

STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

2018 ANNUAL REPORT

Office of Historic Preservation
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Natural Resources Agency
State of California

January 2019



The Integratron, San Bernardino County

This publication has been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsements or recommendations by the Department of the Interior. This program received federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Members and Disciplines	2
Accomplishments of the Commission.....	4
Meetings Held in 2018.....	5
Nominations Heard by the Commission in 2018.....	7
Program Goals	28
Resolutions Adopted in 2018	30

Introduction

The State Historical Resources Commission (Commission) is pleased to present its 2018 Annual Report to the director of the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) and the California State Legislature. The annual report summarizes the activities of the Commission in 2018 and identifies future preservation goals pursuant to the provisions of Public Resources Code, Section 5020.4(a)(13). A complete description of the powers and duties of the Commission is provided in Section 5020.4 of the Public Resources Code.

Members and Disciplines

The 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, historic archaeology, architectural history, and architecture. Two commissioners are experienced professionals in ethnic history and folklife, and two commissioners are citizen members.

2018 STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION MEMBERS

Commissioner Lee Adams III of Downieville is a citizen member of the Commission. Adams has been a member of the Commission on State Mandates since 2017 and of the Sierra County Board of Supervisors since 2009. Adams was sheriff and coroner for Sierra County from 1988 to 2007. He served in several positions at the Sierra County Sheriff's Office from 1979 to 1988, including sergeant and deputy sheriff. Commissioner Adams was appointed to the Commission in July 2018.

Commissioner Bryan K. Brandes of Temple City is a citizen member of the Commission. He serves as director of West Coast Operations for CMA CGM Americas LLC, a worldwide organization headquartered in Marseille, France with more than 22,000 employees in over 160 countries. Prior to joining the organization, Brandes was director of California Inland Operations for Maersk. He joined the A.P. Moller-Maersk group in 1996 and held a number of management positions within Sea Land and APM Terminals. His career started in transportation working for Roadway Express. Brandes received his Master's degree in finance and strategy from the Peter F. Drucker School of Management in Claremont. Commissioner Brandes was appointed to the Commission in October 2006 and most recently reappointed in July 2018.

Commissioner Janet Hansen of Los Angeles represents history on the Commission. Hansen has been deputy manager for the Office of Historic Resources at the Los Angeles Department of City Planning since 2006. She was senior cultural resources manager at LSA Associates Inc. from 2005 to 2006 and historic preservation officer at the City of Riverside Planning Division from 1999 to 2005. Hansen was principal at Hansen Historic Resources Consulting from 1991 to 2002 and export manager at the Carlton Company from 1978 to 1982. She earned a Master's of Arts degree in historic preservation from the University of California, Riverside. Commissioner Hansen was appointed to the Commission in May 2017.

Commissioner Alan Hess of Irvine represents architectural history on the Commission. Hess has been owner at Alan Hess Architecture since 1981. He earned a Master of Architecture degree from the University of California, Los Angeles. Commissioner Hess was appointed to the Commission in July 2018.

Commissioner Luis Hoyos of San Dimas represents history on the Commission. Hoyos has been a professor in the College of Environmental Design at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona since 2008, where he served as an associate professor

from 2001 to 2008. He was an architect at Castro-Blanco, Piscioneri and Associates from 1996 to 2001 and urban designer at Ehrenkrantz, Eckstut and Kuhn Architects from 1991 to 1996. Hoyos earned a Master of Architecture degree in urban design from the Harvard University Graduate School of Design. Commissioner Hoyos served on the Commission from 2002 to 2006, and was reappointed in May 2017.

Commissioner Marshall McKay, PhD of Brooks represents folklife on the Commission. He has been director of community enrichment for the California Tribal College since 2017 and tribal elder ambassador for the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation since 2015, where he served as tribal chairman from 2006 to 2015 and as a tribal council member from 1984 to 2006. McKay is a member of the Autry Museum of the American West Board of Trustees and the California Native American Heritage Commission Board of Trustees. He is past chair and co-founding member of the Native Arts and Cultures Foundation and past chair of the National Museum of the American Indian. Commissioner McKay was appointed in March 2013 and reappointed in September 2017.

Commissioner Rick Moss of Alameda represents ethnic history on the Commission. Until his retirement in late 2017, Moss had been Chief Curator at the African American Museum and Library at Oakland since 2001 and program manager from 1990 to 2001. He 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 in History from the University of California, Los Angeles, and a Master of Arts in Museum Studies from the University of California, Riverside. Commissioner Moss was originally appointed to the Commission in November 2005 for history, and was reappointed in March 2013.

Commissioner Adam Sriro of Culver City represents historical archaeology on the Commission. Sriro has been manager of the Archaeological Program at Southern California Edison since 2010, where he has held several positions since 2002, including senior archaeologist and archaeologist. He was an associate archaeologist at the California Department of Transportation from 2000 to 2002. Sriro earned a Master of Arts degree in Cultural Resources Management from Sonoma State University. Commissioner Sriro was appointed to the Commission in May 2017.

Commissioner René Vellanoweth of Sierra Madre represents prehistoric archaeology on the Commission. Vellanoweth has been a professor and chair of the Anthropology Department at California State University, Los Angeles since 2008. He was an associate professor and chair of the Anthropology Department at California State University, Humboldt from 2001 to 2008. Vellanoweth earned a Doctor of Philosophy degree in archaeology and anthropology from the University of Oregon and a Master of Arts degree in archaeology and anthropology from California State University, Los Angeles. Commissioner Vellanoweth was appointed to the Commission in July 2018.

Accomplishments of the Commission 2018

The Commission served as a catalyst for collecting, disseminating, and documenting historic preservation programs, issues, and concerns in California through considerable accomplishments in 2018. The specific accomplishments of the Commission are highlighted in the following sections:

- Meetings Held in 2018
- Nominations Heard by the Commission in 2018



State Historical Resources Commission Meeting, Lucie Stern Community Center Ballroom, Palo Alto, May 17, 2018

Quarterly Meetings Held in 2018

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 2018, the Commission held two of its quarterly meetings in Sacramento, one in Palo Alto, and another in Los Angeles. Commission meetings serve as a public forum to report on the quarterly preservation activities of the Commission Chairperson, Commission Executive Secretary, and Commission committees.

2018 Commission Meeting Dates and Locations

Date	Location
February 2, 2018	State Resources Building Auditorium 1416 9 th Street Sacramento, California
May 17, 2018	Lucie Stern Community Center Ballroom 1305 Middlefield Road Palo Alto, California
August 3, 2018	State Resources Building Auditorium 1416 9 th Street Sacramento, California
October 26, 2018	Los Angeles City Hall 200 North Spring Street, Room 1010 Los Angeles, California

Commission Workshops in 2018

In August 2018, Commissioners received orientation and training, discussed roles and responsibilities, and toured the State Capitol.

During its October 2018 meeting, the Commission discussed rules of order, committees, and focus and goals. A tour of downtown Los Angeles included the Millennium Biltmore Hotel, Angels Flight, and the Dutch Chocolate Shop for its extensive display of Batchelder Tile.



Members of the State Historical Resources Commission and staff visiting Angels Flight funicular railway, Los Angeles, October 25, 2018 Workshop

Nominations Heard by the Commission

The Commission is responsible for reviewing, and commenting and voting on, 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 on the National Register of Historic Places. Those approved for listing or determined eligible for listing by the National Park Service (NPS) are also listed on the California Register. Properties recommended and approved for listing by the Commission as Landmarks are also listed on the California Register. Points are simultaneously listed on the California Register if they meet California Register criteria.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places 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 on 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** recognizes 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 identifies 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 if 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 to forward the nomination to the Keeper for final approval.

MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION

The NPS introduced the Multiple Property Submission (MPS) in 1984. The purpose of the MPS is to document as a group for listing on 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 individual registration forms. Information common to the group of properties is presented on the MPDF, 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 MPSs were presented to the Commission in 2018: *Asian Americans in Los Angeles, 1850-1980*; *Chicano Moratorium in Los Angeles County*; and *Garden Apartment Complexes in the City of Los Angeles, 1939-1955*.

Nominations presented to the Commission were associated with two existing MPSs: *Historic Resources of Martinez, California* and *U.S. Highway 66 in California*.

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 on 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.

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 of." Landmarks Number 770 and above are automatically listed in the California Register.

Created on August 14, 1931, the Landmarks Program is the oldest of California's three registration programs. The first Landmark, the Custom House in Monterey County, was registered on June 1, 1932.

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. 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.

It is the responsibility of the Commission to review and approve nominations. Landmarks are formally designated by the director of DPR.

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

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 DPR.

2018 Nominations

In 2018, the Commission considered 41 National Register (NR) nominations, one California Register (CR) nomination, and one request for approval to move a National Register-listed property. The Commission approved all the nominations it considered. In the following table, nomination summaries are listed alphabetically by county, then city, then property name. New Multiple Property Submissions are listed after the individual county listings. Eligibility criteria is for the NR unless otherwise indicated. Draft nominations can be accessed online at www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/actionstaken.

NR=National Register
CR=California Register

	<i>Program</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Associated MPS</i>	<i>Property Name</i>
1	NR	Contra Costa	Martinez	Martinez	Martinez Grammar School Annex
2	NR	Fresno	Fresno	n/a	Hotel Fresno
3	NR	Los Angeles	East Los Angeles	Chicano Moratorium	El Barrio Free Clinic
4	NR	Los Angeles	East Los Angeles	Chicano Moratorium	National Chicano Moratorium March August 29, 1970
5	CR	Los Angeles	Glendale	n/a	Glendale Civic Auditorium
6	NR	Los Angeles	Long Beach	n/a	Joseph and Carrie Torrey House
7	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	n/a	Aloha Apartment Hotel
8	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	AA in LA	Asian Americans in Los Angeles, 1850-1980 Multiple Property Document
9	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	n/a	Beverly Fairfax Historic District
10	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Chicano Moratorium	Brown Beret Headquarters
11	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	n/a	The Canterbury Apartment Hotel
12	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	AA in LA	Filipino Christian Church
13	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Garden Apts	Garden Apartment Complexes in the City of Los Angeles, 1939-1955 Multiple Property Document
14	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	n/a	Hollywood Argyle Apartments
15	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	n/a	La Casa del Rey

	<i>Program</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Associated MPS</i>	<i>Property Name</i>
16	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Garden Apts	Mar Vista Gardens
17	NR	Los Angeles	Multiple	Chicano Moratorium	Chicano Moratorium in Los Angeles County Multiple Property Document
18	NR	Los Angeles	Multiple	Chicano Moratorium	Chicano Moratorium March December 20, 1969
19	NR	Los Angeles	San Gabriel	n/a	San Gabriel Mission Playhouse
20	NR	Los Angeles	West Hollywood	n/a	Crosby Building
21	NR	Napa	Napa	n/a	Napa County Infirmery
23	NR	Napa	St. Helena	n/a	St. Helena Public Cemetery
23	NR	Riverside	Norco	n/a	Lake Norconian Club Historic District (Amendment)
24	NR	Riverside	Palm Desert	n/a	Miles C. Bates House
25	NR	Sacramento	Sacramento	n/a	McKinley Park
26	NR	San Bernardino	Kelso	n/a	Kelso Historic District (Boundary Increase)
27	NR	San Bernardino	Kelso (vicinity)	n/a	Vulcan Mine Historic District
28	NR	San Bernardino	Landers	n/a	Integratron
29	NR	San Bernardino	Rancho Cucamonga	Hwy 66 in CA	Cucamonga Service Station
30	NR	San Diego	Ramona	n/a	Ramona Main Street Colonnade
31	NR	San Diego	San Diego	n/a	PCF 816
32	NR	San Francisco	San Francisco	n/a	Coit Memorial Tower (Additional Documentation)
33	NR	San Francisco	San Francisco		Fireman's Fund Insurance Company Home Office
34	NR	San Francisco	San Francisco	n/a	San Francisco Central YMCA
35	NR	San Francisco	San Francisco	n/a	The Women's Building
36	NR	San Mateo	Redwood City	n/a	Lathrop House Approval to Relocate
37	NR	Sierra	Sierraville	n/a	Webber Lake Hotel
38	NR	Solano	Dixon	n/a	Westminster Presbyterian Church and Cemetery of Tremont

	<i>Program</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Associated MPS</i>	<i>Property Name</i>
39	NR	Sonoma	The Sea Ranch	n/a	Baker House
40	NR	Sonoma	Windsor	n/a	Cunningham-Hembree Estate
41	NR	Ventura	Ojai	n/a	Thacher School Historic District
42	NR	Ventura	Saticoy	n/a	Saticoy Southern Pacific Depot
43	NR	Ventura	Ventura	n/a	Top Hat Hot Dog Stand



Hotel Fresno, City of Fresno, Fresno County

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY**Martinez Grammar School Annex***Historic Resources of Martinez, CA MPS*

Martinez, Contra Costa County

Period of Significance: 1917

Criterion C

The property was built in 1917 as an annex to the 1909 grammar school across Ignacio Martinez Plaza, in response to a significant population increase in Martinez associated with the Royal Dutch Shell and 1920s-Era Building Boom: 1916 to 1929. The building embodies the distinctive characteristics of Prairie School style architecture with Sullivanesque features, and has served as Martinez City Hall since 1956.

FRESNO COUNTY**Hotel Fresno**

Fresno, Fresno County

Period of Significance: 1912-1962

Criteria A and C

The oldest extant hotel in Fresno is a seven-story, partial basement concrete building. Constructed in 1912 by Edward T. Foulkes and rising almost eighty-six feet above the sidewalk, Hotel Fresno was considered a high-rise at the time of its construction.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY**Glendale Civic Auditorium**

Glendale, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1938-1965

California Register Criterion 1

The auditorium was designed by J.A. Grundfor with funding from the Works Progress Administration, associated with the growth of Glendale in the late 1930s. The property received alterations in 1949, 1950, and 1964. The building is a noteworthy symbol of Glendale's growth during and following the Great Depression.

Torrey, Joseph and Carrie, House

Long Beach, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1911-1951

Criteria B and C

The 1911 Craftsman Bungalow was designed by Willard G. Scott and Gardiner Crandall. The property is associated with the lives of Carrie and Joseph Torrey, both of

whom were influential figures in the community of Long Beach in the early twentieth century.

Aloha Apartment Hotel

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County
Period of Significance: 1928-1945
Criterion A

The four-and-a-half-story, U-shaped Mediterranean Revival style building built in 1928 is a significant local example of an early twentieth century property type, a multi-family, residential hotel building. Built during a time of rapid residential and commercial growth of Hollywood and the motion picture industry, this type of building was an architectural response to a tangible need. Its construction relates to the broader theme of Los Angeles commercial development in the 1920s and 1930s.

Beverly Fairfax Historic District

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County
Period of Significance: 1924-1949
Criteria A and C

Located in central Los Angeles, the district is composed predominantly of multi-family buildings designed in Period Revival styles, including Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Monterey Revival, French Renaissance Revival, and Chateausque. Streamlined Moderne, Art Deco, and Minimal Traditional buildings are also present, and are architecturally compatible with the Period Revival buildings. The district is also significant for its association with Los Angeles' Jewish community starting in the 1920s.

The Canterbury Apartment Hotel

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County
Period of Significance: 1927-1945
Criterion A

The four-story U-shaped building was completed in 1927 in the Mediterranean Revival style. Associated with Hollywood's transformation from an outlying suburban community into an urban, commercial center, The Canterbury Apartment Hotel is highly representative of the construction of midrise apartment houses, which replaced earlier single-family dwellings in large numbers between about 1920 and 1930.

Hollywood Argyle Apartments

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County
Period of Significance: 1927-1945
Criterion A

The four-story, Italian Renaissance Revival style building was constructed in 1927. The property is associated with Hollywood's transformation from an outlying suburban

community into an urban, commercial center, and is highly representative of the construction of midrise apartment houses, which replaced single-family dwellings in large numbers between about 1920 and 1930. Also known as apartment hotels, this type of multi-family residential building provided tourists or new arrivals in a city with living quarters, accompanied by all or some of the services typically rendered by a hotel.

La Casa del Rey

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County
Period of Significance: 1927-1945
Criterion A

The four-story, T-shaped Mediterranean Revival style building, constructed in 1927 on the block between Hollywood and Sunset Boulevards, is a representative local example of the architectural response to the rapid residential and commercial growth of Hollywood and the motion picture industry in the early twentieth century. In contrast to more elite hotels and apartments, La Casa Del Rey is an apartment hotel that catered to a middle-class clientele, a decidedly vital niche in the growing entertainment industry.

San Gabriel Mission Playhouse

San Gabriel, Los Angeles County
Period of Significance: 1927-1947
Criteria A and C

The two-story auditorium designed by Arthur B. Benton in 1921 to resemble the Mission San Antonio de Padua was completed in 1927 by the firm of Dodd and Richards. The theater was built to house John Steven McGroarty's *The Mission Play*, its architecture evocative of the themes of Mexican California as expressed in the production.

Crosby Building

West Hollywood, Los Angeles County
Period of Significance: 1936-1965
Criteria A, B, and C

The headquarters of Bing Crosby Enterprises was constructed in 1936-37 in a mixture of Art Deco and Colonial Revival styles. The building is associated with the lives of entertainer Bing Crosby and inventor John T. Mullin, and the development of videotape recording technology.

NAPA COUNTY

Napa County Infirmary

Napa, Napa County
Period of Significance: 1912-1962
Criteria A and C

The property is significant for its association with the development of Napa County's government institutions during the early twentieth century. The district consists of three buildings arranged on a crescent-shaped drive, inspired by the cottage plan for hospitals, asylums, and orphanages that gained popularity in the late nineteenth century.

St. Helena Public Cemetery

St. Helena, Napa County

Period of Significance: 1856-1965

Criteria A and C; Criteria Consideration D

A private burial ground belonging to the Hudson family became the main public cemetery for the Napa County community of St. Helena. The property is significant as a pioneer cemetery and an example of rural cemetery architecture.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY**Lake Norconian Club Historic District (Amendment)**

Norco, Riverside County

Period of Significance: 1929-1965

Criteria A and C

The documentation expands the existing Lake Norconian Club Historic District to include the Naval Hospital/Naval Surface Warfare Center built around the Lake Norconian Club resort between 1942 and 1947, including both standardized military base buildings and new buildings designed by Lake Norconian Club architect Claud Beelman. The amendment incorporates new areas of significance associated with medicine, military history, social history, and expanded architectural context, extending the period of significance to 1965.

Bates, Miles C. House

Palm Desert, Riverside County

Period of Significance: 1955

Criterion C

The house has a striking double curve roof, a patented system integrating two wooden profiles and clad with a cementos covering, supported by a modular steel framing system. Master architect, inventor, and builder Walter S. White echoed the profile of the mountain range in the distance, demonstrating his sensitivity to site and setting.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY**McKinley Park**

Sacramento, Sacramento County
Period of Significance: 1871-1958
Criteria A and C

Originally a private streetcar park named East Park, located outside the city limits, the thirty-three acre park was purchased as a city park, annexed within the city limits and renamed for President William McKinley. It is significant as a district as an example of landscape architecture, including its rose garden.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY**Kelso Depot, Restaurant and Employees Hotel (Boundary Increase)**

Kelso, San Bernardino County
Period of Significance: 1924-1964
Criteria A and C

The 2001 listing of the Kelso Depot, Restaurant and Employees Hotel district was amended to include the schoolhouse and related resources. The historic district is associated with the development of Kelso as a company town, the town's relationship to the continued functioning and expansion of the California route of the San Pedro Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad and Union Pacific's transcontinental railroad, and Kelso's location as a critical supply stop during World War II and the Korean War.

Vulcan Mine Historic District

Kelso (vicinity), San Bernardino County
Period of Significance: 1942-1947
Criterion A

The district is comprised of the main mining complex where iron ore was extracted from an open pit, a transportation corridor that connects it to Kelso, and the loading ramps at Kelso used to transfer the iron ore to railcars. The property is associated with the history of mining in the Mojave Desert, industrial development in the West, and development of steel resources for the production of the Liberty Ships during World War II. Between 1942 and 1947 when Kaiser Corporation Inc. actively mined the property, the mine produced 2,643,000 tons of iron ore. It was the principal source of ore for the steel that went to Kaiser shipyards in Los Angeles, Richmond, and the Portland/Vancouver area that produced 1,490 vessels through the course of the war.

Integratron

Landers, San Bernardino County
Period of Significance: 1956-1978
Criteria A, B, and C, Criteria Consideration G

The circular, wooden two-story hemispherical umbrella dome structure was designed and built by George Van Tassel and Howard Peyton Hess. The Integratron is the central feature of the College of Universal Wisdom, whose construction began in 1956 and modifications continued until Van Tassel's death in 1978. The Integratron was designed as a high-voltage electrostatic generator intended to facilitate healing, anti-gravity, and time travel, according to Van Tassel. The property is significant for its association with UFOlogy (the study of Unidentified Flying Objects) and the life of prominent UFOlogist Van Tassel, and for its architecture, inspired by aircraft and hangar design and Van Tassel's theories about anti-gravity, magnetism, and static electricity.

Cucamonga Service Station

U.S. Highway 66 in California MPS
Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County
Period of Significance: 1915-1972
Criterion A

This 1915 Spanish Colonial Revival gas station is located along historic Route 66 in the city of Rancho Cucamonga.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY**Ramona Main Street Colonnade**

Ramona, San Diego County
Period of Significance: 1909-1970
Criterion A

The 1.8 mile corridor includes over 300 eucalyptus trees, originally planted between 1909 and 1931. The property is significant for the trees' iconic role in characterizing the city of Ramona's main street, transitioning from rural to urban/commercial and back again along the route of the tree rows.

PCF 816

San Diego, San Diego County
Period of Significance: 1968-1971
Criterion A, Criteria Consideration G

Patrol Craft Fast Mark II, also known as a Swift Boat, was fabricated by Seawart Seacraft in 1968. Primarily used in Vietnam for river patrols, PCF 816 was used as a training craft in San Diego. About one-sixth of the American personnel who served on Swift Boats during the Vietnam War trained aboard this craft.



PCF 816 (Swift Boat), San Diego, San Diego County

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

Coit Memorial Tower (Additional Documentation)

San Francisco, San Francisco County
 Period of Significance: 1933-1934
 Criterion A, Criteria Consideration F

This update to the 2008 nomination documents Coit Tower at the national level of significance for its association with the extraordinary permanent exhibition of federally funded art created through the Public Works of Art Project (PWAP). The Coit Tower Mural Project was the single largest PWAP venture in the country, and the most ambitious test of whether federally funded arts programs could work.



Fireman's Fund Insurance Company Home Office

San Francisco, San Francisco County
 Period of Significance: 1957-1967
 Criteria A and C

The building reflects mid-twentieth-century modernist design principles as envisioned by masters in the field of design and engineering. It is significant as one of the principal embodiments of the postwar decentralization and suburbanization of San Francisco.

The building is also significant for its association with Fireman's Fund, a company known for its embrace of new ideas, one of the largest insurance companies in the United States and the only major insurance company headquartered in San Francisco.

San Francisco Central YMCA

San Francisco, San Francisco County

Period of Significance: 1910-1967

Criteria A and C

The YMCA was listed in 2009 as a contributor to the Uptown Tenderloin Historic District. The 1910 Italian Renaissance Revival style building is individually eligible for its architecture, for its role as the lead branch of the San Francisco Metropolitan YMCA, and as the birthplace of the Golden Gate University, one of a few universities that can tie their origins to the educational programs offered at a local YMCA.

The Women's Building

San Francisco, San Francisco County

Period of Significance: 1978-1994

Criterion A, Criteria Consideration G

This building in San Francisco's Mission District is associated with second wave feminism, one of the late twentieth century's most consequential social movements. Women's centers were especially important manifestations of this grassroots movement for gender equality and social transformation. *Maestrapeace*, the mural that envelops the building's main façades, visually communicates the organization's mission of supporting and celebrating women across time and around the world.

SAN MATEO COUNTY

Lathrop House

Redwood City, San Mateo County

Period of Significance: 1863

Criterion C

Constructed by Benjamin Lathrop in 1863, Lathrop House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on April 11, 1973 as a significant example of Gothic Revival architecture. In order to maintain the house's National Register status, the County of San Mateo, the owner of the property, sought permission to move the house approximately one block.

SIERRA COUNTY**Webber Lake Hotel**

Sierraville, Sierra County

Period of Significance: 1860-1883

Criteria A and B

A two-story building constructed of ten-inch wide hand-hewn and squared pine logs, built in a vernacular style with visual references to Greek Revival architecture and an elaborate Egyptian Revival entry door. The property is associated with Dr. David Gould Webber, an individual significant to the history of Sierra County and Henness Pass, the road connecting Virginia City, Nevada to Marysville, California.

SOLANO COUNTY**Westminster Presbyterian Church and Cemetery of Tremont**

Dixon, Solano County

Period of Significance: 1871-1929

Criteria A and C, Criteria Consideration A

The property is associated with the pioneer history of eastern Solano County. The 1871 building embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Greek Revival Style as applied to a modest community church, and is a rare, surviving example of volunteer-built nineteenth century churches in California's central valley.

SONOMA COUNTY**Baker House**

The Sea Ranch, Sonoma County

Period of Significance: 1968

Criterion C

Completed in 1968, this single-family residence was designed to emphasize harmony with the landscape. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type of construction known locally as a Sea Ranch Binker Barn, and represents the work of California master architect William Turnbull, Jr., FAIA. The Binker Barn quickly became synonymous with the iconic image of Sea Ranch, a planned, unincorporated Sonoma County community.

Cunningham-Hembree Estate

Windsor, Sonoma County

Period of Significance: 1849-1957

Criterion A

One of the foundational homesteads on which much of the developing town of Windsor was located and through which major historic transportation routes ran. The property is associated with the Cunninghams, one of Windsor's founding families, and descendant families, each of which contributed to the physical and civic development of Windsor.

VENTURA COUNTY**Thacher School Historic District**

Ojai, Ventura County

Period of Significance: 1895-1953

Criterion A, Criteria Consideration B

A portion of the Thacher School campus, the property is significant in the area of education as one of the earliest private boarding schools in California, with thirty-eight contributing resources within the district boundary.



Thacher School Historic District, Ojai, Ventura County

Saticoy Southern Pacific Depot

Saticoy, Ventura County

Period of Significance: 1887-1958

Criteria A and C

The 1887 depot is a standardized No. 17 Two-Story Combination Depot, built by Southern Pacific Railroad and exhibiting the Western Stick architectural style. The depot became the center of this late nineteenth century boomtown, acting as a cornerstone to the rural community due to its important transportation link to regional and national markets.

Top Hat Hot Dog Stand

Ventura, Ventura County

Period of Significance: 1948-1952

Criteria A and C

This rare and intact example of a postwar roadside commercial walk-up hot dog stand, specifically reflecting California roadside architecture, represents the very beginning of postwar American fast food culture. Top Hat reflects the independently owned, entrepreneurial stands that have been eliminated by national and regional fast food chains.

MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSIONS

Asian Americans in Los Angeles, 1850-1980 Multiple Property Submission (MPS)

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1850-1980

Criteria A, B, C, and/or D

A framework to guide the identification and designation of places significant to Los Angeles' Asian American communities. Geographically, the contexts cover the history and development of five Los Angeles neighborhoods that have been designated as Preserve America communities— Chinatown, Little Tokyo, Koreatown, Historic Filipinotown, and Thai Town—and also focus on other areas of the city in which these groups settled over time.



Filipino Christian Church

Asian Americans in Los Angeles, 1850-1980 MPS

Los Angeles,

Los Angeles County

Period of Significance:

1950-1980

Criterion A,

Criteria Considerations A, G

The oldest Filipino American church in Los Angeles has served as an important social and cultural center of the Filipino American community in

Los Angeles. The history of the church and its predecessor organization dates back to the first wave of Filipino immigration to Los Angeles, and its story largely parallels that of Filipino Americans in the greater Los Angeles region. Constructed in 1909 for the Union Avenue M.E. Church, the Craftsman style building with Late Gothic Revival influences was acquired by the Filipino Christian Church in 1950.

Chicano Moratorium in Los Angeles County Multiple Property Submission (MPS)

Multiple Cities, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1969-1971

Criterion A, Criteria Consideration G

The Chicano Moratorium in Los Angeles County sought to redirect Mexican American energies toward fighting for social justice at home and in turn redefine the nature of Mexican American patriotism. While the Chicano Moratorium was technically short-lived—its main organization, the Chicano Moratorium Committee, existed from late 1969 to early 1971—its significance was far reaching. Moratorium activists assumed a key leadership role in the Southern California antiwar movement. Their ideology helped push the Latino civil rights movement toward cultural nationalism. Their protest actions were groundbreaking, culminating in the march and rally of August 29, 1970, the largest mass protest of Mexican Americans in history to that date. While that dramatic rally began in exuberance and hope, it ended in violence and tragedy, vividly illustrating the problem of police brutality, which Chicano activists had vigorously critiqued. The Moratorium Committee disintegrated shortly thereafter, leaving an important legacy in the realms of Latino political activism and thought. Properties associated with the Chicano Moratorium MPS include march districts and individual buildings.

El Barrio Free Clinic*Chicano Moratorium in Los Angeles County MPS*

East Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1969-1970

Criterion A, Criteria Consideration G

This single story commercial building in East Los Angeles was built in 1926 with subsequent additions. Established by the Brown Berets in 1969, the Free Clinic provided healthcare and healthcare information to the nearby community during the years 1969-1970.

National Chicano Moratorium March August 29, 1970*Chicano Moratorium in Los Angeles County MPS*

East Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1970

Criterion A, Criteria Consideration G

The August 1970 national march in unincorporated East Los Angeles—from Belvedere Park down Atlantic and Whittier Boulevards to a rally in Laguna Park—channeled anti-Vietnam War sentiment to draw attention to domestic issues affecting the Chicano community. The peaceful rally turned into a major conflict between protestors and police officers and sheriff's deputies. The violent outcome, including the death of prominent journalist Ruben Salazar, convinced many Chicano activists and community members

to focus on the unique struggles of the Chicano community and was a milestone for organizing the Chicano community around struggles for equality.

Brown Beret Headquarters

Chicano Moratorium in Los Angeles County MPS

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1969-1970

Criterion A, Criteria Consideration G

The two story mixed use building is located in the Boyle Heights neighborhood of Los Angeles. Originally constructed in 1923, the building became the headquarters of the Brown Berets, a militant community group that advocated for equal opportunity for Chicano/as, from June 1969 until June 1970.

Chicano Moratorium March December 20, 1969

Chicano Moratorium in Los Angeles County MPS

Multiple Cities, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1969

Criterion A, Criteria Consideration G

From Five Points Memorial in the City of Los Angeles to Obregon Park in unincorporated East Los Angeles, the December 1969 march drew attention to the historic contributions of the Latino community to the United States military in past wars and to the disproportionate sacrifices of the community in the Vietnam War. The success of this march garnered public support and attention for the Chicano movement and subsequent Chicano Moratorium marches.

Garden Apartment Complexes in the City of Los Angeles, 1939-1955**Multiple Property Submission (MPS)**

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1939-1955

Criteria A and C

A framework to guide the identification and designation of significant garden apartment complexes, an important housing form used by both public and private housing developers following the Second World War. The context documents the history of this housing type in Los Angeles and its significance to the region.

Mar Vista Gardens

Garden Apartment Complexes in the City of Los Angeles, 1939-1955 MPS

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1954

Criteria A and C

Located in the Del Rey neighborhood of Los Angeles, the complex included sixty-two residential buildings, ancillary buildings, a play area, and a baseball diamond on a forty-three acre site, built in 1954 using public housing funds made available by the Housing Act of 1949. The property was designed using Garden City planning principles by project architect Albert Criz and project engineer Morris V. Goldsmith.



**Mar Vista Gardens, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County
(Garden Apartments in the City of Los Angeles 1939-1955 MPS)**

Program Goals

Sustainable Preservation: California's Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, 2013-2017 (extended through 2018) 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 committee structure reflects the priorities of the Commission, and those committees attend to subject matters identified in the state plan.

The program goals for the Commission in 2018 were as follows:

Goal 1: Expand the constituency for preservation by conveying the broad scope of what is considered a historical or cultural resource and communicating how communities can identify, protect, and make use of what is important to them.

Goal 2: Increase collaboration and partnerships between preservationists and a diverse array of non-traditional partners in order to broaden the constituency for preservation and maximize resources.

Goal 3: Communicate and improve upon the many ways that historic and cultural resources contribute to the livability and sustainability of our communities.

Goal 4: Cultivate a sense of stewardship for historical and cultural resources, and the belief that these resources, and the stories they can tell, enrich our lives and our communities.

Goal 5: Protect, preserve, restore, and maintain historical and cultural resources throughout California, for the education, enjoyment, and enrichment of present and future generations.

Although these goals are intentionally broad, the Commission holds public meetings and workshops to both conduct statutory business as well as elicit public participation related to achieving said goals. For example, workshops were held with regard to the California Historical Resources Information System, specifically as it relates to the fee structure and public access to records. The Commission also relies on the work of the Office of Historic Preservation to achieve stated goals by working with partners on public benefit meetings such as the Climate Heritage Mobilization summit held in conjunction with the Global Climate Action Summit, San Francisco in September 2018. In initiating historic properties context statement efforts to tell the stories of underrepresented groups such as the Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in California context statement, several of these goals are further met. The Commission will work towards attaining these specific goals as well as the Commission's broader goals drawn from the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan.

It should be noted that the Commission did not recommend any legislation in 2018. However, the goals themselves will be addressed in the future to ensure they are

reflective of the public will of California, the many diverse communities and public for whom it serves. This will be done by a focus on committees, topic committees, and specific meeting discussions, and revisited on an annual basis.

Resolutions Adopted in 2018

The Commission adopted six resolutions in 2018.

Resolution No. 2018-01 recognized Matthew Clark, Sydney Fox, and Allison Hodge for their 2018 National History Day in California entry in the senior group performance category, selected for a California Historic Places Award.

Resolution No. 2018-02 recognized Afton Barney and Luke Barney for their 2018 National History Day in California entry in the junior group performance category, selected for a California Historic Places Award.

Resolution No. 2018-03 recognized Emma Lund for her 2018 National History Day in California entry in the junior individual exhibit category, selected for a California Historic Places Award.

Resolution No. 2018-04 recognized Jennifer Cole for her 2018 National History Day in California entry in the junior individual documentary category, selected for a California Historic Places Honorable Commendation.

Resolution No. 2018-05 recognized Amritha Sivaprasath for her 2018 National History Day in California entry in the elementary individual poster category, selected for a California Historic Places Honorable Commendation.

Resolution No. 2018-06 recognized Ahana Raghavan for her 2018 National History Day in California entry in the elementary individual poster category, selected for a California Historic Places Honorable Commendation.