therapist Tarmo Pasto, and under Criterion C as an example of World War II "Type A" pavilion plan Army hospitals. The period of significance is 1943 to 1965, from the hospital's year of construction until its final year of occupancy by Martin Ramirez.

As an Army hospital created during World War II, DeWitt became associated with the work of surgeon Norman Freeman, a pioneering vascular surgeon. DeWitt was one of three designated Army vascular treatment centers in the United States. In 1946, the facility was renamed DeWitt State Hospital, transferred to state ownership, and repurposed as a mental health facility. During this period, artist and psychologist Tarmo Pasto worked at DeWitt, where he discovered the artwork of a patient, Martin Ramirez, who created art from found and salvaged objects. Ramirez' work became nationally recognized, becoming one of the first American Latino architects honored with a United States postage stamp. DeWitt Hospital's design is an example of large-scale planning and constriction required during World War II to meet national defense needs rapidly and efficiently.

The district has lost approximately thirty percent of its original buildings, but the complex still embodies a majority of the distinctive design characteristic of the Type A general hospital, and is one of the last two remaining examples of its type.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

The Architecture of Albert Frey Multiple Property Submission has a single associated historic context: "Desert Modern Design in the Coachella Valley 1934-1965." Four associated property types include single family residence, commercial building, civic building, and religious building. The geographic area of the MPS includes the Coachella Valley of Riverside County, California. Frey's work evolved from formal abstract European modernism to a new, indigenous desert modernism specific to the Coachella Valley.

Carey House, Palm Springs, Riverside County

Frey's mature style is distinct and immediately recognizable. His characteristic use of terracotta-colored concrete block and corrugated metal has weathered harsh desert conditions with little upkeep. The terracotta tone of the concrete block is complimentary to the desert's colors. Frey's buildings, both before and after World War II, were important contributors to placing Palm Springs on the map as a new frontier for

the modern movement. Albert Frey's architecture helped define desert modernism in the Coachella Valley. Desert modernism is the adaptation of modern architectural concepts to the climatic extremes of the Coachella Valley while embracing the area's unique natural setting of mountains and open vistas. Ten properties were nominated with the MPS in 2015, listed here alphabetically. The properties were listed under Criterion C at the local level of significance.

Carey House is located in the northwestern portion of Palm Springs. This single family residence reflects Albert Frey's desert modern design philosophy by appearing to float above its sloped and boulder strewn desert landscape. Modest in size, the wood-framed house features a low-pitched shed roof, asbestos-cement board cladding, and steel posts to raise the house above the ground. It is in excellent condition and exhibits a high level of integrity. The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of residential architecture associated with the modern movement as interpreted by Albert Frey for the desert environment of the Coachella Valley, and meets the MPS registration requirements for single-family residences. The period of significance corresponds with the building's date of construction, 1956.

Fire Station #1, Palm Springs, Riverside County

Fire Station #1 is located along the busy commercial thoroughfare of North Indian Canyon Drive. The one-story desert modern fire station is of terracotta-colored concrete block construction and consists of a low horizontal administrative wing and a taller garage containing two fire engines. The administrative wing is capped by a flat roof that extends outward to form deep eaves with a corrugated metal ceiling and fascia. A floor-to-ceiling grid of tinted windows punctuates the primary (east) elevation within which the pedestrian entrance is located. The attached garage rises above the administrative wing and is fronted by a roll up metal door. Fire Station #1 is in excellent condition and retains a high level of historic integrity. The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of civic architecture associated with the modern movement as interpreted by Albert Frey for the desert environment of the Coachella Valley, and meets the MPS registration requirements for civic buildings. The period of significance corresponds with the building's date of construction, 1955.

Frey House #2, Palm Springs, Riverside County

Frey House II is situated on a steep and rocky slope 220 feet above Palm Springs. Frey designed this small, one-story

dwelling for himself in 1963. A rectangle of steel frame construction with plate glass windows, the house is capped by a corrugated metal shed roof. The interior steps up from the bedroom to a dining/living area, small kitchen, bathroom, and guest room. A large boulder enters the house from the north, becoming a divider between bedroom and dining/living area. The house sits adjacent to a retaining wall of terracotta-colored concrete block forming a platform containing a swimming pool and a space below for a carport. A small guest room designed by Frey was added to the west end of the residence in 1970. Upon Frey's death, the house was bequeathed to the Palm Springs Art Museum and is carefully maintained, exhibiting a high level of integrity. The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of residential architecture associated with the modern movement as interpreted by Albert Frey for the desert environment of the Coachella Valley, and meets the MPS registration requirements for single-family residences. Its period of significance corresponds with the building's construction in 1964.

Kocher-Samson Building, Palm Springs, Riverside County

Kocher-Samson Building is on North Palm Canyon Drive, the city's primary thoroughfare. This mixed-use International Style building was designed to accommodate offices on the ground floor and a small apartment unit on the second floor. Based upon a series of volumes and voids, the building has a flat roof, plate glass windows, stucco finish, steel framed windows, and minimal overhangs. The ground floor is of post-and-beam construction with concrete block infill; the second story consists of lightweight pressed steel frames welded together on site. The building is in good condition and, while altered, exhibits sufficient integrity to convey its significance when viewed from the public right-of-way. The property meets the MPS registration requirements for commercial buildings. The period of significance corresponds with the building's date of construction, 1934. Over the ensuing decades Frey's designs evolved from the rigidity of the European modernist movement as exemplified by this building to a desert modernism unique to the local environment. As a result, the property is important and unique among Frey's commercial buildings in that it was his first completed project in Palm Springs, is based on the International Style designs that Frey brought from Europe and New York, and does not exhibit the typical architectural features that later came to define Frey's work after World War II.

Loewy House, Palm Springs, Riverside County

Loewy House is located on the edge of the Little Tuscany neighborhood of Palm Springs. The single-family residence was designed by Albert Frey to take advantage of an extensive boulder pile on the site. The wood-framed house utilizes corrugated metal, floor-to-ceiling glass, and pecky cypress to create an indoor-outdoor flow. The property is in excellent condition and is able to convey its significance despite alterations. A freestanding pavilion with deck that was constructed in 1997 near the far southeastern corner of the property is differentiated from the main house by its highly utilitarian design. The small building consists of a stucco box with a flat roof and sliding glass doors. It is a noncontributing resource. The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of residential architecture associated with the modern movement as interpreted by Albert Frey for the desert environment of the Coachella Valley, and meets the MPS registration requirements for single-family residences. The period of significance corresponds with the building's date of construction, 1946.

North Shore Yacht Club, Riverside County

North Shore Yacht Club is located on the north shore of the Salton Sea at the far eastern end of the Coachella Valley. The two-story building is evocative of a ship with its curved prow, tall central mast, and porthole windows facing the water. Sandblasted terracotta colored concrete blocks are used for ground floor construction, corrugated metal sheathes exterior surfaces on the second story, thin eaves supported by slender steel posts provide shade on the second story terraces, brightly colored fiberglass panels sheathe the upper deck, and porthole windows with protruding round metal hoods offer telescopic views from the crow's nest lounge. After falling into substantial disrepair in the 1990s, the North Shore Yacht Club experienced an extensive rehabilitation and reopened to the public in 2010. It is in excellent condition and exhibits historic integrity. The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of commercial architecture associated with the modern movement as interpreted by Albert Frey for the desert environment of the Coachella Valley, and meets the MPS registration requirements for commercial buildings. The period of significance corresponds with the building's date of construction, 1958.

Palm Springs City Hall, Palm Springs, Riverside County

Palm Springs City Hall is located just west of the Palm Springs Airport in the civic center portion of East Tahquitz Canyon Way. The initial phase was completed between 1952 and 1956. Between 1956 and 1965 there were two

large additions to the rear of the building, and, in 1984, a new building was constructed behind City Hall. The original one-story edifice facing Tahquitz Canyon Way strongly reflects Albert Frey's philosophy of desert modern design with its terracotta-colored double-stacked concrete block construction, flat roof, deep overhangs of corrugated metal, and large windows. Distinctive angled cylindrical metal *brise soleils* shield the south facing office fenestration from the sun. The tall, projecting council chamber features telescopically flared concrete block walls fronted by a concrete circular disk supported by posts. In contrast, the freestanding City Hall entrance canopy is of corrugated metal with an open center that matches the diameter of the council chamber disk. Palm Springs City Hall is in excellent condition and, as viewed from Tahquitz Canyon Way towards its primary elevation, retains a high level of historic integrity. The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of civic architecture associated with the modern movement as interpreted by Albert Frey for the desert environment of the Coachella Valley, and meets the MPS registration requirements for civic buildings. The period of significance corresponds with the building's original construction in 1952 to the completion of its first phase in 1956.

Palm Springs Tramway Valley Station, Riverside County

Palm Springs Tramway Valley Station is located at the rocky, arid base of Mt. San Jacinto. It was originally designed in 1949 and not completed until 1963. The desert modern commercial building is a structural truss design of steel frame construction capped by a shed roof. It is elongated to straddle a dry streambed. Large windows placed within the truss openings provide astounding views up the mountain slope. The building is in excellent condition and retains a high level of historic integrity. The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of commercial architecture associated with the modern movement as interpreted by Albert Frey in collaboration with Robson Chambers for the desert environment of the Coachella Valley, and meets the registration requirements for commercial buildings. The period of significance corresponds with the building's date of construction, 1963.

Sieroty House, Palm Springs, Riverside County

Sieroty House is located in the Movie Colony district of Palm Springs. This single-family dwelling was one of the earliest residential commissions Albert Frey received after settling permanently in the desert a few years earlier. It appeared the same year as his first

dwelling, Frey House I. While both houses feature a flat roof and large sliding glass doors, the Sieroty House differs in its wood frame construction and stucco finish. In addition, the Sieroty property is punctuated with numerous steel frame fixed and casement windows. Since its original construction, the Sieroty family—who continue to own the residence—retained Frey to design an addition to the living room and sliding glass doors for a bedroom. The house is in excellent condition and exhibits a high level of integrity. The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of residential architecture associated with the modern movement as interpreted by Albert Frey for the desert environment of the Coachella Valley, and meets the MPS registration requirements for single-family residences. The period of significance corresponds with the building's date of construction, 1941.

Tramway Gas Station, Palm Springs, Riverside County

Tramway Gas Station is located at the northwest entrance to Palm Springs on Highway 111. It is a one-story former gasoline service station. Ovoid in plan, a prominent ribbed metal hyperbolic paraboloid shelters the desert modern building, which is constructed of sandblasted terracotta-colored concrete block. Floor to ceiling plate glass windows are on the northwest and southeast elevations. Closed for many years, it was rehabilitated for use initially as a sculpture gallery and later as the Palm Springs Visitors Center. It is in excellent condition. Although the interior has been gutted and new plate glass inserted into the primary elevation and former service bay openings, the overall building with its original roof and concrete block construction exhibits historic integrity sufficient to convey its significance. The noncontributing building is a freestanding restroom facility located near the southwest corner of the property. It is clearly differentiated from the Tramway Gas Station by its panels of frosted glass, clerestory windows, and more modern appearance. The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of commercial architecture associated with the modern movement as interpreted by Albert Frey for the desert environment of the Coachella Valley, and meets the MPS registration requirements for commercial buildings. The period of significance corresponds with the building's date of construction, 1965.

Town & Country Center, Palm Springs, Riverside County

Town & Country Center is an outdoor shopping center with central courtyard designed in the International Style, constructed in 1948. Located in the heart

of downtown Palm Springs, the Town and Country Center was designed by Paul R. Williams and A. Quincy Jones. The two street-facing elevations vary in style, materials, and appearance having varied geometry and quantity of fenestration. They share materials of painted concrete and stucco walls, storefront spaces with metal framed window walls, and consistent fenestration of fixed framed windows. The buildings are steel framed, with concrete foundations, partial basements, and flat roofs. Along the east side of the courtyard, a wide staircase leads to a second level restaurant space, now vacant. The complex consists of four original buildings and a fifth building designed by Donald Wexler, completed in 1955. The 1955 building of concrete, metal, and glass, with a flat roof, responds to the original design documents produced by Jones and Williams illustrating a future building to be constructed at its location. The Town & Country Center retains all aspects of historic integrity.

Town & Country Center was determined eligible under Criterion A at the local level of significance in the area of Community Planning and Development for its association with the evolution of Palm Springs from a small scale village into an international desert resort destination, and the basis for its growth into a modern city. Town & Country Center is also eligible under Criterion C at the local level of significance in the area of Architecture. Previously unaffiliated architects collaborated to bring forth regional modernism, representing a new degree of professional practice in Palm Springs. One of the best examples of the International Style of architecture in southern California, and an important early mixed use development, the property is also architecturally noteworthy for its pedestrian friendly open-air courtyard that creates passage between two prominent streets.

Town & Country Center reflects the collaborative work of two distinguished master architects, A. Quincy Jones & Paul R. Williams, and an additional building later added by a third master architect, Donald Wexler. There is also evidence, based upon the original drawings of the Town & Country Center, that two other distinguished master architects, Albert Frey and John Porter Clark, collaborated with Jones and Williams on the design of the specialty store and department store commercial spaces fronting North Palm Canyon Drive. The period of significance 1948 to 1955 reflects construction of the first four buildings to completion of the center as designed.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

Judson and Brown Ditch is the northernmost 1.6 miles of a 5-mile irrigation system built in 1881. The resource begins as the Santa Ana Tunnel under the Santa Ana River, constructed to carry water in a southwesterly route from under the river bed to a weir box known as the Gateway. The Santa Ana Tunnel is lined with boulders and is completely enclosed, though a small access point was created at the emergent end next to Greenspot Road. It is three feet tall with a top arch of about a 1.5 foot radius inside. Similarly, the open trench that carries the water from the gateway is three and a half feet deep: two feet wide on the bottom and five feet wide at the top. The whole system—tunnel and ditch—has a cobblestone-lined bottom and sides that were then paved and smoothed over to reduce water ripple and leakage.

The open portion of the Judson and Brown Ditch continues southwest to the southern border of the Redlands Conservancy parcel, north of the Mentone Citrus Orchard. Due to the lack of surrounding development, the portion of the resource located on Redlands Conservancy land is the most visually prominent. The Judson and Brown Ditch consists of both the Santa Ana Tunnel and the open canal portions since they were built simultaneously and for the same purpose. Water still flows through the tunnel, though it is carried over to the gateway in a pipeline under the Greenspot Bridge rather than a flume. The open ditch is no longer in use, though the portion that runs through town has been turned into a pipeline and is still in use. The Judson and Brown Ditch is quite weathered, with some portions showing evidence of brush fires. It maintains all aspects of integrity.

Judson and Brown Ditch, San Bernardino County

The Judson and Brown Ditch was listed under Criteria A, B, and C at the local level of significance. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Exploration/Settlement for its role in the development of Redlands, as it provided a crucial link from Santa Ana River water to the valley below once thought to be “undevelopable.” It is also significant under Criterion B in the areas of Agriculture and Commerce, for its association with builders Edward Judson and Frank Brown, two young college graduates who envisioned an agricultural town in the warm San Bernardino Valley and became the founders of the community now known as Redlands, known for centuries by its orange production. The Judson and Brown Ditch is significant under Criterion C in the areas of Engineering and Invention as the first example of a paved canal in southern California, an innovative and unprecedented idea that proved to be a model worth replicating by neighboring cities. The canal that brought water to the dry township without loss was an engineering feat and technological advancement built by Judson and Brown, two master engineers of Redlands. The Judson and Brown Ditch is an early example of these two men’s inventiveness in using surveying and grading techniques to calculate the water flow per acreage needed and using cement as a binding agent in order to minimize water loss. Though the nominated portion only functioned for eight years, the Judson and Brown Ditch including the Santa Ana Tunnel was the missing link between the Santa Ana River and the arid valley below.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Kwaaymii Homeland is a traditional cultural property located on approximately 322 acres of mostly undeveloped land in the Laguna Mountains. The former Laguna Indian Reservation is entirely included within the property, and an additional 1.75 acres was added. This area includes the core ancestral homeland sites and locations associated with the Kwaaymii tribe of California Indians. There are dozens of ancient prehistoric archaeological sites located throughout the property, grouped into 12 sites, and one building, a home built by Thomas Lucas. Evidence for occupation and use continues from prehistory into the twenty-first century. The property is a unique combination of intact ethnographic, tribal, traditional, and archaeological resources.

Kwaaymi Homeland, San Diego County

The property was listed at the local level of significance under Criteria A, B, and D. As a cultural landscape and traditional cultural property the period of significance continues to the present day. Under Criterion A, the property is associated with the cultural traditions of the Kwaaymii Indians of southern California. Under Criterion B, the property is associated with three individuals, SuSaana Kleitch, Maria Alto, and Thomas Lucas, who worked to conserve the traditions of the Kwaaymii people, their material culture, and the property itself. Thomas Lucas was the individual who obtained a patent-in-fee for the former Indian reservation, transferring it to private ownership. Under Criterion D, the prehistoric cultural resources and artifacts provide evidence for long occupation of the property, dating back to 4,000 years ago.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

San Francisco Art Institute, San Francisco, San Francisco County

San Francisco Art Institute comprises a 1926 building designed by architects Bakewell & Brown and a 1969 addition designed by Paffard Keatinge-Clay. The 1926 building is inspired by Beaux Arts and Mediterranean influences, composed of small interconnected multi-volumes that step up Chestnut Street from Jones Street, set into the hill and ranging from one to two stories. This gives the original building the appearance of an Italian villa. Walls are board-formed concrete with wood and steel-framed windows, capped

by gabled, tiled roofs. The building is organized around an entrance courtyard with centered tile fountain and a five-story campanile. The building's interior spaces include murals by Diego Rivera. The addition is a cast-in-place concrete building of Brutalist style, supported by concrete pilotis. The building is three stories high and built into the hill which slopes down from Chestnut Street to Francisco Street. The addition is capped by two roof terraces containing sculptural skylights, lecture halls, and an amphitheater.

The Commission approved the property for listing under Criterion A for its role in the development of American art and arts education. San Francisco Art Institute played a significant role in fostering and promoting American artists in California and the western United States, including the "California School" of abstract expressionism following World War II, Bay Area Figurative art, fine art photography, muralism, avant-garde film, Funk art, and Conceptual art. The period of significance extends from 1927 to 1980, achieving exceptional significance via the key roles played by its faculty and graduates in the establishment of major art institutions and internationally recognized artistic movements. The popularity and success of the later schools of art established through the school, including Conceptual Art and New Wave music, as these forms progressed from avant-garde concepts to mass media acceptance in the late 1970s through 1980. The property retains a high degree of historic integrity based on its period of significance, including the 1969 addition and 1973 mezzanine.

SAN MATEO COUNTY

John Dielmann House, Redwood City, San Mateo County

John Dielmann House was built circa 1892 in downtown Redwood City by Dielmann, a German immigrant baker, and moved to its site at 1020 Main Street in 1978 to save it from demolition. The house remains one of the best-preserved Queen Anne-style cottages in Redwood City and one of only a handful of Victorian-era dwellings left in the city center. Deilmann House is one-story with a finished attic enclosed within its steeply pitched hipped roof. The cottage is clad in redwood rustic channel siding and embellished with milled redwood ornament. Set back approximately 100' from Main Street, the cottage's primary façade looks out onto a Victorian-style garden shared with its neighbor, the 1857 Offerman House, at 1018 Main Street.

Starting in 1979, Dielmann House was rehabilitated in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. The exterior was faithfully restored and the interior modified only slightly to accommodate a restaurant on the first

floor level and a new residential unit in the attic. The only exterior changes made included the addition of a dormer on the west facet of the roof and the construction of a new entrance on the north façade to access the residential unit. Nearly all of the interior finishes and materials were retained in the rehabilitation, including its fir flooring, redwood wainscoting, paneled doors and casings, fireplace mantels, and built-in cabinetry. The house retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

John Dielmann House was listed under Criterion C at the local level of significance in the area of Architecture with a period of significance of 1892, its date of construction. Dielmann House is significant for its highly intact Queen Anne exterior and interior, one of only five nineteenth century dwellings left in downtown Redwood City. Narrowly escaping demolition, the house was moved to its present location in 1978, its exterior restored in 1979, and its interior rehabilitated for restaurant and residential use in 1986. Dielmann House meets the requirements of Criterion Consideration B: Moved Properties because it retains its eligibility for architectural value.

John Offerman House, Redwood City, San Mateo County

John Offerman House, the oldest building remaining in downtown Redwood City, was built circa 1857 and remodeled and enlarged in the 1870s. Located at 1018 Main Street, one block from the downtown's historic commercial center, the Offerman House is a well-preserved example of a Folk Greek Revival-style dwelling. The circa 1857 building, its underlying construction unchanged, was originally a simple plank-frame, front-gable, two-story, four-room house clad in board-and-batten siding. It is an example of a once common vernacular house type built by early Anglo American settlers in California. Reflecting Redwood City's evolution into a thriving commercial community, the house was enlarged with a one-story, hip-roofed addition to the rear circa 1871. Greek Revival features added at that time include a porch that wraps around three sides of the building, with pierced Doric capitals, octagonal exterior newel posts, and paneled door and side and transom lights. Painted rustic channel siding sheathes the entire building.

On the south side of the house is a small sunroom/sleeping porch designed in the Craftsman style, added after 1919. Within the interior, the dimensions of the original circa 1857 building are clearly indicated by rough-sawn, wide-plank flooring in the parlor. Other interior features, such as faux-grained casework, decorative Lincrusta friezes, and redwood wainscoting are refinements characteristic of the circa 1871 remodel. Offerman House was restored in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards in 1974. The house retains outstanding integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It does not retain integrity of setting.

The busy commercial and civic environment surrounding Offerman House is of a much different scale and character than the Victorian-era dwelling.

Offerman House was listed under Criterion A at the local level of significance in the areas of Exploration/Settlement and Community Planning and Development. Built less than a decade after the American conquest of California, Offerman House is a rare survivor from the earliest period of Anglo American settlement of Redwood City and San Mateo County. The house was expanded and remodeled in the early 1870s concurrent with Redwood City's evolution from a pioneer lumber settlement to the county seat of San Mateo County. Under Criterion A the period of significance spans from 1857, when the front portion of the building was built, to 1964 when Redwood City began planning to demolish most of its historic downtown. The house was also approved for listing at the local level under Criterion C as an unusual and well-preserved example of the Folk Greek Revival style. The Greek Revival style was the dominant style of American housing during the first half of the nineteenth century and the form was brought west by Anglo American immigrants to California during the early years of statehood. Two periods of significance under Criterion C reflect both the original construction in 1857 and the expansion/remodel in 1871.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

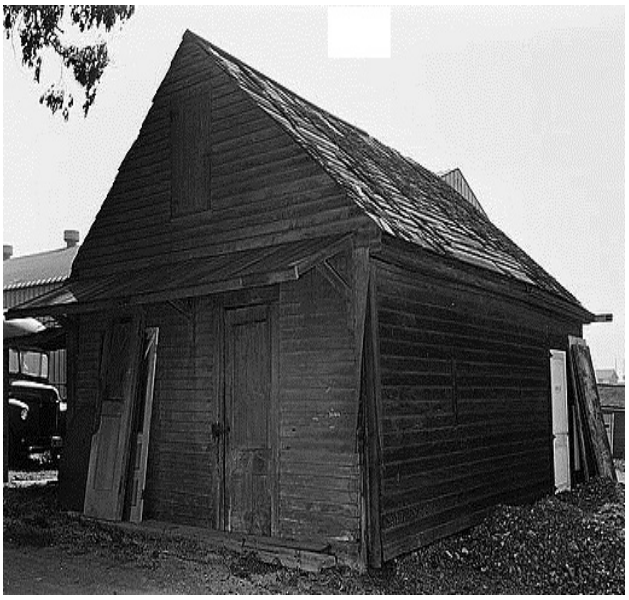
Headquarters Administration Building, Santa Cruz County

The **Headquarters Administration Building** is located in the historic Governor's Camp, now known as Headquarters area of Big Basin Redwoods State Park. Constructed in 1936 by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), it serves as the first point of contact for the public visiting the park. The building houses park administrative offices, the registration office, and a visitors center. It is one of the larger administrative facilities within the state park system and is one of the best examples of the Park Rustic style of architecture in California State Parks. The building is one-story, constructed with local materials including stone; redwood logs; redwood exterior wall cladding; wood frame windows, interior wall paneling and flooring; and an exposed roof framing. It maintains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although there have been changes to the patio and stairs to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act, the building still maintains integrity of materials.

The Headquarters Administration Building was listed under Criteria A and C at the state level of significance in the areas of Politics/Government and Architecture. The property meets the registration requirements of *The National-State Park Cooperative Program and the Civilian Conservation Corps in California State Parks 1933-1942* Multiple

Property Submission. Constructed in 1936, its period of significance, the building is one of the best examples of an administrative facility constructed during this period and demonstrates an association with the public works programs that oversaw and administratively controlled the development of facilities within state parks during the period of 1933 to 1942. More specifically, it exhibits all the essential elements of planning style that were advocated by the designs and agencies that developed these programs. The Headquarters Administration Building has all the major design characteristics of the Park Rustic style including the use of native materials that show hand craftsmanship, a low horizontal massing, and unobtrusive siting. Park Rustic architecture was developed by the National Park Service to compliment the nation's natural preserves and wilderness areas by blending the natural and built environments. The property also meets the registration requirements of the *Historic Resources of Big Basin Redwoods State Park* Multiple Property Submission, its secondary association.

SOLANO COUNTY



Von Pfister General Store, Benicia, Solano County

Von Pfister General Store is a two-room, one and one-half story redwood frame adobe building in the heart of Benicia's Downtown Historic District. The original 18' by 27.5' building, constructed in 1847, is situated directly between the Carquinez Strait and First Street, the commercial and cultural center of Benicia. The blending of classic Spanish Colonial and later American Period styles reflects the transitional nature of California during the post-Mexican period in which the store was constructed and first occupied. The building has high integrity, remains unaltered, and retains much of its original architectural detail. The General Store is protected from the elements by a steel-frame structure with a metal front gable roof, an access gate, and chain link fence walls fully covered by protective canvas panels that can be removed for ventilation and viewing purposes. The property was listed under Criterion A in the area of Exploration/Settlement at the local level for its association with the establishment of the community of Benicia and its integral role in the development of Benicia as an important node for transportation and commerce in early American Period California. The period of significance under Criterion A begins with construction and commercial operation in 1847 and continues through its use in waterfront economic activity associated with the early development of the community of Benicia until abandonment of the building in 1937.

The General Store was listed under Criterion B in the area of Commerce at the local level for its association with pioneer Benicia resident and merchant Captain Edward

Horatio von Pfister, who came to Benicia as an entrepreneurial shipping captain and went on to become a successful merchant operating numerous businesses in Benicia and occupying influential political positions during the city's formative years. The period of significance under Criterion B is split, 1847 to 1848 and 1853 to 1863. This reflects von Pfister's initial role in Benicia as store owner, sale of the property when he left for the gold fields, then repurchase of the building associated with his subsequent role as public political figure, a role that continued in association with other properties after he rented the store building to someone else in 1863. Additionally, the property was listed under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level as a vernacular Monterey Colonial-type adobe that exhibits the local and period specific traits of a transitional building in its humble and mixed material construction. The period of significance under Criterion C is 1847, the year of construction.

LCS-102, Vallejo, Solano County

LCS-102, also known as "Yankee Dollar," is a shallow-draft steel gunboat 158 feet long with a beam of 23'3", displacing 387 tons. The ship is classified as a Landing Craft Support (Large)(Mark 3), ship number 102 of 130. Completed in February 1945, LCS-102 was designed to accompany landing craft ashore during amphibious invasions, providing fire support and anti-aircraft during the Second World War. The flush deck has a raised forecastle, with a single level deckhouse containing pilothouse, conning tower and signal deck, but much of the deck space is occupied by gun mounts characteristic of this class of warship. A powered winch on the stern raises the ships's anchor. The second deck contains crew quarters, wardroom, crew mess, first aid station, storage, magazine, and engine compartments. Below the second deck are 26 tanks for storage of fuel, oil, and water.

LCS-102 was listed under Criterion A for its role as a light naval craft during and after the Second World War, and under Criterion C as an exceptionally rare example of this type of craft. Nicknamed “Yankee Dollar” by its crew after a lyric from a popular song by the Andrews Sisters, this craft participated in the invasion of Okinawa, escorting merchant ships and serving as an anti-aircraft picket. Immediately after the war, LCS-102 and its crew participated in the postwar occupation of Japan, based in Nagasaki, and was later assigned to China, participating in mine clearing operations and on diplomatic missions between American naval officers and Chinese Nationalist officials. She was decommissioned in 1946, served the Japanese Navy from 1946 to 1966 as the “Himawari,” and the Royal Thai Navy from 1966 as the “Nakha.” She was returned to the United States in September of 2007 to serve as a mobile museum.

The LCS-102 is the only intact craft of its class; one other surviving LCS hull is used as a fishing boat, and does not retain its historic appearance. LCS-102 retains a high degree of historic integrity, with the notable exception of its diesel engines that were replaced during its service with the Thai Navy. Known as “Mighty Midgets,” ships of the LCS class due to their small size but large firepower, intended to serve as floating artillery for invasions. They also proved effective in the anti-aircraft role, vital in the late Pacific war to suppress *kamikaze* attacks. LCS-102 probably never fired her guns in anger, and she remains the sole surviving and intact example of a significant class of naval vessel, undergoing restoration to serve as a floating museum.

Daniel Webster Harrier House, Vallejo, Solano County

Daniel Webster Harrier House is an early example of a slanted-bay Italianate townhouse, a style that dominated domestic architecture in parts of the San Francisco Bay Area during the late 1870s and early 1880s. The house fronts Ohio Street near its intersection of Sutter Street in Vallejo. Located at the top of a hill, it is roughly four blocks northeast of Vallejo’s historic downtown. Constructed in 1870, the two-story house has a wood frame with modified rectangular plan, a flat roof with cornice and brackets, and two-story slanted bay window. The highly ornamented brackets are scrolled, incised, and pendanted. Bracketed flat crowns and frieze top both levels of the rectangular bay windows. The single window above the door is arched and has an ogee-arched crown with brackets and paneled frieze with keystone. Large brackets support a balconette with a turned-post balustrade.

There is an arched integral entry porch immediately below. The paneled wood entry door has a fanlight and sidelights. The house exhibits a masterful understanding of Italianate design.

The interior retains most of its original floor plan and much of its interior fabric. The entryway, which leads to a staircase on the left, hallway in the center, and front parlor on the right, has been almost perfectly preserved. The staircase has a two-tone walnut balustrade with a heavy hexagonal newel and turned balusters. A coffin niche decorates the upper staircase. Both the staircase and hallway have decorative Lincrusta wainscoting that appears to date from the decade the house was constructed. The house has been altered very little over the 145 years since its construction and is in excellent condition.

The Daniel Webster Harrier House was listed under Criterion B at the local level of significance for its association with Daniel Webster Harrier, one of Vallejo's early settlers. Harrier became a prominent local businessman and built one of the first substantial houses in Vallejo. He was a founder and president of the Vallejo Bank. In the 1870s, Harrier served as a City of Vallejo trustee, school board trustee, and Solano County Supervisor. He was also a delegate to the California Republican Convention in 1872. Harrier resided at this house during his productive life. The property was also listed under Criterion C as an outstanding embodiment of Italianate architecture. Designed by Robert Hugh Daley, the Daniel Webster Harrier House is Daley's earliest known work. Daley later co-designed the First Presbyterian Church in Napa, the Adamson house in St. Helena, and many houses in San Francisco. Daley was a member of the San Francisco chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

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, archaeological, 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 at least one of the registration criteria:

- **Criterion 1** is for properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California, or the 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 represent the work of a master architect, or possess high artistic values.
- **Criterion 4** is for properties that have yielded or have the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

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

Six California Register nominations were presented to the Commission in 2015.

Properties Listed in the California Register of Historical Resources

County	City	Resource Name
Amador	Ione	Harry Stewart House
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	UCLA Faculty Center
Orange	Tustin (Vicinity)	Prescott Allen House
Riverside	Idyllwild	Hoxie-Vance Cabin
San Diego	San Diego	Cottrell House
San Mateo	Burlingame	William A. Whifler House

AMADOR COUNTY

Harry Stewart House, Ione, Amador County

Harry Stewart House is a single-story folk Victorian house, originally constructed in approximately 1863 as a two-room house, expanded into a two-bedroom home by the Harry Stewart family in 1891. The building is wood frame with horizontal 10” lap siding. The moderately pitched, hipped pyramidal roof has boxed eaves with a small overhang. A large front-gabled dormer is located on the primary west-facing façade, which features fish scale and diamond patterned shingles pierced by a small louvered vent window. The northern side of the roof features a gable matching the gable on the primary façade. The southern wall of the house has a small bay topped by a wall dormer. A hipped porch supported by cylindrical pillars is located on the primary façade, supported by a closed wooden balustrade. The main entrance door, a wooden door with oval beveled glass window, is topped by a transom window, and is flanked by two wooden sash windows, each with six panes in upper and lower sashes.

The Harry Stewart House was listed under Criterion 1 for its association with the Harry Stewart family. The son of Ione businessman Daniel Stewart and born in 1880, Harry took over his father’s dry goods business at age 22, and upon Daniel’s death in 1899, incorporated the business as the D. Stewart Company, a property currently listed as California Historical Landmark No. 788, the D. Stewart Company Store. Harry Stewart was a locally significant businessman in the Amador County community of Ione, operating the store until his death in 1944. The property was relocated in 2011 from its original location on the corner of Ione Road and Market Street in order to avoid demolition, a distance of approximately one block, within the same neighborhood and in a location compatible with the building’s historic character and use, retaining all original

features. A letter from the previous property owner indicating plans to demolish the building if it had not been relocated satisfied the requirements of California Register Special Consideration 1.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

UCLA Faculty Center, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

UCLA Faculty Center is an H-shaped Ranch style university office building located on the campus of the University of California, Los Angeles. Designed between 1950 and 1959 as part of a campus master plan and constructed in 1959, the Faculty Center is a bridge between the residential neighborhood to the east and the institutional architecture of the UCLA campus. The architects and landscape architects for the Faculty Center include Coulson Tough, Austin, Field and Fry, landscape architect Ralph Cornell, and supervising architect Welton Becket and Associates. Becket's UCLA master plan had a general theme of postwar Modern architecture, but the design of each individual building was dictated by its function. By using a largely residential architectural variant of Postwar Modern, the one-story Ranch style Faculty Center was designed as a place for UCLA faculty and staff to take a break from the institutional setting of the campus within a home-like setting.

The property was nominated for the California Register under Criterion 3 for its association with master architects Welton Becket and Associates, Edward F. Fickett, and landscape designers Austin, Field and Fry. The property was expanded in 1977 with a southern addition, also designed by Austin, Field and Fry. The addition was built outside the property's period of significance, 1959, and is not a contributing portion of the property, but does not detract from the overall historic integrity of the property due to its complementary design by the original architects. The purposeful informality of the Ranch style is intact and the property still conveys the original design intent of the architects and the Faculty Center Association. The integration of the building and its garden court atmosphere creates a seamlessly transparent indoor-outdoor relationship, with carefully framed views. The Commission determined the attribution to the architects was not sufficiently documented for eligibility under Criterion 3 and did not approve listing in the California Register.

ORANGE COUNTY

Prescott Allen House is a side-gabled Craftsman bungalow constructed for walnut farmer Prescott Allen in 1909-1910. The building has the form of a Craftsman bungalow with details inspired by a Swiss chalet, including decorative half-timbers set within a

Prescott Allen House, Orange County

textured stucco surface. The moderately pitched roof features a front-facing gable with projecting rafter tails and decorative brackets. The broad, asymmetrical porch is supported by rectangular battered piers atop a balustrade of irregular stone. The house was listed under Criterion 3 as a locally significant example of Craftsman architecture. Prescott Allen, born in Canada in 1836, moved to southern California in 1897. The home was designed by Asa Horatio Cogswell, the son of Rev. Asa Hawley Cogswell, Prescott Allen's brother-in-law. Cogswell designed and built multiple Craftsman style homes, including his own homes in Alameda and Santa Ana. The Prescott Allen house exhibits the distinctive characteristics of its type and period, and possesses high artistic values, based on Cogswell's design following the principles of Craftsman bungalow design. Craftsman bungalows were popular during the period of construction, and promoted by contemporary advocates of the Arts and Crafts movement as suitable for design and construction by non-architects to best suit the site and setting of each Craftsman bungalow's construction. Asa Cogswell was a music teacher, and not an architect.

The property was moved from its original location in Santa Ana in 1981 to prevent its demolition by a previous property owner who wished to subdivide the former walnut orchard for suburban development. The City of Santa Ana designated the property as a historically significant building and sold it to the Eliano family on the condition that they relocate the home from its original site. It has since been restored, retaining a high degree of architectural integrity. Its relocation to prevent demolition satisfies the requirements of California Register Special Consideration 1

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Hoxie-Vance Cabin is a single-story cabin located in the resort community of Idyllwild. The building is symmetrical and U-shaped, with a hipped roof of low pitch on each wing and a gabled roof through the central portion. Rafter tails are exposed beneath gable ends. The original shingled exterior walls were replaced with horizontal half-logs in 1951. The building features two chimneys of river rock, casement windows, and two exterior doors within the patio formed by the wings of the U. The Hoxie-Vance Cabin was listed under Criterion 1 for its association with the development of Idyllwild as a mountain resort. Constructed during a period of speculative expansion of Idyllwild near the Idyllwild Inn, on the site of a former sanatorium for tuberculosis patients converted to a community of summertime cabins for southern California vacationers. In 1922, a period of expansion for the Idyllwild community, Charles A. Vance and Wycoff Hoxie, both of Tustin, California, bought half an acre of Idyllwild land for vacation use. They constructed the existing cabin in 1923, utilizing single-wall construction and a Prairie

School design. It is one of only a handful of surviving buildings from this phase of Idyllwild's development. Adjacent to the cabin is a garage, with the original shingle siding as used on the cabin prior to 1951.

Hoxie-Vance Cabin, Riverside County

The cabin was also listed under Criterion 3 as a well-maintained example of single-wall wood construction, utilizing Prairie Style design as interpreted for a resort cabin. Usually considered a temporary building technique, vertical single-wall construction is used for small cabins where lumber is scarce or unavailable. Despite this construction style's typical lack of strength, the Hoxie-Vance Cabin was built strongly enough to stand without slumping or structural failure. Single-wall construction also facilitated larger open spaces within the cabin. The building interior also incorporates Prairie Style principles including a kitchen-centered design, varying ceiling heights, shared public space, local materials and site-specific orientation. Replacement of the exterior shingles with horizontal logs altered the cabin, sacrificing some integrity of design, workmanship and materials, and the property retains sufficient integrity in other aspects to remain eligible for listing in the California Register.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Cottrell House is a one-story residence of approximately 2,260 square feet, designed in the Hacienda style by architect Cliff May. Constructed in 1936, the house was designed with a hollow square plan around a central courtyard. It represents a transitional work by May, based on nineteenth century Mexican ranchos around a central courtyard, translated into a twentieth century setting via its lengthy estate-type driveway with wrought iron gate, two-car garage, and separate pedestrian entry. The roof is Spanish tile, stacked and mudded at the gable ends, and of low pitch. Walls are stucco. Windows are wooden casements with a large fixed picture window on the primary façade. The two entrance doors are deeply set and built of vertical wooden planks with heavy, exposed wooden lintels. Other exterior doors are glazed with four horizontal lights. The massive and prominent two-car garage door is constructed of heavy, unpainted vertical wooden planks superimposed with a grid of interlocking wooden planks. Like the entry door, it is deeply recessed, mimicking a thick adobe wall. The central courtyard is the focus of the house, functioning as a

Cottrell House, San Diego
San Diego County

private outdoor room. Windows and windowed doors facing the inner courtyard provide visual transitions between indoor and outdoor space. The large picture window provided dramatic views of the surrounding valley.

The property was nominated under Criterion 3 as an important example of the Hacienda style, a transitional style explored by California architect Cliff May that links Spanish Colonial Revival design elements with later elements of the California Ranch style. The hacienda style drew heavily from homes of the Spanish colonial period, influenced by the built environment of San Diego. As a sixth-generation San Diegan, May developed his designs based on firsthand observation of borderlands architectural vernacular, translated into contemporary form for modern living. The Cottrell House was also the last Hacienda style home May undertook in San Diego before moving to Los Angeles. The house has undergone alteration, including removal of landscaping planted by a subsequent owner of the home, and alteration of the building including replacement of the prominent picture window facing the ocean with a sliding glass door and new external patio. The 2014 nomination was substantially edited by the 2015 property owner and OHP staff for reconsideration of boundaries and reassessment of historic integrity following a 2014-15 remodel and rehabilitation that added a new rear bedroom and restored the ocean-facing picture window, with a smaller property boundary.

SAN MATEO COUNTY

William A. Whifler House in Burlingame is a one-story wood and masonry building of roughly 1,500 square feet, configured in a U-shape that creates a small courtyard on its east side. The home was designed in 1958 by architect William A. Whifler for his mother, Clara Whifler, in the modernist style. Born in San Francisco in 1926, Whifler graduated from Stanford University in 1951. Beginning in the mid-1950s, and continuing for approximately 20 years, Whifler designed more than a dozen single-family residences in the mid-Peninsula communities of San Mateo, Burlingame, and Hillsborough. The notable exception occurred in 1971, when Whifler, with two other architects of record, designed the City of Burlingame's City Hall. In 1967, Whifler and Paul Zimmerman co-founded the Department of Architecture at the College of San Mateo, where Whifler taught classes and studios until his death in 1984.

Whifler House, Burlingame, San Mateo County

The Whifler House was listed under Criterion 3 because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a mid-century modernist residence and possesses high artistic values. The home's well-crafted, cohesive use of wood, steel, masonry, and glass, interior rooms and improved outdoor

spaces, including the Japanese garden in the house's front yard, coexist with one another through the extensive use of floor-to-ceiling planes of transparent glazing. With the notable exception of the peaked living room roof, supported by steel frames fabricated in a manner whose custom configuration suggests the letter W, the ceilings and roof areas are horizontal planes that project expansively and appear to float above the walls. Widely-cantilevered eaves enhance the effect by extending into the interior of the house to create soffits that contain integral rectangular down light fixtures. The size and shape of the Whifler House allow a harmonious union with the site and its setting and makes it somewhat rare in the mid-Peninsula communities of San Mateo, Burlingame, and Hillsborough where large homes are typical. The house retains high historical integrity.

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 Landmarks Program was created on August 14, 1931, and the first Landmark, the Custom House in Monterey County, was registered on June 1, 1932. It is the responsibility of the Commission to review and approve nominations. Landmarks are designated by the Director of State Parks. No new California Historical Landmarks nominations were heard by the Commission in 2015.

California Points of Historical Interest

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

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

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

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

It is the responsibility of the Commission to review and approve Points nominations. Points are formally designated by the Director of State Parks.

No new California Points of Historical Interest nominations were heard by the Commission in 2015.

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.

Julianne Polanco,
State Historic Preservation Officer,
2015 Governor's Historic Preservation Awards

The Office of Historic Preservation received eighteen nominations for the 2015 Award year. A panel of three, composed of one Commissioner and two outside experts from the historic preservation community, selected eleven 2015 Award recipients. Julianne Polanco represented the Commission; her biography is on page 3. (Note: Shortly after her service as a juror for the 2015 Governor's Historic Preservation Awards, Ms. Polanco was appointed by the Governor to the position of State Historic Preservation Officer. The recommendations made by the jury members were reviewed and approved by outgoing State Historic Preservation Officer, Carol Roland-Nawi, PhD.) Additional panel members were architect Mark DeBacker and cultural resource manager Jennifer Darcangelo.

Mr. DeBacker has been a northern California architect for more than twenty years, focusing on energy efficiency in, and preservation of historic structures. He was selected to spearhead development of guidelines for "Preservation Track," a pilot program for the Climate Protection Campaign's north bay jurisdictions, and has lectured on the integration of "pre-thermostat age " buildings and today's energy programs. Mr. DeBacker currently holds the position of Capitol Project Manager with the County of Sonoma, and prior to that, was Principal of Landmarks RDC, a historical consulting firm. He also served three years as a full-time Section 106 consultant with FEMA. Mr. DeBacker received four San Francisco AIA Citations for his work as Co-Chair of the San Francisco chapter's Preservation Committee, and holds LEED AP BD+C certification. He is a former Captain with the United States Air Force.

Ms. Darcangelo has spent over 25 years as a cultural resource manager in California for both the government and private sectors. She currently directs a team of biologists and archaeologists for Pacific Gas and Electric's Environmental Management Team, ensuring compliance for gas transmission projects. Prior to her work at PG&E, she

managed the Office of Cultural Resource Studies for the last 6 years of the 12 she spent at Caltrans in District 4, Oakland. Ms. Darcangelo holds both a BA in Anthropology and an MA in Cultural Resources Management from Sonoma State University. She just completed a term as president of the Society for California Archaeology and will continue to serve on the executive board through 2015. Ms. Darcangelo also participates in the Archaeological Resource Committee working group of the State Historical Resources Commission.

California State Parks and the Office of Historic Preservation hosted the 30th Annual Governor's Historic Preservation Awards Ceremony on Thursday, November 19, 2015 at the Florence Turton Clunie Memorial Center in the City of Sacramento's historic McKinley Park. Organizations, firms, and state and local agencies were recognized for their outstanding commitments to excellence in historic preservation.

Florence Turton Clunie Memorial Center, McKinley Park

When city budget shortfalls threatened to close the local landmark Clunie community center building four years ago, Friends of East Sacramento, a small neighborhood nonprofit, stepped in to lease and manage the center. The Friends' success in funding operations and maintenance through rental income serves as a model for other neighborhood community centers. To help maximize rental income the Friends undertook additional fundraising and established a restoration plan for the historic building that included extensive woodwork restoration in the Grand Hall, refinishing doors, new paint, carpet, and furnishings along with entrance and lobby improvements. The restoration work was complete in early 2013.

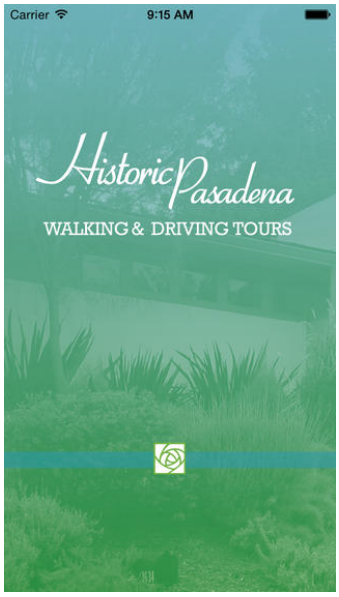
Friends of East Sacramento cofounders Cecily Hastings and Lisa Schmidt welcomed award winners and guests to the Florence Turton Clunie Memorial Center, shared some history, and provided tours of the restored/rehabilitated building.

California State Parks Director Lisa L. Mangat joined State Historic Preservation Officer Julianne Polanco to present the awards. Event sponsors were California Preservation Foundation, Los Angeles Conservancy, San Francisco Heritage, and Save Our Heritage Organisation.

30th Annual Governor's Historic Preservation Awards
2015 Award Recipients

SHPO Juli Polanco with Desiree Smith and Mike Buhler, San Francisco Heritage

The policy report, ***Sustaining San Francisco's Living History; Strategies for Conserving Cultural Heritage Assets*** had its beginnings in a citywide community summit, hosted by San Francisco Heritage, to discuss concerns over the increasing displacement of legacy businesses, non-profits, and cultural institutions and neighborhoods that reflect the city's diverse cultural heritage. Summit participants' recommendations to address these concerns directly informed the strategies and solutions outlined in *Sustaining San Francisco's Living History*. Notable outcomes since the report's publication include the establishment of a Legacy Business Registry, the first of its kind in the country, and the creation of a Preservation Element for the city's General Plan, that will include an entire section on cultural and social heritage. *Sustaining San Francisco's Living History* has won praise locally and nationwide, and set an example other communities already look to follow.



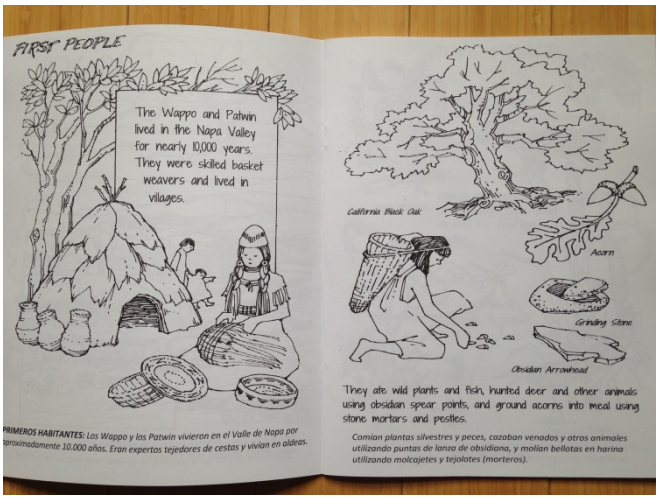
Historic Pasadena Smartphone App

The City of Pasadena's **"Historic Pasadena" Smart Phone App**, launched in 2014, combines GPS and mapping technology available on smart devices with the City's historic resource information already available online. This allows people the opportunity to find, view, and learn about the city's historic properties all in one application process. The Smart Phone App has three primary functions: users can search for historic properties within 500 feet to 10 miles of their immediate location; they can search for specific architectural styles or for the work of particular architects or builders; and they can access a series of pre-defined walking and driving tours of the city's historic properties and neighborhoods. In addition to the app, the city developed a webpage for each of the app's walking and driving tours, as well as printed tour brochures.

Director Dan Bruns, filming "A Walk Through Time: The Story of Anderson Marsh"

"A Walk Through Time: the Story of Anderson Marsh," is a film project that preserves through cinematic imagery and narration, the cultural, historic, and natural

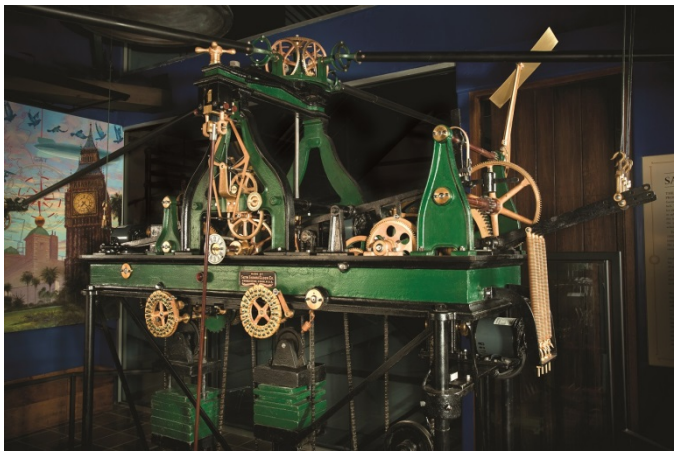
significance of the region in and around Anderson Marsh State Historic Park. The film is the result of a highly successful collaboration between California State Parks, the Koi Nation of Northern California, the Advanced Laboratory of Visual Anthropology (ALVA) at California State University Chico, renowned archaeologists John Parker and Greg White, and public stakeholders. As a result of the film project, the co-participants have developed stronger relationships and are working together on other projects to protect and interpret cultural resources. For the Koi, who were an important and guiding presence on- and off-camera, the film project inspired both the creation of Ancestor One, a consortium of Lake County Pomo that focuses on cultural heritage protection, and establishment of a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer.



Pages from A *Napa Coloring Book*

A Napa Coloring Book is a professionally illustrated coloring and activity book that promotes Napa County's history and cultural heritage. It is Napa County Landmark's (NCL) first bilingual publication with text presented both in English and Spanish. Community businesses and individuals supported the project by donating or reducing costs of needed materials and services. The author, illustrator, and language translator all donated their services to the project. The book, which is distributed free to schools throughout the Napa region, highlights the area's diverse cultural heritage and historic resources, provides a local context for grade-school studies of California history, extends NCL's community outreach, and encourages an ethic of preservation.

The **Santa Barbara Courthouse Clock** project involved the restoration of the Courthouse tower's 1929 clock, and the rehabilitation of a storage room into an interpretive clock gallery. The project had strong community support, especially from timepiece enthusiasts, Dr. David Bisno and Mr. Dick Schall, who together, fully funded the project. The tower clock is one of the few fully mechanical clocks still in operation in the United States. The restored clockworks are the centerpiece of the gallery which includes a sixty-foot mural depicting the history of timekeeping, fiber optics, a short video about the workings of the tower clock, and facsimile bells that simulate the sound of bells ringing during the chime and hour functions. Hundreds of visitors, including time



Santa Barbara Courthouse Clock

enthusiasts from around the world, and local school groups, have visited the clock gallery and watched the tower clock strike the hours. Interpretive brochures were created as were note cards, the sale of which help fund the operations of the gallery.

Audrey Geisel University House

Audrey Geisel University House is the official Chancellor's residence for the University of California San Diego. The 1950s Pueblo Revival style adobe residence underwent an extensive rehabilitation, including the repair and restoration of all exterior features, the rehabilitation of interior windows and wood ceiling beams, and the refurbishment of historic light fixtures. The house sits on a site recognized as a Native American Sanctified Cemetery. The site contains numerous intact burials dating back at least 10,000 years. The goal of the project was not only to preserve and maintain the integrity of the house but preserve the site itself as a place of cultural value to the Kumeyaay people. The project represented a productive collaboration between the University, the project team, archaeologists, and the Kumeyaay Nation that resulted in a successful rehabilitation project with minimal disturbance of the cultural layer and sacred burial sites.

Coit Memorial Tower

The **Coit Memorial Tower** rehabilitation project was significant for its successful collaboration between two City of San Francisco agencies: the Recreation and Parks Department which maintains and operates Coit Tower, and the Arts Commission, which cares for the tower's murals, painted in the 1930s as part of the Public Works Art Project. Due to Coit Tower's historic significance, original character-defining materials were repaired rather than replaced whenever possible, and conservation measures were taken to stabilize the artwork while keeping it accessible to the public. Coit Memorial Tower attracts thousands of visitors annually from all over the world for its stunning views of San Francisco and the Bay Area, and for its colorful murals. Repairing the exterior, restoring interior finishes, improving accessibility, and conserving the building's artwork, ensures the historic tower's continued existence as an iconic international cultural destination

Presidio Officers' Club

The Presidio Officers' Club is one of San Francisco's most historic buildings and is an amalgam of adobe, wood-frame, concrete, and steel structures built over the course of approximately two-hundred years. The nonprofit Presidio Trust conducted a comprehensive rehabilitation of the Club, with the goal of transforming the building into a fully public cultural destination. The rehabilitation project protected and revealed the building's defining characteristics and enabled the public access to long-closed spaces. The historic front of the building was fully restored. Portions of the building's Spanish-era adobe wall were exposed for the first time since being covered in the 1880s and are now part of an interpretive display. The Presidio Officers' Club hosts school and after-school programs, tours, and interactive family activities, all of which are free to the public and help visitors to explore the Presidio's history and culture.

Kelly Sutherlin McLeod and SHPO Juli Polanco, Robert Pitcain Jr. House and Reverend A. Moss Merwin House

Located on the campus of Westridge School in Pasadena, California, the 1906 **Robert Pitcairn Jr. House and** the 1905 **Reverend A. Moss Merwin House** are early examples of the work of master architects Charles and Henry Greene. The Pitcairn House features classic Greene and Greene design elements such as outdoor sleeping porches. In the Merwin House, the Greene brothers combined a mixture of styles including the Craftsman architectural style that the brothers were exploring then. The restoration and rehabilitation project took painstaking efforts with both houses, to retain and repair as much of the original materials as possible, and restore the Greenes' original aesthetics. The work on the Pitcairn and Merwin Houses ensures that these landmark buildings will remain tangible links to a pivotal time in the Greene brothers' careers.

The 176 year-old **Dana Adobe** is on the National Register of Historic Places and is recognized as one of California's best examples of a Mexican-era adobe with a unique blend of New England and Mexican architectural influences. The Dana Adobe Nipomo Amigos (DANA) nonprofit organization committed to restoring the adobe back to its finished look of 1850. The project gained the support of the local community, builders, service groups, businesses, philanthropists, and the California Conservation Corps, who helped perform much of the work. DANA developed a nature education program to complement the cultural program offered at the adobe, and collaborated with the local Chumash kinship group, Yak Tityu Tityu, to ensure the accuracy of Native American interpretive elements. The Dana Adobe restoration project also has led to initial plans and funding for development of the DANA Cultural Center, which will include the restored Dana Adobe, a visitor center, and a Chumash interpretive center.

Dana Adobe

The **Carmel Mission Basilica**, completed in 1797, was the first of only three stone mission churches in California. By 2012 the basilica was in great need of attention. Community members formed the nonprofit Carmel Mission Foundation to fund and oversee the restoration project. Walls and buttresses were seismically retrofitted. Particular care was taken in the repair of historic plaster, exposed stone surfaces, and original wooden roof support beams. 3-D technology was used to accurately measure roof components. An Indigenous Peoples Consultant advised the project team on the handling and reburial of human remains found within the structure of the church. A complete record was made of the project to aid future restorers. The successful stabilization and restoration work will ensure the Carmel Mission Basilica is available to visitors for decades to come.

Carmel Mission Basilica

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 January through June 2015, had the authority to appoint members to each of the Commission's committees. In 2015 there were four active committees, each comprised of two or more commissioners and members of the public with expertise and interest in the particular area.

Archaeological Resources 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, through white paper implementation, to meet the goals of the California Statewide Historic Preservation Plan. That plan defines five distinct areas in which archaeological practices may improve: Curation, Conservation, Interpretation, Preservation, and Standards and Guidelines. Commissioners Medin (Chair, through June) and Praetzellis (Acting Chair, effective July).

Cultural Diversity Committee – This committee seeks out and encourages nominations of properties from California's underserved ethnic communities and participates in outreach activities that inform all Californians about the mission of the Office of Historic Preservation and the importance of historic preservation. Commissioners McKay and Moss (Chair).

Information Center Procedural Advisory Committee (ICPAC) – This committee works closely with Jenan Saunders, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, and Eric Allison, California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Coordinator, to guide CHRIS management and operations. Commissioners Brandes and Praetzellis (Chair).

Modernism Committee (ModCom) – This committee protects endangered Modern architecture by supporting local advocacy groups statewide, and addressing the many challenges in landmarking and preserving Modern resources. ModCom believes the buildings and resources defining California's mid-century history serve to embody boundless optimism, creativity, and environmentalism, and are irreplaceable cultural assets that enhance contemporary life for the people of California. Commissioners Harris (Chair), McKay, and Phoenix.

Program Goals

Sustainable Preservation: California's Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, 2013-2017 is the National Park Service-approved State Plan for California. Since 2008 the Commission, on the advice of OHP staff, has tied the Commission's committee system and goals to State Plan-identified goals. The Commission's current committee structure reflects the priorities of the Commission, and those committees attend to subject matters identified in the State Plan.

In 2015 the Commission continued working toward several of its goals.

2015 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.

Status: Working through the Archaeological Committee, the Commission gathers input from targeted professional associations and public and tribal groups that are committed to improving the quality of archaeological inventory and mitigation work.

CHRIS Administration and Organization – The California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) is a cooperative partnership of the SHRC, the OHP, and nine Information Centers (ICs) located throughout the State. Building on previous analyses and accomplishments, the OHP completed Service Delivery Model Analysis of the CHRIS via contract, resulting in recommendations for possible reduction in the number of CHRIS Information Centers. This analysis focused on inventory management efficiency, and provided recommendations from the perspective of efficiency improvements. Other relevant aspects of CHRIS operations, including activities in support of public education and technical assistance, as well as practical matters related to meeting the needs of existing CHRIS users, are still to be considered.

Status: OHP is assessing the recommendations made in and the public feedback to the analysis report, and will be conducting further studies of CHRIS operations in 2016 to assist in the planning and decision-making process.

Digital Information – At its October 2015 meeting, the Commission approved continued use of the May 2012 fee structure for digital-based CHRIS products until the third Commission meeting of 2016, when it will again be reviewed following further analysis needed to develop a Transition Study for the CHRIS.

Status: The financial status of the ICs will continue to be monitored, partially via updated annual reporting standards that include more financial and operations details than in previous years. The updated report template was presented to the Commission at its August 2015 meeting. Digitization of the CHRIS inventory continues, with funding constraints limiting the rate of digitization. OHP has completed an updated CHRIS

Maintenance and Operations Action Plan for the period November 2015 through April 2017 that includes an updated digitization schedule.

OHP Inventory Modernization – The database system used by OHP to manage the state historical resources inventory and track OHP program area activities was replaced in October of 2012. Ongoing work focuses on enhancements to and maintenance of that system.

Status: Since the initial upgrade to a new system, OHP Tracking and Inventory System (OTIS), additional functions and features have been tested, with final installation occurring in late December 2015 and early January 2016. Additional work, in support of public access to information and automated processing of incoming inventory data, is underway and will be completed in phases from December 2015 through March 2016. OHP is working closely with the CHRIS Information Centers on the automated exchange of information between OHP and the ICs, as well as the automation of submittal of information to the CHRIS, using data exchange standards established in December of 2015.

California Historical Building Code – 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.

Status: The Commission and the OHP monitor implementation of these standards to assess how they are being implemented and whether they are effective.

2016 Program Goals

The 2016 Program Goals for the Commission are as follows:

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: Provide 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.

Resolutions Adopted in 2015

The Commission adopted eight resolutions in 2015.

Resolution No. 2015-01 recognized the Chicano Park Steering Committee for its continuing activism, stewardship, and dedication to the ideal of Chicano Park and its ongoing role in modern San Diego.

Resolution No. 2015-02 commended Robin Laska, Acting Coordinator of the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, for her three decades of service to the State, the Nation, and the cause of historic preservation.

Resolution No. 2015-03 recognized Emily Hughes for her outstanding 2014 National History Day in California entry in the senior individual documentary category, selected for the California Historic Places Award.

Resolution No. 2015-04 commended Carol Roland-Nawi, California State Historic Preservation Officer October 2012–June 2015, for her three decades of service to the State, the Nation, and the cause of historic preservation.

Resolution No. 2015-05 recognized Gabriella Flanders, Gabriella Gallo-Rodriguez, and Tara Smith for their outstanding 2015 National History Day in California entry in the junior group performance category, selected for the California Historic Places Award.

Resolution No. 2015-06 recognized Chloe Esparza, Rafael Ibarra, and Cameron Quijada for their outstanding 2015 National History Day in California entry in the junior group documentary category, selected for the California Historic Places Award.

Resolution No. 2015-07 recognized the Old City Cemetery Committee for its ongoing advocacy and stewardship of Sacramento's Old City Cemetery, including tours, education, and landscape restoration, in conjunction with the City of Sacramento, owner of the cemetery.

Resolution No. 2015-08 recognized the Latino Center of Art and Culture for its mission to advance, celebrate, and preserve the art and culture of Latino, Chicano, and Native populations for present and future generations. Established in 1972 as La Raza Bookstore and later reestablished as La Raza Galeria Posada, the Latino Center of Art and Culture is associated with significant Chicano artist groups including the Royal Chicano Air Force and Las Co-Madres Artistas.