STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

Oates Comstock House, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California.

2011 ANNUAL REPORT

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

January 2012

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Photograph 1. Self-Help Graphics & Art, East Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

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January 1, 2012

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

RE: *State Historical Resources Commission's 2011 Annual Report*

Dear Director Coleman:

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

At our last quarterly meeting I was re-elected Chairperson, and I am looking forward to working with my fellow commissioners to achieve our goals for 2012. We are also looking forward to working with the State Historic Preservation Officer and his staff to further historic preservation throughout California and address the goals set forth in the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan.

Please find herewith the Commission's *2011 Annual Report* that includes a summary of the Commission's accomplishments in 2011, and its goals and objectives for the coming year. This report documents the accomplishments of what was a very busy year for the Commission. We held our four meetings in four varied historic sites throughout California. We were pleased many applicants and supporters attended the hearings, and excited to hear nominations that were meaningful to their owners and communities.

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

Sincerely,

Bryan K. Brandes
Chairperson

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Introduction

The State Historical Resources Commission is pleased to present its 2011 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 2011, identifies future preservation goals for 2012, and recommends historic preservation legislation pursuant to the provisions of Public Resources Code, Section 5020.4(m). A complete description of the powers and duties of the State Historical Resources Commission is provided in Section 5024.2-4 of the Public Resources Code.

Photograph 2. State Historical Resources Commission, Office of Historic Preservation staff, and members of the public pose at Auerbacher Home, Redlands, California, October 27, 2011.

Members and Disciplines

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

2011 State Historical Resources Commission Members

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

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

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

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

Commissioner Rick Moss of Alameda serves as the historian on the Commission. He was appointed in November 2005. Professionally Commissioner Moss has served as Chief Curator of the African American Museum and Library at Oakland since 2001. He

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

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

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

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

The historical archaeology position on the Commission was vacant in 2011.

Photograph 3. Members of the State Historical Resources Commission and Office of Historic Preservation staff tour Adamson House State Historic Park, Malibu, California, May 18, 2011.

Accomplishments of the Commission 2011

The Commission served as a catalyst for collecting, disseminating, and documenting historic preservation programs, issues, and concerns in California through considerable accomplishments in 2011. The specific accomplishments of the Commission are highlighted in the following sections:

- Meetings Held in 2011
- Nominations Heard by the Commission
- Governor's Historic Preservation Awards
- Commission Committees

Photograph 4. Members of State Historical Resources Commission and Office of Historic Preservation staff tour Annadel State Park, Santa Rosa, California, January 27, 2011.

Meetings Held in 2011

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 2011 the Commission held its quarterly meetings in varied locations around the State of California. Commission meetings served as a public forum to report on the quarterly preservation activities of the Commission Chairperson, Commission Executive Secretary, and Commission committees.

2011 Commission Meeting Location Table

Date	Meeting Type	Location
January 27, 2011	Workshop	Sonoma County Museum 425 7th Street Santa Rosa, California
January 28, 2011	Commission Meeting	Santa Rosa City Hall City Council Chamber 100 Santa Rosa Avenue Santa Rosa, California
May 18, 2011	Workshop	Fairmont Miramar Hotel & Bungalows 101 Wilshire Boulevard Santa Monica, California
May 19, 2011	Commission Meeting	Santa Monica City Hall Council Chambers 1685 Main Street Santa Monica, California
August 4, 2011	Workshop	Auburn City Hall, Rose Room 1225 Lincoln Way Auburn, California
August 5, 2011	Commission Meeting	Auburn City Hall Council Chambers 1225 Lincoln Way Auburn, California
October 27, 2011	Workshop	Historic Burrage Mansion 1205 West Crescent Avenue Redlands, California
October 28, 2011	Commission Meeting	Casa Loma Room University of Redlands 1200 E. Colton Avenue Redlands, California

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

On January 27, 2011 the Commission held its workshop at the Sonoma County Museum. After lunch the Commission toured Annadel State Park archaeological sites with Tom Origer and the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University with Information Center Coordinator Leigh Jordan and Bryan Much, Archaeological Specialist. Northwest Information Center staff hosted the post-workshop reception at the Center.

The May 18, 2011 workshop was held in conjunction with the annual conference of the California Preservation Foundation in Santa Monica. Commissioners participated in a California Statewide Historic Preservation Plan Public Listening Session. Following lunch the Commission toured the Adamson House at Malibu Lagoon State Beach. A reception at the Embassy Hotel Apartments, a Santa Monica Historic Landmark, was hosted by the Santa Monica and Los Angeles Conservancies.

Historic Auburn was the site of the August 4, 2011 workshop. After a morning in Auburn City Hall and lunch, Commissioners toured Old Town and Downtown Auburn, and the Mountain Quarries Railroad Bridge at Auburn State Recreation Area. The post-workshop reception was held at the Bernard House Museum Complex, hosted by the Placer County Museums Division and the Placer County Historical Foundation.

The October 27, 2011 workshop was held at the Burrage Mansion in Redlands, administered by the Rochford Foundation. After lunch the Commission toured the Kimberly Crest House and Gardens, and the Neutra-designed Auerbacher Home, followed by a driving tour of historic Redlands. A post-tour reception at the historic Graham-Cope Commercial Building was jointly hosted by the Redlands Conservancy, Redlands Area Historical Society, and Kimberly-Shirk Association.

Photograph 5. Members of the State Historical Resources Commission, Office of Historic Preservation staff, and members of the general public, touring Old Town Auburn, August 4, 2011.

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 also simultaneously listed in the California Register if they meet California Register criteria.

The Commission heard and recommended for listing fifty-three National Register nominations, including three new Multiple Property Submissions (MPS), and two Determinations of Eligibility; approved three properties and declined one for listing in the California Register; and approved one updated Landmark nomination. No Points nominations were submitted to the Commission in 2011.

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 a nomination in its own right. It is a combination of the Multiple Property Documentation Form 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.

Photograph 6. Members of State Historical Resources Commission and Office of Historic Preservation staff at the May 19, 2011 Commission meeting at Santa Monica City Hall, Santa Monica, California.

National Register of Historic Places

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

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

- **Criterion A** recognizes properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- **Criterion B** recognizes properties associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- **Criterion C** recognizes design and construction. Properties listed under this criterion embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or 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, Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA, to forward the nomination to the Keeper for final approval.

OHP staff presented fifty-three National Register nominations to the Commission at its four quarterly meetings. Nominated properties represented a variety of historic resources located throughout the state and included examples of residential and commercial districts, recreational properties, ranch properties, civic buildings, individual houses, and industrial and commercial properties.

The following nominations were heard by the Commission in 2011 and recommended for listing in the National Register.

Properties Recommended for Listing in the National Register

County	***City***	***Associated MPS***	***Property Name***
Alameda	Livermore	California Carnegie Libraries	Livermore Carnegie Library and Park
Fresno	Fresno	n/a	Fresno County Hall of Records
Humboldt	Arcata	n/a	Chapman House
Kern	Keene	n/a	Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz
Location Restricted	Archaeological Site	n/a	The Pearl Site: Los Meganos Rancho Property
Los Angeles	Avalon	n/a	Zane Grey Pueblo
	Beverly Hills	n/a	Karasik House
	Long Beach	n/a	Olan G. and Aida T. Hafley House
	Los Angeles	n/a	Hollywood High School Historic District
	Pasadena	Late 19th and Early 20th Century Development and Architecture in Pasadena	Multiple Property Document
			Bristol-Cypress Historic District
			James Fielding Cosby House
			Mary E. Denham House
			John S. Hartwell House
			Hillmont/ Romayne Williams House
			Mrs. J.H. Hood House
			House at 1360 Lida Street
			Benjamin Jarvis House
			Friend Lacey House
			New Fair Oaks Historic District
			George B. Post House
			Raymond-Summit Historic District
		Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement	Rose Graham and James Allen Freeman House
Marin	Mill Valley (vicinity)	n/a	West Point Inn

County	***City***	***Associated MPS***	***Property Name***
Monterey	Salinas	n/a	Republic Cafe
Orange	Newport Beach	n/a	Wild Goose Historic Vessel
Placer	Auburn	Architectural and Historic Resources of Auburn, California	Multiple Property Document
			Auburn City Hall and Fire House
			Auburn Fire House No. 2
			Auburn Grammar School
			Auburn Hose Company No. 1
			Auburn IOOF Hall
			Auburn Masonic Temple
			Auburn Public Library
			Placer County Bank
Riverside	Corona	n/a	Grand Boulevard Historic District
	Desert Hot Springs	n/a	Cabot's Old Indian Pueblo Museum
Sacramento	Sacramento	n/a	Boulevard Park Historic District
San Bernardino	Rancho Cucamonga	n/a	Pacific Electric Etiwanda Depot
	Redlands	n/a	Auerbacher Home
	San Bernardino	U.S. Highway 66 in California	Multiple Property Document
			Wigwam Village No. 7
San Diego	Coronado	n/a	Captain and Mrs. A.J. Peterson Residence
	San Diego	n/a	John R. and Florence Porterfield Beardsley House
		n/a	Renown Historic Vessel
San Francisco	San Francisco	n/a	San Francisco Public Library North Beach Branch
		n/a	Sinton House
		n/a	South San Francisco Opera House
		n/a	Julian Waybur House
Santa Clara	Cupertino	n/a	Seven Springs Ranch
	Los Altos	n/a	Paul Shoup House
Siskiyou	Yreka	n/a	Forest House
Sonoma	Santa Rosa	n/a	Oates Home/Comstock House

ALAMEDA COUNTY

Photograph 7. Livermore Carnegie Library, Livermore, Alameda County, California.

Livermore Carnegie Library and Park is a Classical Revival building set in the middle of a 1.38-acre park in downtown Livermore, opened to the public in 1911. The library is significant at the local level within the context of the development of libraries in California, and meets the Registration Requirements of the California Carnegie Libraries MPS. The Livermore Carnegie Library also demonstrates architectural integrity, and with its symmetrical design, portico with pediment supported by ionic columns, slightly projecting side bays, and flat roof line, the building embodies the distinctive characteristics of Classical Revival style architecture. The period of significance for the library ends in 1966, the year that the City of Livermore constructed a new library. The Library meets Criteria Consideration G because of the exceptionally important role it played in the social and cultural development of Livermore. Furthermore, the majority of the period of significance occurred more than fifty years ago. The Library continues to serve an important role in the community as an art gallery and museum. The Livermore Carnegie Library was listed in association with the Carnegie Libraries in California MPS, under Criterion A for its association with the development of libraries in California, and under Criterion C because the building possesses the essential elements of the Classical Revival style.

FRESNO COUNTY

Photograph 8. Fresno County Hall of Records, Fresno, Fresno County, California.

Fresno County Hall of Records is a three-story Public Works Administration (PWA) Moderne office building constructed in 1937, with an annex constructed in 1955. The original building was designed by architect Henry P. Villalon, and the annex designed by Maurice J. Metz to complement and mimic the original Villalon design. The building exterior is concrete, with herringbone and semicircular design elements, cast aluminum spandrel panels, decorative terra cotta medallions, and a stylized

floral parapet frieze band around the entire building. The property was listed under Criterion C as an excellent example of PWA Moderne architecture by master architect Henry P. Villalon, an employee of Fresno architectural consortium Allied Architects. Villalon was born in San Francisco and worked as a draftsman throughout California, and was hired by Ernest J. Kump of Allied Architects in 1934. Kump gave Villalon the task of designing a new fireproof records building for Fresno County, a Public Works Administration project. This project became the first of Villalon's large body of architectural work in California.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

Photograph 9. Chapman House, Arcata, Humboldt County, California.

Chapman House is a one and one-half story wood frame Italianate residence located in Arcata. The main house was constructed in 1876 as an expansion of a smaller 1874 building that became an attached wing of the 1876 building. The building has a truncated hipped main roof and the wing has a gabled roof, creating an L-shaped plan. A prominent front cross gable dormer forms a pediment above a small flat porch roof supported by two rectangular pillars and paired bays. Exterior walls are redwood shiplap siding atop redwood sills on a brick pier foundation. The house was listed under Criterion B for its association with John Grinnell Chapman, and under Criterion C as a locally significant example of Italianate residential architecture.

John G. Chapman, born in New York, came to California in 1849 as part of the California gold rush. Switching quickly from mining to the merchant and packing trade, Chapman moved to Arcata in 1860, where he operated a packing and livery business. He returned to the gold mining business in 1872 when he established the Union Gold Bluff Placer Mine in northern Humboldt County. His wife, Elizabeth Chapman, purchased the subject property from its earlier owner, Thomas Bair, in 1883. The Chapman family occupied the house, and John G. Chapman took up permanent residence there in 1901 upon his retirement from the mining business. He died there in 1905. There is no remaining building from John G. Chapman's mining interests, and although he was part owner of Jacoby's Storehouse, a National Register listed property, the Chapman House represents the only extant property with a direct and exclusive connection to the working life of a significant figure in Humboldt County's mining and merchant-packing industry. The period of significance for the property is 1876-1905, from the construction of the later main building (and integration of the earlier 1874 building) until the death of John G. Chapman. The property exhibits a high degree of craftsmanship and architectural detail, as an example of a single-story Italianate

residence with hipped roof, center gable and paired bay windows. The property retains a high degree of integrity in all aspects, with the exception of the loss of two chimney flues and a “widow’s walk” balustrade on the truncated roof.

KERN COUNTY

Photograph 10. Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz, Keene, Kern County, California.

Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz (La Paz) encompasses 187 acres in Keene, a small town located in the foothills of the Tehachapi Mountains of eastern Kern County. La Paz’s significance begins in 1970 when the property was purchased and became the headquarters of the United Farm Workers of America (UFW), and the year-round residence of Cesar Chavez and other union personnel. Thousands of union members came to La Paz to help devise and implement organizing strategies, to receive training in contract administration, and to strengthen their sense of solidarity. Some of La Paz’s 24 contributing resources include multiple administration buildings, seven houses, a dormitory, a cafeteria, a water tank, garages and storage facilities, and the property’s road system. The period of significance for La Paz ends in 1984, when Chavez broadened his organizing activities to include poverty, racism, and environmental justice issues. 1984 was also the year the UFW fully embraced new technologies of mass communication such as modern printing processes and computer-generated mailing lists.

The years 1970 to 1984 represent a distinct phase in the productive life of Cesar Chavez. The farm worker movement that Chavez led transitioned into a modern labor union. During this period, under Chavez’s leadership, the UFW secured unprecedented gains, including the passage of the first law in the continental United States that recognized agricultural laborers’ collective bargaining rights and the signing and administration of contracts that brought improvements to farm workers’ lives across the nation. La Paz is the property most closely associated with these events. The activities at La Paz led to exceptionally important national achievements in the history of agriculture, social history, Hispanic heritage, and politics. These events of exceptional importance allow La Paz to meet Criteria Consideration G and be listed at the national level of significance.

LOCATION RESTRICTED

The Pearl Site: Los Meganos Rancho Property is a multi-component prehistoric habitation site dating to the Late Holocene epoch, approved by the Commission for listing under National Register Criterion D at the state level of significance. The site covers an area of approximately 44 acres on an extensive flood plain within a series of alluvial terraces along a seasonal creek. Archaeological deposits are situated on both

sides of the creek. The archaeological record indicates a prehistoric occupation that spans 7000 years and possibly 9,500 years, the latest component dates from 950 BP to the Historic Period. The Pearl Site has yielded, and is likely to yield, information important in the history and prehistory of California Indians, including information about archaeological site structure, dietary trends and preferences, cultural chronology, and interregional exchange networks.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Photograph 11. Zane Grey Pueblo, Avalon, Los Angeles County, California.

Zane Grey Pueblo consists of two Pueblo Revival style buildings constructed atop a prominent ridge overlooking the northern edge of Avalon Harbor on Catalina Island. The Pueblo was constructed as a summer home for author Zane Grey, designed by his wife Lina Elise "Dolly" Grey and Edwin Bowen. The main building was constructed in 1925, followed by a detached ancillary dwelling in the late 1930s. The summer home faces southeast, aligned along the top of the high ridge it occupies, with a roughly rectangular plan. The stepped, multi-level residence is constructed of a wooden frame covered in thick stucco with a textured hand-troweled finish intended to resemble traditional adobe construction. The property was nominated for its significance under Criterion B for its association with American novelist Zane Grey, who used the Pueblo as his summer home from 1925 to 1939. Grey is widely considered a key developer of the Western novel as a literary genre, producing 40 books and hundreds of articles. His greatest interests were the American southwest and fishing, and both featured heavily in his writing. The Pueblo was designed by his wife as an ideal combination of both interests, with a uniquely Southwestern desert style adjacent to the ocean and close to his fishing yacht in Avalon Harbor.

Grey's interest in Catalina began after his first visit in 1906, on a trip when he also decided to devote himself to writing. Documentary evidence and correspondence place Grey on Catalina nearly every summer between 1914 and 1930, and at least twelve of his books were written while staying at the Pueblo. After Grey's death in 1939, the Pueblo remained in Lina's ownership until 1947, when it was converted into a hotel. Since then, the building was frequently modified, including expansion of the building's top floor with new stucco walls, removal of *vigas*, replacement of some windows and doors, a circa 1970 addition to the ancillary building, expansion of the patio including the addition of a swimming pool, and conversion of a detached garage at the base of the property to a residence. Despite this partial loss of integrity, the Pueblo still conveys a sense of its original location, design, materials, setting, feeling and association. Although the Commission determined the property eligible under Criterion B at the local

level of significance, the Keeper found the loss of integrity too great and returned the nomination.

Photograph 12. Karasik House, Beverly Hills, Los Angeles County, California.

Karasik House was designed for Jacob and Sofia Karasik by Frank Lloyd Wright, Jr., better known as Lloyd Wright. Constructed by Jacob Karasik, a builder by profession, in 1960, the period of significance, the two-story dwelling is characteristic of Lloyd Wright's Expressionist work during the 1950s and 1960s. The house was listed under Criterion C at the local level of significance as an excellent example of Wrightian architecture. The narrowness of the lot and steepness of the natural topography inspired an elongated two-story building form, its prow boldly pointing toward Roxbury Memorial Park. The concrete screens display a decorative motif custom-designed for the Karasik family. Canted stucco parapet walls conceal built-up roofing covered in crushed pumice, an assembly that Lloyd Wright helped to pioneer. Interior finishes are also original and include many elements custom-designed by Wright. The house exemplifies Lloyd Wright's life-long concern for integration of the building and its site, and his desire to blur the distinction between interior and exterior space. Lloyd Wright's career is most commonly evaluated in reference to his father, Frank Lloyd Wright. Though the younger Wright was often overshadowed by his father, Lloyd was a renowned architect in his own right who displayed a distinctly innovative, theatrical flair.

Photograph 13. Hafley House, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California.

Olan G. & Aida T. Hafley House is a one- and two-story stucco and wood-frame residence in central Long Beach. Completed in 1953, its period of significance, Richard J. Neutra designed the house and the adjacent one-story dwelling, the Moore residence, as an integrated architectural composition that was Modern and characteristically "Neutra," yet in harmony with the neighborhood's more traditional architectural character. The Hafley House alone was nominated and listed under Criterion C at the local level of significance. Aligned north-south, the approximately 2,100-square-foot residence is a long modified one-story rectangle in plan that presents a two-story front-gable elevation as the primary façade. The inconspicuous primary entrance, double garage, and many views and fenestration are

directed east-west out to long, shallow gardens, patios and a service area, all bordered by tall landscaping and wood fences. This arrangement oriented family life away from the street, affording a sense of privacy for the Hafley residence that is aided by the second-story bedroom suite above the garage. In excellent condition, and with few, minor, and reversible alterations, the Hafley House retains a very high degree of integrity.

Photograph 14. Hollywood High School Historic District, Los Angeles Los Angeles County, California.

Hollywood High School Historic District was approved for listing under Criterion A at the local level of significance. It has been in continuous use as an educational facility since its inception, and has significant associations with the entertainment industry and the development of Hollywood. It was also approved for listing under Criterion C at the local level of significance for its PWA Moderne architecture designed by the regionally significant firm of Marsh, Smith and Powell. Hollywood High School was founded in 1903 as the first school serving the newly incorporated municipality of Hollywood and has been on its current site since 1904. The original Administration/Classroom Building was completed in 1905, and the first major campus expansion campaign concluded in 1913. Following the 1933 Long Beach Earthquake, all of the buildings with the exception of the Library and the Auditorium had to be demolished and new facilities constructed in their place. The replacement structures were all designed in the PWA Moderne style with significant funding from New Deal-era relief programs, lending the campus a unique visual continuity. The period of significance is 1910-1956, signifying the original construction date of the Library, the earliest extant building on campus, through the completion of alterations to Memorial Auditorium which have achieved significance over time. It is a prominent institutional example of Marsh, Smith and Powell's work from the 1930s and a significant example of New Deal-era PWA Moderne architecture in Southern California. There are five contributing buildings and one contributing site (the athletic field), and three non-contributing buildings that were constructed outside of the period of significance. The campus retains a high degree of integrity, and the non-contributing structures do not detract from the historic setting.

The **Late 19th And Early 20th Century Development and Architecture in Pasadena** MPS covers four historic contexts: The Early Settlement of Pasadena 1833-1885; The Boom of the 1880s and Its Impact on Pasadena, 1886-1895; Residential Architecture in Pasadena, 1883-1904; and Architects and Builders in Pasadena: 1883-1904. The associated property types are Single-Family Residences, Residential Neighborhoods, and Church Buildings. The geographic limits of the MPDF are the city limits of Pasadena.

Photograph 15. Bristol-Cypress Historic District, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California.

Bristol-Cypress Historic District is a neighborhood of 13 contributing and 19 non-contributing properties along Cypress Avenue, built as a subdivision of San Gabriel Orange Grove Association lands between 1874 and 1905. The property was listed under Criterion C as a residential district, with examples of the Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Vernacular Hipped and Gabled Cottage subtypes. The setting has remained residential, with large yards and designed landscapes.

Photograph 16. James Fielding Cosby House, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California.

James Fielding Cosby House was constructed in 1893 and designed by architect William O. Merithew. The house was originally in the central downtown area of the city of Los Angeles (West 24th and South Flower Streets) and moved in 1902—just nine years after completion—to West 30th Street and South Figueroa near the University of Southern California. It was moved in 1982 to its current site. An exuberant, high style example of the late nineteenth century Queen Anne style of architecture, the house has a richly textured exterior executed in wood. Set on a high foundation, it has tall windows with horned stiles. The verticality and the steeply pitched roofs are characteristic of Queen Anne houses. It has an irregular plan with asymmetrical massing. The off-center front entry is recessed and enclosed by an elaborate porch with a gabled roof supported on large consoles The slightly overhanging second floor, above the polygonal bay, rests on consoles and has flared ends. The roof, a complex composition of intersecting gables and hipped forms, has a low belvedere with a polygonal roof, brackets, and four arched openings. It is covered with wood shingles. The house was listed under Criterion C as an example of high style Queen Anne architecture as applied to a single-family house. It retains an outstanding degree of integrity on its primary and side elevations. The setting, though non-historic, enhances the historic character of the house by surrounding it with mature plantings and trees; moreover, the scale and the setback of the house are congruent with the overall

feeling of the neighborhood, which has a large inventory of historic dwellings. The property has retained an extraordinary amount of its profuse ornamentation, wall materials, fenestration, roof forms, and other defining features of the style. As a picturesque composition of late nineteenth-century design, the house has high artistic value and embodies the distinctive characteristics of Queen Anne style domestic architecture. The property satisfied Criteria Consideration B as a moved property as its eligibility is based on its architecture.

Photograph 17. Mary E. Denham House, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California.

Mary E. Denham House is a two-and-one-half story, 4,884 square-foot oversized American Foursquare house with Richardsonian Romanesque influences designed by architect Frederick. L. Roehrig and built in 1895 and located at the terminus of Del Mar Boulevard on the west side of the T-intersection of S. Orange Grove Boulevard and W. Del Mar Boulevard. The property was listed at the local level of significance under Criterion C as a significant example of the work of noted Pasadena architect Frederick Louis Roehrig, designed in the American Foursquare architectural style with Richardsonian Romanesque detailing. Although the setting has changed from widely spaced homes to a residential neighborhood fully developed with large homes and apartment buildings, the house is still recognizable as part of the original “Millionaires’ Row” and thus retains its integrity of setting. The house is a one of the oldest extant designs of Frederick L. Roehrig, a prolific architect from 1887 through the 1930s.

Photograph 18. John S. Hartwell House, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California.

John S. Hartwell House is a one-and-one-half story, 1,578 square-foot Queen Anne style house built in 1887. The flat interior lot is located on the west side of Lincoln Avenue, just north of Maple Street and the 210 Freeway, in a neighborhood of single-family homes. The house is situated centrally on the relatively large site with no accessory structures. The property was listed at the local level of significance under Criterion C as a notable example of the Queen Anne subtype of the single-family residence property type. The house has experienced some apparent minor alterations that

do not adversely impact the overall integrity of the house. The house possesses the essential character-defining features of the Queen Anne subtype including roof form, wall materials, fenestration, and decorative detailing. The expanded one-story rear porch is secondary to the original house in size, scale, and height.

Photograph 19. Hillmont/Romayne Williams House, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California.

Hillmont/Romayne Williams House is a 4,329 square-foot house, an exceptional local example of Queen Anne style architecture, distinguished by picturesque massing, verandas, elaborate carpentry, ornament, stained glass and leaded glass windows, and richly carved wood paneling and ornament on the interior. The house is on a corner lot and largely screened from view behind tall hedges. It was listed at the local level of significance under Criterion C as a notable example of the Queen Anne subtype of the single-family residence property type and as a master work of a prominent local architect, Harry Ridgway. It was also listed under Criterion B for association with Romayne Williams, an early and influential Pasadena citizen.

Photograph 20. Mrs. J.H. Hood House, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California.

Mrs. J.H. Hood House rests mid-block on the south side of Ellis Street between South Grand Avenue and South Orange Grove Boulevard in Pasadena. The house was built in 1886 on Colorado Court and moved to the existing parcel in 1901. To the south of the house is a two-story detached garage that was built in 1977, a non-contributing building. The relatively flat lot is landscaped and includes a single Canary Island Date Palm in the front yard as was fashionable at the turn of the twentieth century. The property was listed under Criterion C at the local level of significance. The house is a notable example of the Folk Victorian style of architecture. The house exhibits elements of the Folk Victorian subtype of the single-family residence property type including rectangular plan, symmetrical facades, double-hung windows, a porch with turned posts and spindlework, wooden drop siding with fish-scale shingles in the gable ends, narrowly proportioned double-hung windows, and ornamentation by cut-out patterns and

medallions. The house has a high level of architectural integrity through its design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Although not in the original location, it was moved shortly after its construction and retains original site features from this period. The elements and proportions of the house that represent its design are intact as are the materials used in its original construction. The house exhibits evidence of techniques employed in residential construction in the late 19th century in Pasadena and clearly expresses the historic sense of this time period.

Photograph 21. House at 1360 Lida Street, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California.

House at 1360 Lida Street is a one-and-a-half story, Queen Anne style house at the southeast corner of Lida Street and Wellington Avenue. Built in 1888, the 1,960 square-foot house is one of a small number of late nineteenth-century properties in the hillside area of Pasadena to the west of the Arroyo Seco. It is notable for the overall preservation of its exterior architectural features and for the site's mature landscaping. The property was listed at the local level of significance under Criterion C as a notable example of the Queen-Anne subtype of the single-family residence property type.

Photograph 22. Benjamin Jarvis House, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California.

Benjamin Jarvis House is a two-and-one-half story, 2,400 square-foot Colonial Revival house designed by architect Louis Kwiatkowski and built in 1895. It is located on the west side of North Raymond Avenue between East Villa Street and Esther Street, in a neighborhood of mixed single-family houses. The property includes one contributing resource, a detached one-and-one-half story garage, originally built as a carriage house. It was listed at the local level of significance under Criterion C as a notable example of the Colonial Revival subtype of the single-family residence property type.

Photograph 23. Friend Lacey House, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California.

Friend Lacey House is a one-story, 1,600 square-foot vernacular hipped cottage with Queen Anne detailing was built in 1893. The house is located on the north side of E. Villa Street three lots east of N. El Molino Avenue, in a neighborhood of mixed single- and multi-family houses. The property was listed at the local level of significance under Criterion C as a notable example of the Vernacular Hipped Cottage and Queen Anne subtypes of the single-family residence property type.

Photograph 24. New Fair Oaks Historic District, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California.

New Fair Oaks Historic District is a district of 11 contributing and 10 non-contributing properties along Lincoln Avenue and Villa Street. The New Fair Oaks district was listed under Criterion A because it is representative of early development patterns in Pasadena. The New Fair Oaks tract was recorded in September 1886, named because it shifted the alignment of Fair Oaks Avenue from the newly named Lincoln Avenue. The properties represent the remaining contiguous houses from this early residential subdivision. The properties are modest vernacular houses of the Queen Anne, Vernacular Hipped Cottage, and Vernacular Gabled Cottage subtype, on small, narrow lots, all built out by 1906. Non-contributing properties are primarily garages located at the rear of the lots.

Photograph 25. George B. Post House, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California.

George B. Post House is a two-and-one-half story, 4,648 square-foot Shingle Style house built in 1903 and designed by Pasadena architect Joseph J. Blick. It is located on the east side of South Grand Avenue between Arbor Street and Locke Haven Street, in a neighborhood of large, stately single-family houses on large lots. A detached one-and-one-half story garage, originally built as a

carriage house, is at the rear of the property, and is a contributing resource. The property was listed at the local level of significance under Criterion C as a notable example of the Shingle Style subtype.

Photograph 26. Raymond-Summit Historic District, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California.

Raymond-Summit Historic District is a district of 22 contributing and 27 non-contributing properties between Raymond Avenue and Townsend Place, primarily along Summit Avenue. The district is comprised of portions of four subdivisions that occurred between 1886 and 1888. The properties represent the remaining houses from these early residential subdivisions (and one moved property). The district was listed under Criterion C for its relatively intact examples of domestic architecture built between 1886 and 1904, of the subtypes Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, American Foursquare and Vernacular Hipped and Gabled Cottage. It also includes two early works of the acclaimed architects Charles and Henry Greene, and one noteworthy carriage house. Non-contributors are primarily accessory buildings and garages on the rear of lots. One property was moved in 1915 onto a previously vacant lot, and is eligible for its architecture, thus satisfying the requirements of Criteria Consideration B.

Photograph 27. Freeman House, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California.

Rose Graham and James Allen Freeman House is a two-story residence designed at the height of the Arts and Crafts Movement in Pasadena by local architects Arthur and Alfred Heineman and one of their most prominent residential commissions. Prominent wide gables crown the strong horizontal massing to anchor projections of the splayed floor plan and to provide balance to a playful asymmetry. The roofline has distinctive softly rolled eaves designed to resemble traditional thatched roofing with cedar shingles. The house features tiles by famed tile maker Ernest Batchelder and art glass fabricated by the renowned Judson Studios. With its many English Tudor, Cotswold, and Japanese influences, the house is an excellent example of Arts and Crafts period architecture in Pasadena and exemplifies the tenets of the California Arts and Crafts Movement as identified in the

Residential Architecture of Pasadena, CA 1895-1918: The Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement MPS. The house demonstrates the values of design, craftsmanship, and materials that embodied the philosophy of Arts and Crafts period residential architecture. Recent rehabilitation was likely necessary to ensure survival of the house in the 21st Century. Treatment was not as sensitive as a house of this status and historic significance warranted, with the result that from the exterior, the house looks and feels new. Many of the changes carried out during the rehabilitation compromise the historical integrity of materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling of the house. Enough integrity of workmanship, materials, and the broader setting of the house survive that the house was listed at the local level of significance under Criterion C, under cover of the MPS.

MARIN COUNTY

Photograph 28. West Point Inn, Marin County, California.

West Point Inn is comprised of a wood-shingled, two story building and a number of smaller outbuildings and cabins, located on the southern slope of Mount Tamalpais, the highest and most prominent peak in Marin County and the northern San Francisco Bay area. Perched on an exposed ridge at an elevation of 1,800 feet above sea level, the inn affords a panoramic view of southern Marin County, Muir Woods National Monument, San Francisco and Oakland, Mt. Diablo, San Francisco Bay, and the Pacific Ocean. The 1904 West Point Inn is a rare surviving example of a Bay Area rustic mountain lodge. Constructed in the era of train travel and during a period when hiking was among the most popular recreational pursuits, the inn exemplifies turn-of-the-twentieth-century outdoors-oriented tourism and the architectural styles that served to enhance the visitor's experience. The inn is reached by a two mile-long dirt road, part of the abandoned railroad grade of the Mill Valley & Mt. Tamalpais Scenic Railway, later called the Mt. Tamalpais & Muir Woods Scenic Railway (1896-1930). This road, which practically encircles the inn grounds and terminates near the East Peak summit of Mt. Tamalpais, is a popular hiking and multi-use trail. Paved roads provide access to the Railroad Grade from Mill Valley, the nearest town, and other Bay Area cities. The West Point Inn was listed under Criterion A at the local level of significance for its role in the increasing popularity of Mt. Tamalpais as a refuge from the ills of the city and providing respite and adventure for generations of people from all over the world. The inn was also approved under Criterion C at the local level as an intact example of Bay Area Shingle style architecture supplemented by rustic vernacular single-room mountain cabins, all remaining in their original isolated setting and possessing a high level of historical integrity. The property's period of significance is 1904 to 1943.

MONTEREY COUNTY

Republic Cafe built in 1942, reflects the unique and complex past of Salinas' Chinatown, providing a gathering place for the Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino communities to celebrate their cultural heritage. The Republic Cafe was one of the last active Chinatown businesses prior to its closing in 1988, and was listed under Criterion A in the area of Asian Ethnic Heritage at the local level of significance. Its period of significance is 1942 to 1957, the most active years of the Cafe's operations. The building has retained its original narrow, rectangular layout and façade adorned with traditional Chinese decorative architectural elements. The most notable of these are wood rafters and a clay tiled roof reminiscent of Chinese architecture, orange-colored mosaic ceramic tile inlays just above ground level, a refurbished neon sign that reads "Chop Suey Republic," and a second floor partially recessed balcony with decorative Chinese iron work. The pour-in-place concrete structure has walls bounded by reinforced concrete and finished with stucco and some wood weatherboards. There is a flat asphaltic roof with a small penthouse at the top. The foundation and front balcony are built of reinforced concrete. The building retains some integrity of feeling and association, and full integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. Rehabilitation is planned, and the Republic Cafe is scheduled to reopen in the spring of 2012 as a local Asian Cultural Center and Museum.

Photograph 29. Republic Cafe, Salinas, Monterey County, California.

ORANGE COUNTY

***Wild Goose* Historic Vessel** is a private charter vessel moored at Newport Beach Harbor in Orange County. Constructed in 1943 as U.S. Navy minesweeper *YMS-328*, the craft was designed by Henry B. Nevins Yacht Builders of City Island, New York and constructed by the Ballard Marine Railway Company in Seattle, Washington under contract with the U.S. Navy. The craft is 126.5 feet long, with a beam of 24.5 feet and a hull depth of 11.5 feet, registered at 96 gross tons. The hull is constructed of double-planked Douglas fir with double steam-bent white oak frames. She is propelled by two GM8-268 500 horsepower diesels

Photograph 30. *Wild Goose*, Newport Beach, Orange County, California.

driving twin screws, exhausted through a single stack amidships. The *Wild Goose* has four primary decks. The property was listed under Criterion B for its association with John Wayne. Retired from the Navy in 1946, the ship was converted for use as a private yacht and purchased by Wayne in 1962. He commissioned a 1965 remodel of the craft's interior, including alterations of the decks to accommodate his 6'4" height, preserving some of the craft's World War II era features and adding luxurious living quarters. Cited by friends and biographers as his proudest possession, Wayne's ownership of the *Wild Goose* may be seen as an expression of Wayne's personality, and a refuge from the pressures of his movie career. As a converted Navy minesweeper, the craft appealed to Wayne's long-standing interest in the United States Navy. The period of significance for the property is 1962-1979, the era when John Wayne owned the ship. He used the *Wild Goose* as a vacation home between and sometimes during films. The two houses that Wayne owned between 1951 and his death in 1979 have both been demolished, including his waterfront home in Newport Beach, purchased because of its proximity to the *Wild Goose*'s moorings. The *Wild Goose* represents the most significant property directly associated with John Wayne's productive life as one of the most recognizable actors in American film history. The craft retains a high degree of integrity from its period of significance, including Wayne's stateroom, and fixtures and furnishings installed by Wayne.

PLACER COUNTY

Approved by the Commission for listing, the **Architectural and Historic Resources of Auburn** MPS covers three historic contexts: Gold Rush and Settlement 1849-1865, Community Development of Auburn 1865-1929, and New Deal and Post World War II 1930-1960. The associated property types are Civic Buildings, Commercial Buildings, Social and Religious Buildings, and Residential Buildings.

Photograph 31. Auburn City Hall and Fire House, Auburn, Placer County, California.

Auburn City Hall and Fire House is a two-story Streamline Moderne building constructed in 1935-1937. The property housed Auburn's city hall, fire house and police department. The property is eligible under the MPS as an example of the Civic Buildings property type. The Commission approved the building's eligibility for listing under Criterion A for its role in Auburn's history as a government building. Constructed by the Works Progress Administration in conjunction with the city of Auburn, the property served as Auburn's city hall until 1990. The Commission also agreed the building is eligible under Criterion C as an excellent example of WPA Moderne/Streamline Moderne architecture, designed by master architect George Sellon. The city of Auburn asked Sellon to "forget all gingerbread," and Sellon's design reflected this requirement with a

minimalist, elegant design that interplays horizontal and vertical elements with curved half walls and pillars, and horizontally oriented architectural elements. The period of significance for the property is 1937-1960. The property exhibits a high degree of integrity aside from conversion of a front garage door to a ground floor entrance, and a cinderblock addition at the building rear.

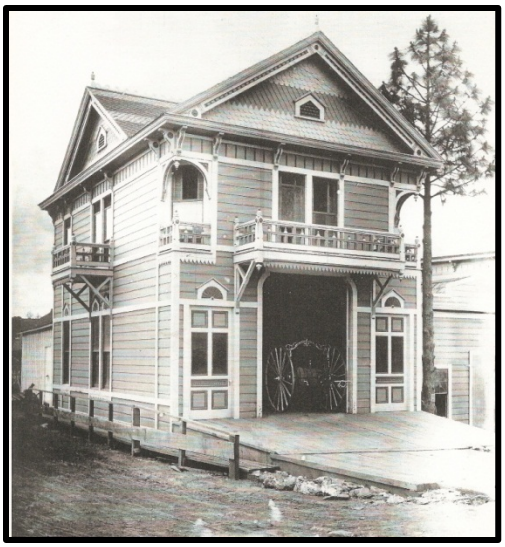
Photograph 32. Auburn Fire House No. 2, Auburn, Placer County, California.

Auburn Fire House No. 2 is a 2.5 story Shingle Style building with a steeply pitched, pyramidal roof, topped by a belfry, and constructed in 1891. The property is eligible under the MPS as an example of the Civic Buildings property type. The Commission recommended listing the building under Criterion A for its role in Auburn's history as a government building, serving as a fire department from 1891 until 1958, and under Criterion C as an excellent example of Shingle Style civic architecture. The property was constructed by the city of Auburn to house fire equipment for its second fire company. The building was relocated in 1957 by the California Department of Transportation. Upon its relocation, the building began its new life as a museum dedicated to the history of Auburn's fire department, retaining its civic role but in a new function. The building's unique appearance was so recognizable that an image of Fire House No. 2 was once used as the City of Auburn's official city seal. At the time of its construction, it was the tallest building in the city. The pyramidal roof, minimal roof overhang, alternating banks of straight, octagonal and diamond shingles, and gabled dormer windows reflect the building's design as a Shingle Style building, and the property retains a high degree of integrity. The building relocation retained its orientation, moving the building approximately 50 feet.

Photograph 33. Auburn Grammar School, Auburn, Placer County, California.

Auburn Grammar School is a two-story Beaux Arts/Classical Revival building, with a full basement, constructed in 1915, designed by architect William H. Weeks. The property housed Auburn's elementary school. The property is eligible under the MPS as an example of the Civic Buildings property type. The Commission approved the building for listing under Criterion A for its role in

Auburn's history as a civic building, serving as an elementary school. The building was also approved under Criterion C as an excellent example of Beaux Arts/Classical Revival architecture, designed by master architect William H. Weeks. The building is constructed of brick with an exterior of terra cotta produced by the Lincoln, California firm of Gladding-McBean. The foundation is constructed of concrete and forms the walls of the basement level of the building. Weeks, recognized as one of California's most significant institutional architects, is best known for his designs of over 200 school buildings. The masonry and terra cotta building, reinforced with steel beams, used the latest techniques of reinforcement and earthquake safety based on experience gained a decade earlier in the wake of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire.



Photograph 34. Auburn Fire House No. 1, Auburn, Placer County, California.

Auburn Fire House No. 1 is a two- story Queen Anne style building constructed in 1888. The property is eligible under the MPS as an example of the Civic Buildings property type. The Commission approved the building for listing under Criterion C as an example of Victorian era craftsmanship integrating elements of Stick and Queen Anne styles. The firehouse was constructed in 1888 to house the fire equipment of Auburn Fire Company No.1, a role it played until 1958, but the second story originally housed the offices of the Bear River and Auburn Water and Mining Company, a company later purchased by Pacific Gas & Electric Company. The building was relocated approximately 100 feet to the north in 1973 by the California Department of Transportation. The building was deeded to the city of Auburn in 1964. The property's steeply pitched, front-gabled roof with large side gable, pedimented box cornices with a band of fishscale, octagonal and diamond shingles, double-hung windows, bracketed eaves, pediments with boxed cornices with frieze and brackets, cutaway corner bays, all elements of the Queen Anne style, are a rare and unusual application of Queen Anne style for a civic building. The property exhibits a high degree of craftsmanship and retains a high degree of integrity of workmanship and materials.

Photograph 35. Auburn IOOF Hall, Auburn, Placer County, California.

Auburn IOOF Hall is a three-story brick Italianate commercial building originally constructed in 1894. The

primary façade features brick pilasters dividing the surface into four nonsymmetrical bays with tall, narrow openings for the windows on the second and third stories. The property is eligible under the MPS as an example of the Social and Religious Institutions property type. The Commission approved listing the building under Criterion A for its role as a building associated with fraternal organizations in the city of Auburn, in addition to its role in Auburn's commercial development via the commercial establishments in the building's ground floor. The property was also approved for listing under Criterion C as an excellent example of Italianate commercial architecture, constructed by builder Henry T. Holmes. Three commercial storefronts occupy the building's ground floor, with the facilities of the IOOF (International Order of Odd Fellows) located on the upper floors. A concrete block addition to the building rear was completed in 1960, during the city of Auburn's renovation in preparation for the 1960 Winter Olympics. The property retains a high degree of integrity in all aspects. The period of significance is 1894-1960.

Photograph 36. Auburn Masonic Temple, Auburn, Placer County, California.

Auburn Masonic Temple is a two-story brick Beaux Arts commercial building originally constructed in approximately 1905 but extensively reconstructed in 1914. The primary façade features terra cotta provided by the local firm of Gladding-McBean and was designed by master architect Allen D. Fellows. The property is eligible under the MPS as an example of the Social and Religious Institutions property type. The Commission approved listing the building under Criterion A for its role as a building associated with fraternal organizations in the city of Auburn, in addition to its role in Auburn's commercial development via the commercial establishments in the building's ground floor. The property was also recognized under Criterion C as the work of master architect Allen D. Fellows in the Beaux Arts style. Fellows' design integrated and expanded the existing one-story brick buildings on the block, adding a second story and a terra cotta façade. The retail stores on the ground floor were occupied by the Pacific Bell Telephone Company in the late 1950s, with a ground-floor remodel of terra cotta completed as part of the citywide efforts to beautify downtown Auburn in anticipation of the 1960 Winter Olympics. The period of significance is from 1914-1960, from the initial rebuilding and expansion of the property to the Winter Olympics remodel. The interior spaces of the second-story Masonic Hall retain a high degree of integrity, as does the exterior of the property.

Photograph 37. Auburn Public Library, Auburn, Placer County, California.

Auburn Public Library is a two-story Classical Revival library building designed by Allen D. Fellows and built in 1909. Constructed of brick and concrete, the library was built with the assistance of the Carnegie Foundation. As the first city-owned library in the city of Auburn and headquarters of the Placer County library system from 1937 to 1938, the building is significant to the city of Auburn in the areas of government and education, and as a prominent example of Classical Revival architecture by Auburn-based architect and builder Allen D. Fellows. The Commission approved the nomination for listing under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance, eligible under the MPS as an example of the Civic Buildings property type.

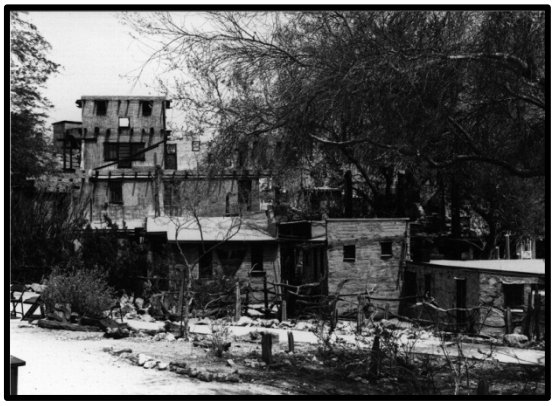
Photograph 38. Placer County Bank, Auburn, Placer County, California.

Placer County Bank is a two-story Beaux Arts concrete building located in the city of Auburn's downtown East Auburn business district. Constructed in 1913, the property is eligible under the MPS as an example of the Commercial Buildings property type. The Commission approved the property for listing under Criterion A for its role in the economic development of the city of Auburn. During the era of the building's construction, Auburn's business district expanded from the Gold Rush era neighborhood of Old Auburn to more modern facilities on the eastern end of town. Placer County Bank was formed in 1887 and operated under the Placer County Bank name until the winter of 1955-56 when it became part of the Bank of California. During the Great Depression, during renewed interest in gold mining in Placer County, this bank acted as the agent between gold miners in Placer County and the U.S. Mint in San Francisco. According to bank president Harry Rosenberry, in 1937 this bank branch shipped more gold to the San Francisco mint than any other bank in California, a direct result of Depression era gold mining. The property was also approved for listing under Criterion C as an excellent example of Beaux Arts architecture, designed by San Francisco master architect Charles Kaiser Sumner. A graduate of Columbia University, he worked for the New York firm of McKim, Mead & White before moving to Berkeley in 1906. The property retains a high degree of integrity along its primary and secondary façades. An addition to the rear of the building from the late 1950s corresponds with a period of economic expansion in Auburn prior to the 1960 Winter Olympics.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Photograph 39. Grand Boulevard, Corona, Riverside County, California.

Grand Boulevard Historic District is a circular boulevard in the city of Corona, 100 feet wide and 1 mile in diameter. The boulevard is superimposed on a grid of equidistant city streets that intersect with the circular boulevard at regular intervals. Two small parks, formed by the intersection of the boulevard and the street grid, are located at the southwest and southeast quadrants of the circle. The boulevard was designed by engineer and city booster Hiram Clay Kellogg to give the new city, originally called South Riverside, a distinct design feature that would set it apart from other southern California urban developments of its era. Grand Boulevard was listed under Criterion A for its role in the urban development of the city of Corona, California, and under Criterion C as an example of civil engineering and Park Movement urban design by master engineer Hiram Clay Kellogg. The district's period of significance is 1886 to 1928. The contributing features of the district include gutters, curbs, parkways, street trees, streetlights, sidewalks, a hitching post, pocket parks, and the original roadway.



Photograph 40. Cabot's Old Indian Pueblo Museum, Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California.

Cabot's Old Indian Pueblo Museum is a compound of buildings associated with Cabot Abram Yerxa, an early pioneer of the Desert Hot Springs community. The two contributing buildings on the site are Pueblo Revival style, constructed by Yerxa between 1941 and 1944. The Commission approved the property for listing under Criterion B for its association with Yerxa, and under Criterion C as an example of Pueblo Revival architectural style. Cabot Yerxa was an itinerant adventurer, born on the Lakota Sioux reservation in the Dakota Territories in 1883. His 1914 discovery of a hot spring and nearby cold spring in a remote corner of Riverside County, which he named "Miracle Hill," was the first settlement in the community that became the city of Desert Hot Springs. Yerxa's homesteading was interspersed with journeys across the country and trips to Europe, including military service during World War I. Between 1941 and 1944, Yerxa constructed the two buildings now known as "Cabot's Old Indian Pueblo Museum," Yerxa's residence, art studio, workshop and trading post, and "Nellie's House," a home for his mother.

Yerxa, a self-taught artist with no formal training in architecture, single-handedly constructed the Pueblo primarily from salvaged and recycled materials from earlier buildings he constructed on the site and nearby abandoned homesteads. The two contributing buildings are wood frame construction covered with building paper, metal lath and cement plaster to simulate an adobe building, including simulated adobe blocks and parapets, wooden *vigas* and rough-surfaced wooden lintels above windows, and battered walls to create a picturesque effect. No two windows or doors are identical in size or shape. Yerxa's creation expresses the aesthetic ideal of the Pueblo style via Yerxa's skill as a folk artist and craftsman. Yerxa maintained the buildings until his death in 1965, and the property retains a high degree of integrity in all aspects thanks to maintenance of the site as a city museum and art gallery. The other small structures and buildings on the site do not share the two contributors' distinct architectural style, and are much smaller in scale compared to the two major buildings.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

Photograph 41. Boulevard Park, Sacramento, Sacramento County, California.

Boulevard Park Historic District
Park is a 37.5 acre residential neighborhood in Sacramento, consisting of 238 contributing buildings and 6 contributing sites between B Street and H Street to the north and south, and from 20th Street to between 22nd and 23rd Street to the west and east. The district includes the original lot developed by the Park Realty Company in 1905, not including two quarter-block areas that retain no integrity from the period of significance. Boulevard Park was developed starting in 1905 by the Park Realty Company and the sales and development firm of Wright & Kimbrough. Built on the former lot of the Union Park Racetrack, racing and livestock show park for the California Agricultural Society's State Fair, the project was designed as a "City Beautiful" boulevard neighborhood using contemporary principles of neighborhood design by engineer William Mullenney. The neighborhood's design also integrated principles of early 20th century Progressive housing reform, including affordable housing elements, landscape design, street paving, plumbing, sanitary sewers, and property covenants.

The district was listed under Criterion A as an early 20th century streetcar suburb that played an important role in Sacramento's urban development, and as an expression of Progressive-era political and social aims. During the neighborhood's period of significance, it slowly evolved from a middle-class enclave with a working-class element to a working-class neighborhood. Many single-family homes converted to apartments and boarding houses to meet the demand for downtown housing during World War II,

while many of the middle class residents moved to automobile suburbs. The property was also listed under Criterion C as an example of neighborhood design, including its distinctive street boulevards, street trees, mid-block semi-private parks, and a public park. The property includes many examples of Craftsman, Prairie, and 20th century revival style homes and apartments, ranging from small Minimal Revival cottages to architect-designed Craftsman, Prairie, and Classical Revival mansions. The district includes the work of master architects George Sellon, Alden W. Campbell, James Seadler, and Ernest M. Hoen. The district's period of significance begins in 1905, the date the racetrack was demolished and the earliest homes were built. The period of significance ends in 1946, the year streetcars ceased operation through the neighborhood, and the year when commercial lumber became available following World War II, making conversion of single-family homes to multi-unit housing less necessary.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

Photograph 42. Pacific Electric Etiwanda Depot, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California.

Pacific Electric Etiwanda Depot is a Mission Revival style single-story passenger and freight depot, constructed in 1915 and designed by master architect Irving Gill. The concrete tilt-up walls are plastered with additional concrete to disguise molding traces. An espadaña parapet dominates the south façade, and a total of ten Roman arches are located on the south, north, and west façades. A pent of red terra cotta tiles covers a bay window. Stylized "PE" diamond tiles are inset into the walls, the logo of the Pacific Electric Railway. An outdoor waiting portico spans the west end of the building, and a similarly covered outdoor loading dock spans the east end. Windows and doors are wood. The property was listed under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance. As a stop between Los Angeles and San Bernardino, the Pacific Electric's presence shaped the community's growth as it did in much of southern California, through 1951 when the electric overhead was taken down and the line converted to diesel freight operation. The depot was designed by master architect Irving Gill, widely regarded as San Diego's most prominent and innovative architect. Gill's ideal in architecture was simplicity, and these ideals were expressed in the Etiwanda Depot. While its design was stark and simple, Gill's attention to detail and function resulted in a depot that was aesthetically pleasing, highly functional and very durable, using strong modern materials and sophisticated construction techniques. The building retains a very high degree of integrity, and no major features have been lost or remodeled. The adjacent railroad track, and wooden poles adjacent to the depot that carried overhead trolley wire, remain on the property as associated structures.

Photograph 43. Auerbacher Home, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.

The 2,300 square-foot 1952 **Auerbacher Home** embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Mid-Century Modern style and is representative of the work of Master Architect Richard Neutra. Mid-century Modernism is represented by post and beam construction, a flat roof, smooth, unornamented wall surfaces with no detailing at doors or windows, and an asymmetrical façade with windows that are flush to the exterior walls. Interior walls appear to float, and walls cantilever past each other. Windows wrap around corners and floor to ceiling glass opens entire spaces to the outdoors to blur interior and exterior spaces. With the Auerbacher Home, Neutra tempered his earlier "machine" aesthetic with warm stained redwood sheathing, light birch paneling, and tubular steel columns painted brown to match wood, in direct contrast to his earlier tendency to paint wood to look like metal. This combination of natural materials and sleek modern represents a distinct phase of Neutra's career. The Commission determined the Auerbacher Home eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C at the state level of significance because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of Mid-Century Modern Architecture, and because it represents a distinct phase in the development of Master Architect Richard Neutra's career.

Multiple Property Document for U.S. Highway 66 in California covers four historic contexts – Development of U.S. Highway 66 in California, U.S. Highway 66 as a Migratory Route, Auto and Tourism Businesses on U.S. Highway 66, and Recreation and U.S. Highway 66 – in San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California, 1926-1974. Approved by the Commission for listing, the associated property types are Highway and Road-Related Structures, Agricultural Inspection Stations, Travel Accommodations, Automobile Services, Restaurants, Commercial Signage, and Town Sites and Auto Camps (migrant roadside camps). The MPDF also lists additional property types for consideration, including travel

Photograph 44. Wigwam Village No. 7, San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.

stops and recreational destinations, facilities associated with military migration during World War II, bus stations, bungalow courts, truck terminals and weigh stations.

Wigwam Village No. 7 is the first property nominated under this MPS, an example of the Travel Accommodations property type. It was constructed between 1947 and 1949, and opened in 1950. This roadside motel exemplifies a unique type of roadside architecture designed to attract high-speed travelers on U.S. Highway 66. The Commission approved the property for listing under Criterion A for its association with U.S. Highway 66, and under Criterion C as an example of mid-century commercial architecture. The property's period of significance is from 1950 to 1973.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Photograph 45. Peterson Residence, Coronado, San Diego County, California.

Captain and Mrs. A.J. Peterson Residence is a Modernist post-and-beam dwelling designed by locally recognized Master Architect Homer Delawie, FAIA. Located in the residential resort community of Coronado, a part of the larger San Diego urban area, the Peterson Residence is also significant within the context of Modernist Architecture of the San Diego Region, a style characterized by a clarity and spareness of form and materials, and an extensive use of outdoor trellises, as well as terraces, outdoor rooms and courtyards. All work together to blur the boundary between indoors and out. Inspired by a benign climate, San Diego Modernism reinterpreted Modernist Architecture in a naturalist manner. The Peterson home's extremely thin roof and floor assemblies, post and beam construction, vertical wood siding, broad front eaves, and floor to ceiling glass, all contribute to the home's serene, modernist character. A recessed foundation allows portions of the house to appear to float above the ground. Horizontal massing is clearly articulated on each elevation, aided by roof beams that extend four feet beyond the plane of the walls and character-defining valences that add architectural interest and provide shade. The Commission determined the property eligible for listing and agreed Criteria Consideration G requirements were satisfied.

Photograph 46. Beardsley House, San Diego, San Diego County, California.

John R. and Florence Porterfield Beardsley House is a one-story, U-shaped, stucco on balloon frame, Spanish Colonial / California "Hacienda" style ranch house built on a concrete slab foundation by Cliff May and the O.U. Miracle Company in 1933. As the first commissioned work of master builder and architect Cliff May, and an outstanding example exhibiting all of the character defining features of his early work, the house was listed at the local level under Criterion C. May chose a rusticated hand applied stucco that exhibits undulating surfaces, rounded and chamfered edges, massive wooden lintels, and rustic wood casement window and decorative shutters with distinctive wood grills that evoke Old California ranch house themes. This early Hacienda style house represents an important stage in May's development of style that led up to the later Rancheria and then Western Ranch style, for which he became so famous across the nation in the next decades and met the needs of modest and low cost housing for millions of families. The ranch house style is a direct outgrowth of the hacienda style. As the earliest known and documented of his custom commissions, the significance of the Beardsley House lies in understanding how May drew from surviving 19th century adobe ranch buildings to create popular residential architecture during the depths of the Great Depression in Southern California.

***Renown* Historic Vessel** is a private yacht moored at the Marriot Marina in San Diego. She is 70 feet in length over-all with a beam of 14.5 feet, and a draft of 4.5 feet. Her hull is oak and pine, her deck is teak and fastenings bronze. There are two primary decks. The topside main deck includes a sundeck, pilot house, saloon, and covered aft deck. Below she features a galley, engine/generator room, two guest bunk rooms, and a

Photograph 47. *Renown*, San Diego, San Diego County, California.

master stateroom. At the stern, stairs from the aft deck lead down to a lowered aft deck which is located at an intermediate level between the two decks. *Renown* is propelled by twin Detroit diesel engines. She was completed as the *Jinia III* in 1940 by the Mathis Yacht Building Company of Camden, New Jersey. Nationally recognized as a builder of finely-crafted motor yachts, Mathis Yachts was inaugurated in 1910. From its inception, Mathis Yachts was primarily a vehicle for the work of master shipbuilder, John Trumpy, Sr., whose designs quickly found favor with America's developing leisure class. In the early 1940s the company was renamed John Trumpy & Sons, and boats built by the yard are often referred to as "Trumpy Yachts."

The Commission recommended *Renown* for listing under Criterion C as an excellent example of a shallow-draft "Trumpy Yacht." Although Trumpy modestly called his watercraft "houseboats," his yachts were in fact regarded as among the finest luxury motor cruisers of the twentieth century. *Renown* is also significant for being among the last five Trumpy Yachts constructed at the Mathis Yard prior to the onset of World War II, at which time the company was relocated and production shifted entirely to the war effort. As only twenty-five of Trumpy's pre-war yachts are still in existence, *Renown* must be considered a rare example of her type. She has excellent integrity to her construction. In particular, *Renown* retains essentially her original layout, with the majority of her key original features including woodwork, built-in furnishings, doors, ship's wheel, air horns, galley cabinets, and engines.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

Photograph 48. San Francisco Public Library, North Beach Branch, San Francisco, San Francisco County, California.

San Francisco Public Library, North Beach Branch, built in 1959, embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Mid-Century Modern Ranch style that was popular in suburban Northern California but uncommon in the City of San Francisco, particularly for a public building. The library is based on a prototype created by Appleton & Wolfard and the City Librarian, Laurence Clarke, to address modern library principles developed and distributed by the American Library Association after World War II. Appleton & Wolfard creatively incorporated modern library

principles into an appealing Mid-Century Modern composition at the North Beach Branch Library. The library is a local, physical representation of significant Post-War events that led to a change in how libraries serve the public, as well as the local events that led to the expansion of San Francisco's public library system.

The library is a brick building, rectangular in plan, with an asymmetrical, low-sloped, gable roof supported on large, exposed glulam beams. The front and side elevations are single story; the rear elevation reveals the basement level and crawlspace. Mid-Century Modern in style, the building was designed to incorporate features of a suburban Ranch House such as the low, wide massing, low-sloped roof, wide overhang, exposed structural elements, and large areas of glazing with a visual connection to open space. Appleton & Wolfard's design also incorporated appealing retail elements such as storefront windows, a display case, artificial illumination, and a living room-like area with a fireplace to evoke the comforting feelings of a home. Appleton & Wolfard were nationally recognized for their library designs and are responsible for designing more libraries in San Francisco than any other architectural firm. The North Beach Branch Library has not been rehabilitated since it was constructed fifty years ago and is the only library of its period in San Francisco that retains significant amounts of the original furniture, including shelving, tables, and chairs. The library retains a high degree of integrity and was listed under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance, with a period of significance of 1959 for both contexts.

Photograph 49. Sinton House, San Francisco, San Francisco County, California.

Sinton House is a two-story-with-basement-and-penthouse residence in the Italian Renaissance style, located on Russian Hill overlooking San Francisco Bay. Significant features include stucco-clad walls scored to resemble rusticated masonry blocks of differing widths and heights, a flat roof with a continuous projecting boxed cornice, and casement windows and French doors opening out onto wrought-iron balconies. The house was listed under Criterion B at the local level of significance for its association with the artist Eleanor (Nell) W. Sinton as her residence for 44 years and the property in which she created some of her best-known works. Mrs. Sinton is recognized as one of California's earliest prominent female abstract expressionists and found national fame over the years for both her paintings and her later assemblages and collages. Criteria Consideration G applies because Nell Sinton's significance as an artist continued to develop beyond 1961 through the 1970s. The period of significance is 1955

to 1981. The property was designed by John (Giovanni) A. Porporato, a lifelong San Francisco resident and a premier Italian-American designer. William Wilson Wurster, an architect strongly associated with the regional contemporary styles of the Bay Area, was responsible for the major interior alterations to the house in 1955 under Mrs. Sinton's direction.

Photograph 50. South San Francisco Opera House, San Francisco, San Francisco County, California.

South San Francisco Opera House is a one-story wood-frame building with horizontal, drop wood siding and a gable roof. The building was constructed in 1888 by South San Francisco Masonic Lodge No. 212. The front façade consists of an elaborate parapet, two sets of paired wooden windows and a central entrance. Corner boards, with pilasters at ground level, frame the elaborate Italianate façade. The building interior has a narrow entry lobby and a central auditorium with stage and proscenium arch, with a perimeter balcony and mezzanine. The building, listed under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance, served as a public social hall for gatherings, cultural events and entertainment, and was the chief social center of the Bayview-Hunters Point neighborhood of San Francisco. The building was designed by prolific San Francisco architect Henry Geilfuss, who blended Italianate, Gothic, Eastlake and Stick elements into a style that came to define Victorian architecture in San Francisco. The South San Francisco Opera House is clearly representative of Geilfuss' style, was built at the height of his career, and is notable as a rare non-residential example of his work. The property's period of significance extends from its construction date of 1888 until the property was sold by the Masons in 1965. The building has maintained its original intended use as a community social hall and performance space for 122 years, and Criteria Consideration G has been appropriately addressed.

Julian Waybur House is a flat roofed, three-story, wood-frame building, rectangular in plan, of approximately 3,600 square feet, constructed in 1901. It features unpainted wood shingle-clad exterior walls, and is a unique example of Bay Area Shingle Style. Master architect Ernest Coxhead combined the popular American Shingle Style with experimental uses of European Revival Styles. It was listed under Criterion C at the local level of significance. Coxhead and his contemporaries created designs that were the intellectual embodiment of natural simplicity. Their architectural creations directed Bay Area culture from the Victorian era into the Modern. A centrally located entry, with playfully altered Classical details, makes the door appear small. Above the entry, a balustrade mimics steps of the interior stair. The entry composition creates a beautiful dynamic tension. Within the interior, a wood stair winds its way from a low, dark entry hall to a light-filled landing at the third floor. Large rooms, that span the width of the house, open directly onto the stair. Wood double hung windows are symmetrically

Photograph 51. Julian Waybur House, San Francisco, San Francisco County, California.

placed to either side of the entry and grouped into threes. Numerous windows in the rear of the house take advantage of the expansive, forested view. Simple, unpainted, redwood paneling is used throughout the second floor living area and entire stairway. The house's location near the southeast corner of the San Francisco Presidio, on a narrow, wedge shaped block, makes this one of Coxhead's most readily identifiable works. It is in excellent condition with few alterations, and retains a high degree of historic integrity.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Photograph 52. Seven Springs Ranch, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California.

Seven Springs Ranch is a 37-acre parcel located at the edge of the Santa Clara Valley, within the city limits of Cupertino. The property encompasses a complex of grounds and buildings that represent a continuum of significant and supporting design elements, including thirteen buildings constructed between 1866 and 1964. Nine of these buildings are contributors to the district. The property was Determined Eligible at the local level under Criteria A, B, and C for its long agricultural history and association with the early horticultural development of Santa Clara Valley, its association with William Addison Radford and Grant Stauffer, and for the distinctive architecture and landscaping of the main residential complex. Established by rancher John Bubb in 1866, the Seven Springs Ranch was originally used to grow wine grapes, converting to orchard crops by the time Bubb sold the ranch in 1906. In 1922 the property was purchased by Chicago publisher William Radford, who founded the Radford Architectural Company. Not an architect himself, Radford's company published pattern books of mail-order house plans and specifications. He used the ranch as an experimental farm and constructed new buildings on the property. In 1936 the ranch

was sold to Grant Stauffer, president of several coal companies. Stauffer hired local architect Ralph Wyckoff to design a new Spanish Colonial style main building and guest house. In the 1940s an adobe guesthouse designed by Robert Stanton was added for Stauffer's daughter Dorothy Stauffer Liddon. In 1964 Hugh Comstock Associates designed a compatible addition to the adobe house. Prominent California landscape architect Thomas Church was hired to develop a designed landscape setting around the adobe house. Several later buildings were added to the property, and the overall size of the ranch shrank back down to its original 37-acre size. Recent modifications to the site have been a response to changing economic conditions, but were done in a way that preserved the core setting of the building complex surrounding the Spanish Colonial house that anchors the 145-year-old ranch. The property thus retains sufficient integrity to reflect its existence as a working ranch and the ranch's contributing elements of residential, designed landscape and rural architecture.

Photograph 53. Paul Shoup House, Los Altos, Santa Clara County, California.

Paul Shoup House at 500 University Avenue is a two-story, rectangular plan, Craftsman-style single-family residence with a dramatic double-gable roof ending in graceful bell-eaves, built in 1910 for Shoup and his family. The house was listed at the local level under Criterion B for its association with Paul Shoup from 1910 to 1945. Shoup was a lifelong railroad man who started as a ticket agent with Southern Pacific in 1891 and rose to become its President in 1929. He was in charge of rebuilding Southern Pacific's interests in the San Francisco Bay Area following the earthquake and fire of 1906. It was in this capacity that he came to be considered the founding father of Los Altos, California because of his tremendous influence in the early development of the town starting in 1907. Shoup and several business associates formed the Los Altos Land Company to develop the former Winchester and Merriman ranches as a residential enclave along the Southern Pacific Railroad's Los Gatos cutoff, then under construction. This rail line allowed residents to have a direct rail connection to both San Jose (30 minutes) and San Francisco (60 minutes). The house has excellent integrity and retains many original wood windows and wood decorative features such as brackets, bell eaves, decorative vents, and a dramatic overall form. Original landscape features include terraces, stone steps, concrete retaining walls, and a stone grotto.

SISKIYOU COUNTY

Photograph 54. Forest House, Yreka, Siskiyou County, California.

Forest House is a two-story, wood-frame building on the Yreka-Fort Jones Road, southeast of Yreka. The house is of modest vernacular design with a full-width front porch, central hall/parlor plan and a projecting kitchen wing to the rear. Surrounding barns and outbuildings relate the agricultural and industrial uses of the property. It was listed under Criterion A in the area of Exploration/Settlement as well as under Criterion C, both at the local level of significance. Its period of significance is 1852 to 1909. Settlement on the site, including the initial construction of the Forest House, began in 1852 as a way station that served the growing mining communities drawn to Siskiyou County by the discovery of gold. Over the next half-century the Forest House developed into a significant industrial and agricultural center, and a popular “resort” destination, the site of gala dances, weddings, and other social events. Operated by Horace Knight and Marshall Short, in combination with a series of partners, the Forest House served as the focal point of multiple business ventures that played an important role in the history of Siskiyou County during the latter half of the nineteenth century. In 1909 the property was purchased by Fred C. and Gertrude Burton whose descendants continue to own and maintain the Forest House. Over 150 years old and almost entirely “as built,” the Forest House retains exceptionally high integrity.

SONOMA COUNTY

Photograph 55. Comstock House, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California.

Constructed in 1905, the **Comstock House** was approved for listing under Criterion A for its association with the development and expansion of early 20th Century Santa Rosa. The Commission also approved the House for listing under Criterion C as a representative example of the First Bay Region Tradition architectural style, and as the work of regionally significant Master Architect Brainerd Jones. A regional variant of the East Coast Shingle, Dutch Colonial Revival, and Arts and Crafts Styles, the First Bay Region Tradition Style is distinct for its deliberate, extreme asymmetry and the maximum use of woods in their natural state. Windows of all sizes and shapes, to the point of playfulness, are typical expressions of the First Bay Region Tradition. Regionally prominent architect Brainerd Jones began his architectural practice in Petaluma in 1899 and designed over 100 buildings, mostly in the communities between San Francisco and northern Sonoma County. The Comstock House is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of historical integrity.

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 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; however, the California Register allows a property's integrity to be evaluated with reference to the particular criteria under which the property is nominated.

Properties Listed in the California Register of Historical Resources

County	City	Resource Name
Location Restricted	Archaeological Site	B-24J USAAF #42-73387 Liberator Crash Site
Los Angeles	East Los Angeles	Brooklyn Saving Bank/ Catholic Youth Organization/ Self-Help Graphics and Art
Riverside	Whitewater	AT&T Whitewater Repeater Station

The Commission took action on four California Register Nominations. Three were listed and one was denied.

LOCATION RESTRICTED

The **B-24J Liberator #42-73387 Crash Site** consists of an approximately 12-acre debris field associated with the May 16, 1944 crash of a U.S. Army Air Forces (USAAF) Consolidated B-24J Liberator Bomber. The debris field, confined within a roughly 1,702-foot-long section of natural drainage in a mountainous region within a State of California-owned Recreation Area, contains the shattered and partially burned fragments of the bomber's fuselage, wings, engines, cockpit instruments, weapons, and landing gear strewed along the landscape. The shape, type, material, and serial numbers on some of the objects were critical in identifying the wreckage as belonging to a World War II era Liberator bomber, as well as identifying the site's location, width, and boundaries. Relatively unchanged since the crash, the site's rugged rock and scrub-covered setting still contains the scattered remains of three of the bomber's seven-man crew, making it a potential military war grave site. The site was listed under Criterion 1 for its historic association with the development of United States military aviation history, particularly during World War II. The crash, which occurred while the Liberator's crew was engaged in a night training exercise, is tragically associated with a historic trend and pattern of events: the loss of 14,903 USAAF airmen who died participating in thousands of non-combat flying or training missions within the continental United States as part of a massive military mobilization and training program.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Self-Help Graphics & Art is a two-story commercial building constructed in 1927 as the Brooklyn Savings Bank. The building was designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with some Classical Revival elements. Originally built as a commercial block, the building became the home of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles' Catholic Youth Organization (CYO) in 1944, and in 1979 Self Help Graphics & Art moved into the building. The property served as a community center and center of arts and culture for the Chicano community of East Los Angeles. The northern façade is divided into three sections: a slightly projecting off-center bay containing the main entrance, five bays serving as commercial storefronts, and a tower-like bay located at the street intersection. The main building has a flat roof with pent roofs on the primary and secondary façades. The tower bay and main entrance have hipped roofs of low pitch. All roofs are of rust-colored composition shingles. The building walls are concrete with a smooth stucco finish. The property was designed by the firm of Postle & Postle for the Brooklyn State Bank, who financed but apparently never occupied the building. Much of the building exterior features a multi-colored tile mosaic created by Eduardo Oropeza between 1987 and 1990.

Photograph 56. Self-Help Graphics and Art, East Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

The property was found eligible under Criterion 1 for its role as a community center serving the East Los Angeles Chicano community, both as a CYO and as Self-Help Graphics & Art, and under Criterion 2 for its association with Sister Karen Boccalero, a Franciscan nun committed to bringing about social change. The CYO opened to engage neighborhood youth and counter systemic racism related to the Los Angeles Zoot Suit Riots, and was an incubator for the East Los Angeles rock and roll sound developed during the 1950s and 1960s. As Self-Help Graphics, the building maintained its musical role as the punk venue The Vex. As an arts center, Self-Help Graphics fostered artists in multiple media, including screen printing, murals, theater, performance art, and provided exhibit space for emerging artists. The period of significance, 1944-1997, begins with the opening of the CYO and ends with the death of Sister Karen Boccalero in 1997. As a community center, Self-Help Graphics taught and fostered artists and community activists in East Los Angeles, playing a role in Chicano art and politics that has been well-documented and explored by artists and academics. Sister Karen Boccalero's role in this community is similarly thoroughly documented. Thus, the property satisfied the requirements of California Code of Regulations 4852 (d)(2) regarding historical resources that have achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Photograph 57. Winans House, Maywood, Los Angeles County, California.

Winans House was originally constructed in 1925, then redesigned and remodeled in 1949 by its owner, regionally recognized Landscape Architect Merrill W. Winans. Originally trained as an architect, Mr. Winans incorporated building materials such as steel casement windows, framed aluminum windows, glass blocks, and brick veneer in his redesign, effectively turning his home into a post-World War II California Ranch Style house.

From the street, the remodeled home emphasizes horizontality, an important characteristic of the Ranch Style. The Commission determined the property did not embody the characteristics of the Ranch Style, and was not eligible for listing under Criterion 3.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Photograph 58. AT&T Whitewater Repeater Station, Riverside, Riverside County, California.

AT&T Whitewater Repeater Station, built in 1930, was part of the long distance telephone line that stretched between Los Angeles and Phoenix, Arizona. In the 1920s American Telegraph and Telephone Company (AT&T) began a massive program of construction of "long lines" to connect all parts of the United States. AT&T built numerous telephone buildings from small structures to edifices that occupied entire city blocks. In an effort to exemplify good taste and devotion to public service, AT&T chose styles that harmonized with local surroundings and that were compatible with the climate and history of the locality. The AT&T Whitewater Repeater Station was listed under Criterion 1 for its association with the establishment of long-distance telephone service between Los Angeles and Phoenix Arizona, an event that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history. It was also listed under Criterion 3 because it embodies the distinct characteristics of two architectural styles: Art Deco and Pueblo Revival. With its hard-edged, angular composition, the Art Deco Style was fashionable for industrial buildings. The Pueblo Revival Style, more popular in the Southwest than in California, is characterized by smooth stucco walls, projecting rounded roof beams called *vigas*, and stepped parapet walls. The AT&T Whitewater Repeater Station exhibits a combination of simple, defining characteristics selected from both styles.

California Historical Landmarks

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

The specific standards now in use were first applied in the designation of Landmark Number 770, the Oroville Chinese Temple. To be listed as a Landmark a property must meet at least one of the registration criteria:

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

If a property has lost its historic appearance (integrity) it may be listed as a site. Landmarks Number 770 and above are automatically listed in the California Register.

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

The California Historical Landmark Program was created on August 14, 1931, and the first Landmark, Monterey Customs House in Monterey County, was registered on June 1, 1932. Today, California has 1,045 registered Landmarks. It is the responsibility of the Commission to review and approve Landmark nominations, and the text for the official State Landmark plaque. Landmarks are designated by the Director of State Parks.

One update to an existing California Historical Landmark was submitted in 2011.

Properties Approved for California Historical Landmark Designation

County	City	Resource Name
Mendocino	Hopland	Frog Woman Rock

MENDOCINO COUNTY

Photograph 59. Frog Woman Rock, Hopland, Mendocino County, California.

Frog Woman Rock is an amendment to California Historical Landmark #549. The site is the location of an ethnographic myth associated with Frog Woman, an important figure in Pomo mythology. She is generally portrayed as the clever and powerful wife of Coyote, and in some stories the mother of Obsidian Man. Frog Woman lived in a cave on the east side of the rock along the bank of the Russian River and devoured men if they dared pass by the rock. The purpose of this amendment to an existing California Historical Landmark is to revise the original story of "Squaw Rock," derived from an 1880 history of Mendocino County but not based on local ethnographic legend. The "Squaw Rock" landmark name was based on an Algonquin name that has become offensive to many modern Native Americans because of usage that demeans Native women, ranging from condescending images to racial epithets. The story is apparently not part of local native mythology.

Because California Historical Landmark #549 was adopted prior to formal adoption of California Historical Landmark criteria, updates to the landmark required review under current standards. The original nomination did not meet those standards. The ethnographic myth of Frog Woman, identified through multiple sources, connects the site with a unique and significant figure well-known to the Native American tribes of Northern California and thus is eligible as "the first, last, only or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographic region." The amendment officially renamed the landmark while retaining the landmark number. As a result of listing under the current California Historical Landmark criteria, the site has also been listed in the California Register of Historical Resources as "Frog Woman Rock."

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 Point of Historical Interest program to the responsibilities of the Commission.

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

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

No California Points of Historical Interest nominations were submitted to the Commission in 2011.

Properties Approved for California Point of Historical Interest Designation

County	City	Resource Name
N/A	N/A	N/A

Governor's Historic Preservation Awards

Photograph 60. Cosmopolitan Hotel, 2011 Governor's Historic Preservation Award recipient, San Diego, San Diego County, California.

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

OHP received nineteen nominations for the 2011 Award year. A panel of three, composed of one Commissioner and two outside experts from the historic preservation community, selected twelve 2011 Award recipients. Donn Grenda served as the panel's Commission representative; his biography is available on page 2. Additional panel members were Luis Hoyos and Linda Dishman.

Luis Hoyos, RA, is an associate professor in the School of Architecture at CSU Pomona and co-coordinator of the Graduate Concentration in Historic Preservation. He served as a member of the State Historical Resources Commission from 2002 to 2006, including one year as chair in 2006. Hoyos is currently an advisor to the National Trust for Historical Preservation, and a member of the Advisory Board Landmarks Committee

of the National Park Service's National Historic Landmarks Program. As a licensed architect he has received awards for the design of several historic building rehabilitations including El Pueblo de Los Angeles and the Point Fermin Lighthouse. Hoyos has a BA from the Universidad Autonoma de Guadalajara and an M.Arch.UD from the Graduate School of Design, Harvard University.

Photograph 61. Richmond Municipal Natatorium, 2011 Governor's Historic Preservation Award recipient, Richmond, Alameda County, California.

Linda Dishman has served as executive director of the Los Angeles Conservancy since 1992. Previous to this position, Dishman was a senior planner for the City of Pasadena and served as an architectural historian with the National Park Service. She has served on numerous boards and committees related to the preservation of historical resources in the greater Los Angeles area and the nation.

California State Parks and the Office of Historic Preservation hosted the 26th Annual Governor's Historic Preservation Awards Ceremony on Thursday, November 17, 2011 at California's official reception center, Leland Stanford Mansion State Historic Park. Individuals, organizations, firms, and state and local agencies were recognized for their outstanding commitments to excellence in historic preservation.

State Parks Director Ruth Coleman and State Historic Preservation Officer Milford Wayne Donaldson presented the awards. Funding for the reception that followed the awards ceremony was provided by the California State Railroad Museum Foundation, Los Angeles Conservancy, Save Our Heritage Organisation, and California Preservation Foundation.

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 Brandes, as Chair of the Commission, has the authority to appoint chairs to each of the Commission's committees. In 2011 there were seven committees, in most cases comprised of two commissioners and members of the public with expertise and interest in the particular area.

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

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

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

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

Public Policy and Legislation Committee – Commissioner Polanco chairs this committee.

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

Yearly Goals and Objectives Committee – Commissioner Brandes serves as chair to the committee, and Commissioner Phoenix serves as a member.

Program and Legislative Goals

In 2006 OHP, working closely with the State Historical Resources Commission, prepared a five-year Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, commonly called the State Plan. This plan was approved by the National Park Service (NPS) in early 2006; an update is in process for 2012. In 2008 the Commission, on the advice of OHP staff, tied the Commission's committee system and its goals to goals that were identified in the State Plan. The Commission's current committee structure reflects the priorities of the Commission, and those committees attend to subject matters identified in the State Plan.

In 2011 the Commission continued working toward several of its goals.

2011 Goals and Status

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

Status: There were no changes to legislation or regulations offered in 2011, but working through the Archaeological Committee, the Commission continues to gather 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 OHP and eleven Information Centers (ICs) located throughout the State. OHP and the ICs are developing and refining policies to more accurately, completely, and appropriately define how the CHRIS is to be administered. This is a cooperative effort, with OHP and the ICs working together and with the Commission to clarify and formalize administration of the CHRIS and the CHRIS inventory through agreement documents that define authority, responsibility, protocols for administrative actions, and other matters.

Status: Restructured and reworded IC/OHP agreements were developed for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2010-2011. Work on other CHRIS administrative documents continues. A strategic and business plan for the CHRIS is scheduled for completion in late 2012. Development of the plan will include further analysis of 2010 CHRIS customer survey results.

Digital Information – The Commission had approved a fee structure for digital-based CHRIS products in 2010, and assessment of the impact of the fees on the CHRIS and customers is ongoing. The SHPO directed that any digital CHRIS information that was complete be made available in a standardized fashion to CHRIS users, and directed

that policies and, if necessary, revised fees be developed to do so. The Commission also discussed involvement of CHRIS stakeholders, including the SHRC ICPAC, in the dialog related to development of the policies and fees.

Status: Assessment of the impact of the new fees has been ongoing, but the downturn in IC business has had more of an impact than the fees themselves. The assessment will continue, and the SHRC will be kept abreast of any results and recommended changes. During FFY 2010-2011, OHP activated the CHRIS Working Group (CWG). The CWG is hosted by the SHPO and is comprised of CHRIS stakeholders representing various types of entities and including the ICPAC. A focus of the CWG has been developing updated access and use policies for the CHRIS Inventory that more thoroughly address both digital and hardcopy inventory information. Documents were approved at the SHRC meeting on October 28, 2011. OHP has worked with the ICs to revise the electronic fee structure to accommodate the full spectrum of available CHRIS digital data. Fee structure discussion and action is scheduled for the January 20, 2012 SHRC meeting.

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

Status: The new system is under development, and is in the early testing stages. The end date for the project has been moved back, and the new system should be fully operational in early 2012. OHP will report to the Commission on the ongoing status of this project and on the collaborative inventory management modernization effort of OHP and the ICs.

California Historical Building Code – The Commission and OHP supported efforts for legislative and/or regulatory changes to the California Historical Building Code.

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

2012 Program and Legislative Goals

At the Commission meeting on October 28, 2011 the Commission discussed the goals for 2012. It was agreed to continue using its committee structure as a means for identifying and achieving the Commission's goals.

The 2012 Program and Legislative Goals for the Commission are as follows:

Program Goals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Legislative Goals

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

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

Commission in 2010 provides the foundation for the Commission to develop and guide appropriate policy changes.

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

Digital Information – Implement and augment standards for internal CHRIS digital information management that were developed in the last two years. Finalize the 2011 draft standards for data exchange with external entities. These efforts are ongoing, with dialogue occurring within the CHRIS, and among the CHRIS, other agencies, private consulting firms, and Native American tribes. OHP staff continues to be involved in related regional and national dialogue and standards development efforts.

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

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

State Preservation Investment Tax Credit – Staff participated in a California Preservation Foundation (CPF) ad hoc Committee formed to study a State Preservation Investment Tax Credit Program for historic commercial and residential sites. OHP will actively participate in the CPF California Rehabilitation & Economic Development Investment Tax Credit (CREDIT) Coalition in this effort to the extent of its ability.

Resolutions Adopted in 2011

The Commission adopted thirteen resolutions in 2011.

Resolution No. 2011-01 commended Commissioner Trish Fernandez for her service to the State Historical Resources Commission representing Archaeology, particularly with regard to her co-authorship and organization of the Archaeological Policy White Papers.

Photograph 62. SHRC commissioner Trish Fernandez accepting Resolution 2011-01.

Resolution No. 2011-02 recognized Annadel State Park for its outstanding efforts to protect and preserve the cultural resources entrusted to its care.

Resolution No. 2011-03 recognized the Malibu Adamson House Foundation for its ongoing preservation, fundraising, and interpretation efforts.

Resolution No. 2011-04 recognized Los Angeles Conservancy for its mission of education and advocacy to recognize, preserve, and revitalize the historical, architectural, and cultural resources of Los Angeles County.

Resolution No. 2011-05 recognized Santa Monica Conservancy for its ongoing preservation, fundraising, and interpretation efforts.

Resolution No. 2011-06 recognized the City of Auburn in Placer County for its ongoing historic preservation efforts, including recognition, restoration, and promotion.

Resolution No. 2011-07 recognized the Placer County Museums Division for its ongoing curatorial, interpretive, preservation, and cultural resource management efforts.

Photograph 63. Carol Lemlein of Santa Monica Conservancy accepting Resolution 2011-05.

Resolution No. 2011-08 recognized the Auburn State Recreation Area

and the Placer County Historical Foundation for their ongoing support of the interpretation, education, and preservation of Placer County's history.

Resolution No. 2011-09 recognized the City of Sausalito in Marin County for becoming a Certified Local Government in California.

Photograph 64. Auburn Councilmember Mike Holmes accepting Resolution 2011-06.

Resolution No. 2011-10 recognized the Redlands Conservancy for its members' ongoing work in the fields of historic preservation and community education.

Resolution No. 2011-11 recognized the Redlands Area Historical Society for its ongoing work in the fields of local history education and historic preservation.

Resolution No. 2011-12 recognized the Kimberly-Shirk Association for its ongoing preservation, interpretation, and fundraising efforts.

Resolution No. 2011-13 recognized the City of Ventura in Ventura County for becoming a Certified Local Government in California.

Photograph 65. Ed Losee of the Kimberly-Shirk Association accepting Resolution 2011-12.