STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

Alfred L. Tubbs Winery, Calistoga, Napa County

2012 ANNUAL REPORT

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

January 2013

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STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

Chicano Park, San Diego, San Diego County

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January 1, 2013

Major General Anthony L. Jackson, Director
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Post Office Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296

RE: *State Historical Resources Commission's 2012 Annual Report*

Dear Director Jackson:

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

At our last quarterly meeting I was elected Chairperson, and I am looking forward to working with my fellow commissioners to achieve our goals for 2013. We are also looking forward to working with the State Historic Preservation Officer and her 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 *2012 Annual Report* that includes a summary of the Commission's accomplishments in 2012, and its goals and objectives for the coming year. This report documents the accomplishments of what was a 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,

JULIANNE POLANCO
Chairperson

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Introduction

The State Historical Resources Commission is pleased to present its 2012 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 2012, identifies future preservation goals for 2013, and recommends historic preservation legislation pursuant to the provisions of Public Resources Code, Section 5020.4(m). A complete description of the powers and duties of the State Historical Resources Commission is provided in Section 5024.2-4 of the Public Resources Code.

State Historical Resources Commission, Office of Historic Preservation staff, and members of the public at the Salk Institute, San Diego, San Diego County, November 8, 2012.

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.

2012 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 2012.

State Historical Resources Commission, Office of Historic Preservation staff, and members of the public, Old Municipal Building, Chico, Butte County, January 20, 2012.

Accomplishments of the Commission 2012

The Commission served as a catalyst for collecting, disseminating, and documenting historic preservation programs, issues, and concerns in California through considerable accomplishments in 2012. The specific accomplishments of the Commission are highlighted in the following sections:

- Meetings Held in 2012
- Nominations Heard by the Commission
- Governor's Historic Preservation Awards
- Commission Committees

State Historical Resources Commission, Office of Historic Preservation staff, and members of the public tour *USS Hornet*, Alameda, Alameda County, May 2, 2012.

Meetings Held in 2012

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 2012 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.

2012 Commission Meeting Location Table

Date	Meeting Type	Location
January 19, 2012	Workshop	Bidwell Mansion State Historic Park Visitor Center 525 Esplanade Chico, California
January 20, 2012	Commission Meeting	Chico Old Municipal Building 441 Main Street Chico, California
May 2, 2012	Workshop	African American Museum and Library 659 14th Street, 2nd Floor Oakland, California
May 3, 2012	Commission Meeting	City of Alameda Council Chambers 2263 Santa Clara Avenue, 3rd Floor Alameda, California
August 2, 2012	Workshop	Greystone Mansion 905 Loma Vista Beverly Hills, California
August 3, 2012	Commission Meeting	Beverly Hills City Hall Council Chambers 455 North Rexford Drive Beverly Hills, California
November 8, 2012	Workshop	San Diego Firehouse Museum Former Home of San Diego Fire Station No. 6 1572 Columbia Street San Diego, California
November 9, 2012	Commission Meeting	Balboa Park Club Ballroom 2150 Pan American Road San Diego, California

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

On January 19, 2012 the Commission met at Bidwell Mansion State Historic Park. After a tour of the Mansion, Commissioners walked past the WPA Amphitheater along Chico Creek and the Pugh Mural on the Chico State University campus. After lunch, a driving tour introduced Commissioners to several historic properties, neighborhoods, and districts, with commentary by local preservationists and a representative of the Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria. The tribe hosted a reception at the Sierra Nevada Brewing Company. As part of the Commission hearing on January 20, 2012, the Commission toured the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). Commissioners learned how the NEIC administers, maintains, and provides access to the northeast California portion of the statewide historical resources inventory, under the authority of the SHPO.

The May 2, 2012 workshop was held at the African American Museum and Library in Oakland immediately prior to the annual conference of the California Preservation Foundation. After lunch Commissioners toured the National Historic Landmark USS *Hornet* CV-12, one of the 24 legendary *Essex*-class aircraft carriers built during and after World War II. The eighth ship to be named "*Hornet*," she is one of the most decorated ships of the US Navy. A reception on the USS *Potomac,* Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Presidential Yacht, was hosted by the Oakland Heritage Alliance.

SHRC Workshop, African American Museum and Library, Oakland, Alameda County, May 2, 2012.

The Commission met August 2, 2012 at Greystone Park, the former Doheny estate now owned by the City of Beverly Hills. Following a tour of the Mansion, the Commission had lunch and a tour of The Virginia Robinson Gardens, now owned by the County of Los Angeles. A brief driving tour of Beverly Hills culminated at the Beverly Hills Hotel, where the reception celebrated the hotel's 100th anniversary and its designation as Beverly Hills' first historic landmark.

The November 8, 2012 workshop was held at the San Diego Firehouse Museum, the former home of San Diego Fire Station No. 6. After lunch in Little Italy, the Commission toured the Salk Institute, where the collaboration between architect Louis Kahn and Dr. Jonas Salk produced a facility design uniquely suited to scientific research. After a brief drive past some of the Chicano Park murals and a quick tour of the San Diego Convention Center, designed in part by Commissioner Bertoli, the day concluded at The Cosmopolitan Hotel in Old Town San Diego State Historic Park, the former private residence of Don Juan Bandini, recently rehabilitated and restored. The reception was sponsored by SOHO, San Diego's Save Our Heritage Organisation.

Nominations Heard by the Commission

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

Commissioners and SHPO at SHRC Meeting, Old Municipal Building, Chico, Butte County, January 20, 2012.

The Commission heard and recommended for listing twenty-seven National Register nominations, including one Determination of Eligibility; recommended for removal one property from the National Register; approved five nominations and declined one for listing in the California Register; approved two Landmark nominations; and approved two Points nominations.

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

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

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

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, Carol Roland-Nawi, Ph.D., to forward the nomination to the Keeper for final approval.

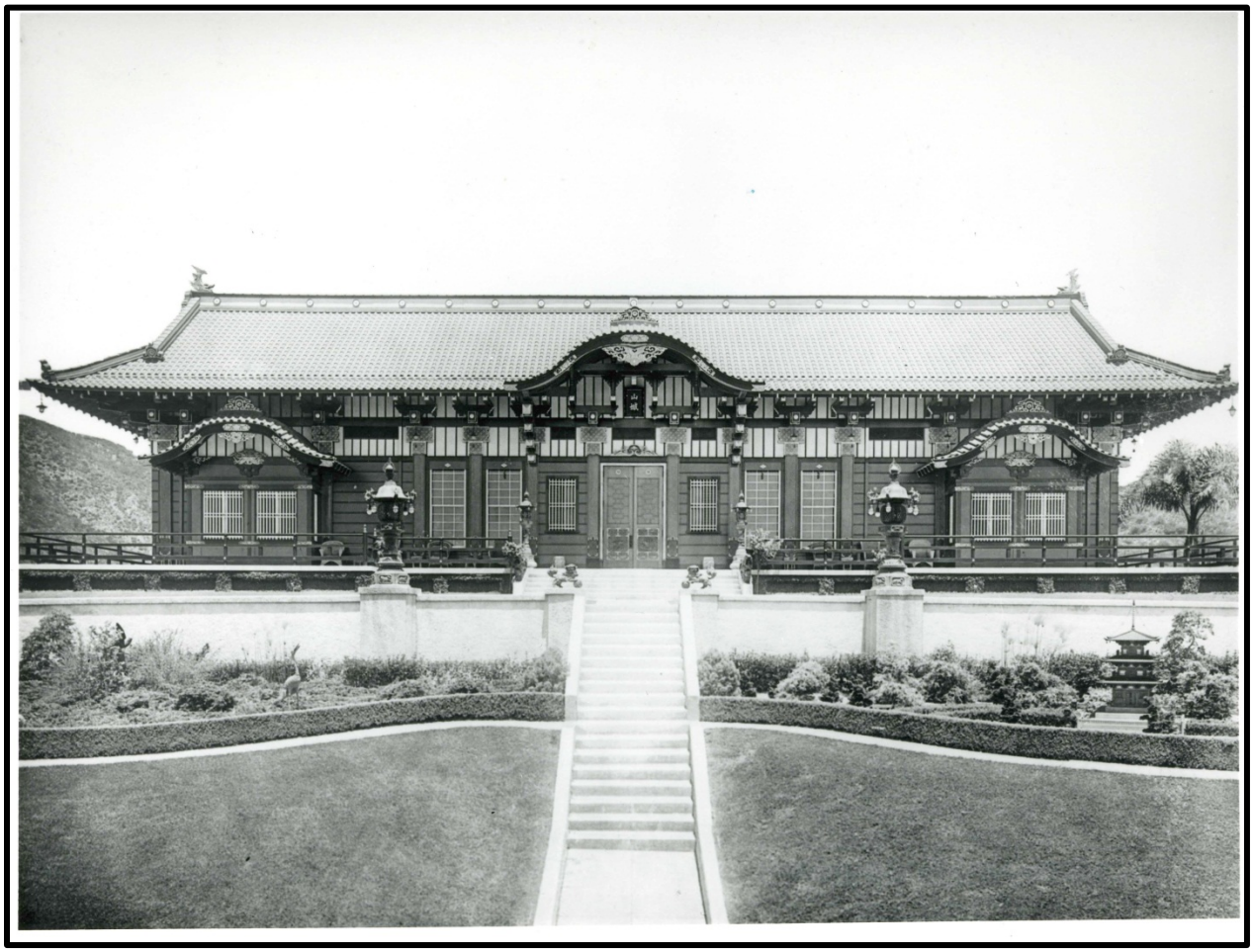
OHP staff presented twenty-seven National Register nominations to the Commission at its four quarterly meetings. Nominated properties represented a variety of historic resources located throughout the state and included examples of residential and commercial districts, recreational properties, agricultural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

The following nominations were heard by the Commission in 2012 and recommended for listing in the National Register.

Properties Recommended for Listing in the National Register

County	***City***	***Associated MPS***	***Property Name***
Location Restricted	Traditional Cultural Property	n/a	Tishawnik
Los Angeles	Beverly Hills	n/a	Fox Wilshire Theatre
	Hollywood	n/a	Yamashiro Historic District
	Inglewood	n/a	Fox Theatre Inglewood
	Long Beach	n/a	First Congregational Church of Long Beach
	Los Angeles	n/a	Boulevard Heights Historic District
	Pasadena	Late 19th and Early 20th Century Development and Architecture in Pasadena (primary) Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement (secondary)	Markham Place Historic District
		Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement	Merwin House
		n/a	Southern California Sanitarium District
Napa	Calistoga	n/a	Alfred L. Tubbs Winery
	Calistoga (vicinity)	n/a	Monte Vista and Diamond Mountain Vineyard
Placer	Rocklin	n/a	California Granite Company
Riverside	Palm Springs	n/a	Steel Development House Number 2
Sacramento	Folsom	n/a	Ashland Depot
	Sacramento	n/a	Maydestone Apartments
		n/a	Shiloh Baptist Church

San Bernardino	Ontario	n/a	Dr. Orville S. Ensign House
	Upland	n/a	Ontario and San Antonio Heights Waiting Station
San Diego	San Diego	n/a	Chicano Park
		n/a	Lafayette Hotel
San Mateo	Burlingame	n/a	Howard-Ralston Eucalyptus Tree Rows
Shasta	Redding	n/a	Lorenz Hotel
Sierra	Downieville	Highway Bridges of California	Durgan Bridge
			Hansen Bridge
			Hospital Bridge
			Jersey Bridge
Solano	Suisun City	n/a	Sacramento Northern Railway Historic District



Yamashiro Historic District, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.

LOCATION RESTRICTED

Tishawnik dancegrounds have been used since time immemorial by the federally recognized Karuk Tribe. The fifty-acre undeveloped river-front parcel contains a series of five flats where the Karuk and visiting tribes, including the Hupa and Yurok, performed and still perform the World Renewal Ceremony, White Deerskin Dance, Alternate Year Medicine Dance, and War Dance, and land on its beach as part of the Boat Dance. Besides the flats on which dances occur, Tishawnik contains large sacred rocks, priest trails, rock altars, sacred trees, rock seats for dancers, and sacred fire rings where medicine is made. Of most importance to the Karuk, Tishawnik contains the exact locations where the dances must be performed, determined by views to sacred mountains and by the way shadows from the mountains fall on Tishawnik. The dance locations are precise and cannot be changed, because according to the Karuk it was at this location that the Immortal, Coyote, introduced the War Dance.

Tishawnik, Location Restricted.

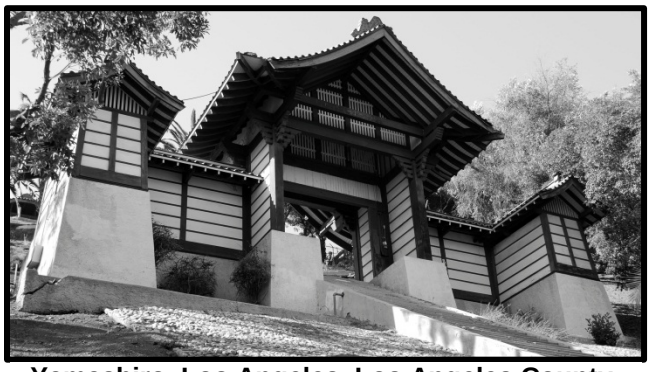
Tishawnik was Determined Eligible under Criterion A at the local level of significance for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of northern California Native American history. At Tishawnik, the performance of the World Renewal cycle of dances makes the dancegrounds historically significant to the ethnic heritage of Native Americans of the region. The dancegrounds are the venue for the region's most important gatherings and social events, a cultural focal point for Karuk community, social, political, and recreational life. The carefully tended and maintained dancegrounds are the tangible representation of the important Native American ceremonies that take place here, and represent the Karuk struggle to maintain their culture.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Fox Wilshire Theatre, Beverly Hills, Los Angeles County.

The 1930 **Fox Wilshire Theatre** building on a large corner lot in commercial Beverly Hills combines a 2,000 seat auditorium and full stage along with retail storefronts and an eight story office tower. It was listed under Criterion A at the local level of significance for its association with motion pictures and the development of Beverly Hills as a center of the entertainment industry, and under Criterion C at the local level of significance for its Art Deco architecture designed by the regionally significant architect S. Charles Lee. During its early years of operation, the Fox Wilshire Theatre was known as "America's Most Distinctive Theatre" for its décor, amenities, and programming. It quickly became one of the most successful in the entire Fox chain and produced consistently high box office numbers all the way through the 1950s. The property's period of significance is 1930 to 1959. The theater was renovated in 1959 to position it as one of the leading "road-show" theaters in Los Angeles.

The building retains almost all of its Art Deco architectural and decorative elements, including the columned two-story rotunda lobby, the original pilasters, beams, columns, and capitals in the auditorium, and the silver and black proscenium and organ screens. Its innovative use of poured concrete decoration distinguishes it from earlier commercial buildings which used applied terra cotta ornamentation. Fox Wilshire continues to be used as a theater, now known as the Saban Theatre, and has excellent integrity. Now owned and also used by a religious congregation, it satisfies Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties because the property derives its primary significance from its architectural distinction and its history as a movie palace emblematic of its era.



Yamashiro, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.

Yamashiro Historic District, also known as the Bernheimer Villa and Oriental Gardens, was the vision of brothers Adolph and Eugene Bernheimer, German-born cotton barons and avid Asian Art collectors. The Bernheimers purchased seven acres of hillside property in the heart of Hollywood for the construction of an expansive estate and gardens. Yamashiro is Japanese for "Castle on the Hill," and the design is based on seventeenth-century Japanese architectural traditions. The gardens, an integral part of the estate, were laid out by Adolph Bernheimer and landscaper Andreas C. Orum. Original elements include the concentric terrace design,

concrete stairways and retaining walls, decorative features, water courses, and plants and other landscaping. Yamashiro Historic District is composed of nine contributing resources. The terraced gardens are a contributing site with three contributing garden structures: the South Gatehouse, Resting Pavilion, and Japanese Pagoda; and there are five contributing buildings: the Main House, Garage, Groundskeeper's Cottage, Menagerie House, and the Hollywood Hills Hotel complex.

Yamashiro continues to convey the original vision of the Bernheimer Brothers and architect Franklin Small, and the property overall retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, association, setting, and feeling. Yamashiro Historic District was listed in the National Register under Criterion A at the local level of significance as a rare example of early hillside development in Hollywood, and as an important social institution for the burgeoning entertainment industry. It is also significant for its association with the development of the tourism industry in Hollywood. The district was also listed under Criterion C at the local level of significance as an exceptional example of Asian eclectic architecture in Hollywood. It displays high artistic value and represents a significant example of American orientalism in architectural design, which filtered Chinese, Japanese, and other influences through a western lens to create unique and romanticized structures. The Main House, outbuildings, and landscape features are unified by Japanese-inspired design details and display a high level of craftsmanship. The period of significance is 1914, when construction on the Main House was completed, through 1960, when the restaurant Yamashiro is opened on the site.

Fox Theatre Inglewood, Inglewood, Los Angeles County.

The 1949 **Fox Theatre Inglewood** represents the work of master architect S. Charles Lee, whose work was seminal in the development of American movie theater design, and designer Carl G. Moeller. The theater was constructed for Charles and Spyros Skouras, managers of the Fox West Coast Theater Company. The theater is Streamline Moderne with Rococo elements, characteristic of what was called the "Skouras style" of movie theaters. A major principle of theater architect S. Charles Lee was "the show starts on the sidewalk." The Fox Inglewood features a projecting marquee and tower designed to be seen in all directions by motorists, with a terrazzo sidewalk and neon lighting to beckon pedestrians to the box office and into the theater.

The theater's design elements continue through the lobby, featuring curved lobby walls and convex cornices with Rococo elements, and into the main theater itself. The Carl S. Moeller interior design differed from Fox's earlier theaters that were more strictly Streamline Moderne in approach. The Fox Inglewood's interior design elements include stylized rocailles, arabesques, florettes, and sconces of gilded plaster and metal, depicting bursts of flowers, and a massive gilded arabesque enclosing three voids that

hide the indirect lighting of the main theater. The Commission determined the property eligible under Criterion C as the work of master architect S. Charles Lee and interior designer Carl S. Moeller. The Fox Inglewood interior design scheme was repeated in subsequent Fox theaters in California, including the Crest Theatres in Fresno and Sacramento. The period of significance is 1949, the year of the theater's construction.

First Congregational Church of Long Beach, Long Beach, Los Angeles County.

First Congregational Church of Long Beach, built in 1914, its period of significance, is an auditorium-type Romanesque Revival church building constructed of red brick with white glazed terra cotta trim and decorative details. It features a one hundred and ten foot tall corner tower, a green mission tile roof, patterned tapestry brickwork, and leaded and stained glass windows, including three large rose windows. The church consists of a large sanctuary auditorium with a three-sided balcony, a groin-vaulted foyer, a two story Administration Wing, and a full basement. The interior features carved furniture and paneled natural wood finishes, stenciled and painted surfaces, and a richly detailed choir. The layout of the auditorium worship space is based on the shape of a Greek cross, and this design element is used throughout the building in smaller decorative details. The intersection of the arms of the cross creates the center of the auditorium and the four equal branches create space for the foyer to the north, the auditorium extensions to the east and the west, and to the south the choir loft.

It was listed at the local level under Criterion C as an excellent example of an ecclesiastical building type that embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Romanesque Revival style. Master architect Henry Martin Patterson creatively adapted the Romanesque Revival as the envelope for a centralized auditorium plan and integrated Administration Wing, and Joseph Evan Mackay designed the sophisticated interiors and major installations of art glass. The church retains original materials and design both on the exterior and interior as confirmed by historic photographs and original architectural drawings and contributes to the architectural heritage of the community with its high level of historic integrity. As such, the church also meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration A for its architectural and artistic significance.

Boulevard Heights Historic District is a two-block section of South Bronson Avenue, an intact residential tract from the early twentieth century in Wilshire Park, a Los Angeles-designated Historic Preservation Overlay Zone located approximately five miles west of downtown Los Angeles. The district includes 61 contributing buildings, all two-story, single family residences of wood frame construction. They share similar massing, and are closely spaced. Architectural styles include Arts and Crafts and

revivals such as American Colonial, Mediterranean, Spanish Colonial, and Tudor. The neighborhood was laid out by land developers Robert McGarvin and Marcus Alonzo Bronson in 1905, claiming undeveloped agricultural land between large oil fields. The period of significance extends through 1926, by which time all but three of the houses had been constructed. The district represents the type of development that was a result of the expansion of the city's boundaries to keep up with the tremendous population growth of Los Angeles in the early twentieth century.

Boulevard Heights, Pasadena, Los Angeles County.

The district was listed under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance. Under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development the district illustrates several trends significant to the development of Los Angeles from the turn of the century through the 1920s: strong attraction for entrepreneurs, massive and sudden expansion through development and annexations, migration of families from the Midwest and East Coast, the expansion of the streetcar system and the personal automobile, and enthusiastic speculation causing extreme boom-and-bust real estate cycles. Residences in the Boulevard Heights Historic District share many common elements, and were custom-designed for upper middle class residents seeking property accessible to downtown Los Angeles along the upscale Wilshire corridor, and separate from the commercial area of downtown. The district is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its representation of an intact cross-section of residential styles popular during the period of its development, and one of the best representations of the architecture that was characteristic of the area and of this period in Los Angeles's history. Many of the homes represent the early or minor works of significant architects who went on to build major residences, theaters, churches, and commercial buildings later in their careers. Four contributing properties were moved to their present location. All were constructed during the period of significance, and two were moved during the period of significance. The relocation of residences due to financial, social, and commercial changes is part of the overall pattern of development of Los Angeles, and these resources are eligible under Criteria Consideration B.

Markham Place Historic District is located in southwest Pasadena. The neighborhood was developed with single-family residences at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries. The residences are similar in height, scale, and materials. The district has a strong consistency in character and retains a high level of physical integrity. Included are 71 contributing buildings and one contributing site, a city park. The district is one of the best and most intact remaining examples of the early residential development of Pasadena. The period of significance is 1887, when the area was first subdivided and developed, to 1937, when the area was fully built-out. The

architectural trends of the Late Victorian and Arts and Crafts periods are present in the district including Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Shingle Style, Mission Revival, American Colonial Revival, and Craftsman.

Markham Place, Pasadena, Los Angeles County.

Markham Place Historic District was approved by the Commission for listing in the National Register at the local level under Criterion C. It is a residential neighborhood as identified in the 2011 Multiple Property Submission (MPS) "Late 19th and Early 20th Century Development and Architecture in Pasadena." The district is significant in the context of "Residential Architecture in Pasadena, CA 1883-1904" as one of the largest concentrations of houses from the period south of the Foothill Freeway. Thirty-two of the resources in the district were constructed between 1887 and 1904. The district is also associated with the 1998 MPS "Residential Architecture of Pasadena, CA 1895-1918: The Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement." Fifty-two of the resources in the district were constructed during this period. The two Multiple Property Documentation Forms have overlapping periods of significance and discuss some of the same styles of architecture including Shingle Style and American Colonial Revival.

Merwin House, Pasadena, Los Angeles County.

Merwin House is a two-story Craftsman residence with American Colonial Revival details in Pasadena. It was designed for Reverend Alexander M. Merwin and his family by the nationally-renowned architectural firm led by brothers Charles Sumner Greene (1868-1957) and Henry Mather Greene (1870-1954), and constructed by contractor Peter Hall (1867-1939). The Merwin House appears to be primarily the work of Henry Greene, as evidenced by the classicized portico and proportions of the primary façade which are more in keeping with other known examples of Henry's work. The design draws on Merwin's New England roots, and includes ecclesiastical design details that reflect his profession. The initial plans were drawn in 1904 and the residence was completed in 1905. The house is 3,843 square feet on a raised brick foundation with a basement. It is wood-frame construction clad in untreated wood shingles with a wood shingle roof. The property never had a garage, as the Merwins owned an electric car that was stored offsite. There are original character-defining features throughout the interior and

exterior, and despite some in-kind replacement of materials due to damage and deterioration, the Merwin House retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Merwin House was approved by the Commission for listing under Criterion C at the local level of significance as the work of master architects Charles and Henry Greene, and as an excellent example of Craftsman residential architecture in Pasadena. It exemplifies the values of design, craftsmanship, and materials that embodied the philosophy of Arts and Crafts period residential architecture as outlined in the Multiple Property Submission "The Residential Architecture of Pasadena, CA 1895-1918: The Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement." The period of significance is 1905, when construction was completed on the house.

Southern California Sanitarium Historic District, Pasadena, Los Angeles County.

Established in 1904, the **Southern California Sanitarium Historic District** in Pasadena originally included a large two-story wood-shingled Arts and Crafts style building with at least eight one-story bungalows scattered around the site. By the end of the 1920s construction projects had added three major wings to the sanitarium's main building and three smaller one-story residential buildings. These new buildings were designed in the contemporary revival styles of the period and introduced materials of stucco and brick masonry. The district exhibits a high degree of integrity through the retention of its historic setting, original materials, and design features. Highly skilled workmanship is evident in the majority of its significant buildings. The district retains its feeling of the institution as a place for healing. The design of the buildings clearly associates the district with the architectural, economic, and social history of the City of Pasadena in its period of significance 1904 to 1929.

The district was approved by the Commission for listing under Criterion A at the local level of significance because the property is associated with a major medical facility that contributed to the historical development of the City of Pasadena. It represents a period

of phenomenal economic and demographic growth in Pasadena. Buildings and a structure on the site exhibit characteristics of both Arts and Crafts and Period Revival styles and some were designed by prominent local architects of those periods. The significance of the Southern California Sanitarium Historic District is derived from and reflects influences of climate and geography. Those influences brought first Spaniards and later, other Europeans, Africans and Asians, and American Easterners and Midwesterners seeking their health and fortune, to the region. During its period of significance the sanitarium was a premiere facility for the treatment of mental disorders. The facility emphasized a healthy physical and social environment for its patients. It played a significant role in the field of health care in the community as well as in the greater Los Angeles region.

NAPA COUNTY

Monte Vista and Diamond Mountain Vineyard, Calistoga, Napa County.

Monte Vista and Diamond Mountain Vineyard is a six building farm complex and twenty-six acre vineyard located in the mountains above Napa Valley in Calistoga. The wood frame farmhouse is a one-and-one-half-story building, vernacular in style, L-shape in plan, and topped by a gable roof. The exterior of the farmhouse is clad in shiplap siding with flat trim surrounding the two-over-two double-hung windows and paneled doors. The interior of the farmhouse features simple wood detailing with increased ornamentation in the living room. Clustered near the farmhouse are four vernacular style outbuildings – carriage house, cold storage shed, garage, and cottage. Each of the

outbuildings, including a wood frame barn at the edge of the vineyard, is rectangular in plan with a gable roof. Contributing resources include the vineyard and five of the buildings; the cottage has been significantly altered. The complex is in good condition and as a whole retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The Monte Vista farm complex was approved by the Commission for listing at the local level under Criterion A. The property illustrates trends relating to the development of the agriculture and viticulture industry in Napa County during the late nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century. During this period, up until Prohibition, vineyards and wineries in Northern California expanded and flourished. Constructed in 1896, with buildings added over the next two decades, the property is an excellent example of a mountain vineyard farm complex in Napa County. Typical of this period Monte Vista functioned as a small mountaintop vineyard operated by a single family until Prohibition when wine production all but ceased in Napa County. The period of significance spans from 1896 when the farm complex was constructed to the beginning of Prohibition in 1920 when large scale grape production ceased on the site.

Alfred L. Tubbs Winery, Calistoga, Napa County.

Located on the north slope of Mount St. Helena, two miles north of the City of Calistoga, the circa 1888 **Alfred L. Tubbs Winery** was built into the hillside on 15.5 acres, overlooking the heavily wooded site with glimpses of vineyards beyond. The 18,000 square-foot, two-story winery was designed to resemble an English Gothic castle gatehouse with rusticated stone walls, crenellation, narrow arched windows, and bartizans with faux arrow slits. The winery was approved by the Commission for listing under Criterion A at the state level of significance for its association with the maturation of the wine industry in the Napa Valley at the end of the nineteenth century and its remarkable resurgence in the late 1970s that influenced the wine industry throughout California. Tubbs Winery, the largest in Calistoga and one of the largest in Napa County in the 1890s, was an important force in promoting the shift of the valley's wine industry from the production of poor-quality wine purchased locally for alcoholic content to well-made wines distributed throughout the country and world. In order to make superior wines, Alfred L. Tubbs built a stone winery that, in contrast to the prevalent wood wineries, regulated temperature to keep the wine from spoiling in the heat, and provided adequate space for the wine to properly age before it was sold. Post-Prohibition, minimal gains were made in the 1960s and early 1970s, but it was not until the world-famous 1976 Judgment of Paris that Napa Valley and California wineries made a dramatic comeback.

At the Paris tasting, select California wines, including a 1973 Chardonnay from Chateau Montelena, as the winery became known in the twentieth century, were pitted against the finest French wines with the startling outcome that two California wines, the 1973 Stag's Leap Wine Cellars S.L.V. Cabernet Sauvignon and the 1973 Chateau Montelena Chardonnay, placed first. The event made worldwide news, broke the French domination of the fine wine market, and brought Napa Valley wines to the forefront of the wine industry. The award of the Paris Prize to two California wineries has been recognized by local, state, and wine historians as an exceptional event that triggered the dramatic resurgence of the wine industries of Napa Valley and the state of California in the late twentieth century. For its contributions to the California wine industry, Tubbs Winery satisfies Criteria Consideration G. The first period of significance begins in 1888, with the construction of the Stone Winery, and ends in 1920, the start of Prohibition and conclusion of wine production on the property for several decades. The second period of significance begins in 1968, the year wine production resumed in the building, and ends in 1976, the date Chateau Montelena's Chardonnay won the Paris Prize.

PLACER COUNTY

California Granite Company, Rocklin, Placer County.

California Granite Company is a 7.2 acre granite quarry located in Rocklin. The property is dominated by a large open granite quarry, first opened in 1865. Buildings and structures on the site include wooden work sheds with corrugated metal siding, a wooden office building with granite foundation, a bridge crane, reciprocating gang saw, wire saw, and railroad tracks. The property was listed under Criterion A at the local level of significance for its association with granite quarrying in the city of Rocklin, a city named for its granite mining industry. California Granite Company was the city's largest quarry, established early in the community's history and the last to remain in operation. The property's period of significance is 1865 to 1940, the year the property became Rocklin's only remaining quarry, marking a period of transition for the city from extraction technology to a suburban community. Granite quarried here was used to construct the California State Capitol and other iconic buildings and for engineering uses throughout California, in forms including massive granite blocks, intricate architectural details, or mundane gravel and riprap for road building and railroad ballast.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Steel Development House Number 2, Palm Springs, Riverside County.

Steel Development House Number 2 is one of seven all-steel homes created by the architectural team of Donald Wexler and Ric Harrison, the structural engineer Bernard Perlin, and the builder Alexander Construction Company. The 1,400 square foot house is primarily composed of steel and glass on a concrete foundation with no structural wood. It was listed under Criterion C at the local level of significance because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of Midcentury Modernism as adapted for desert living, and additionally, introduced a novel concept of housing construction that merged the "kit assembly" with the "preassembled module" approaches — all using prefabricated steel components. Its period of significance is 1962. The Steel Development Houses represented environmentally sensitive, affordable, rapidly assembled homes for the middle class that were practical, stylish, responsive to a harsh environment, and virtually indestructible.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

Ashland Depot is a wooden railroad freight depot originally constructed in 1862. The building is side-gabled with a low-pitched standing seam metal roof, board and batten siding, double-hung wooden sash windows, and large wooden cargo doors. The foundation is post and beam. Construction methods include a combination of mortise and tenon construction and iron cut nails. The building was used as a freight depot for the Sacramento, Placer & Nevada Railroad from 1862 until 1864, and as a utility barn after the railroad ended service in 1864. The building was moved from its original site at Ashland Station to downtown Folsom in 1973. Its current setting is a historic interpretive area adjacent to another railroad station and the original right of way of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, the Sacramento, Placer & Nevada Railroad's parent company. Ashland Depot is the single surviving building directly associated with the Sacramento Valley Railroad and its subsidiary companies. Regional railroads moved goods to and from the gold mining regions of the Sierra Nevada mountain range, and later to and from the Comstock Lode silver mining regions in Nevada. Rails and rolling stock were shipped via Cape Horn, and local facilities like Ashland Depot were constructed of local

materials in an expedient and vernacular style. Other than replacement of the former shingle roof with standing seam metal (rafters under the metal roof are original) the building retains a high degree of integrity of materials, workmanship and design.

Ashland Depot, Folsom, Sacramento County.

The Commission approved the property for listing under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance, and considered the uniqueness of the resource as an exceptionally rare example of 1860s vernacular railroad architecture sufficient to meet the requirements of Criteria Consideration B regarding moved properties. The National Register generally views the relocation of historic buildings to artificially created groupings as inappropriate treatment and a detriment to integrity and National Register eligibility. The Keeper returned the nomination, suggesting stronger documentation of the unique architectural character of the building might serve to partially compensate for the loss of integrity created by the artificial grouping. The nomination will be revised and resubmitted for consideration as new documentation becomes available.

Maydestone Apartments, Sacramento, Sacramento County.

Maydestone Apartments is a four-story 24 unit apartment building, wood-framed with stucco surface on two street-facing sides, designed in the Mission Revival style. The building is located at the corner of Fifteenth and J Streets in downtown Sacramento, and was constructed in 1910 by Sacramento brick contractor George Murray. The property features stepped parapets along the roof line, traditional arched *compisario* design on north and west elevations, projecting beam ends, timber brackets and bay bases, window boxes, shallow visor roofs topped with Spanish tile, cornice line coping, stucco surface, and an overall rustic image. Angled bays wrap around the building corners on either side of the primary façade. Windows are double-hung wood with wooden sash. The primary façade and street-facing northern wall are stucco, with stucco wrapping around corner bays on the primary façade to the southern wall. The southern wall and rear (east) wall are painted horizontal wood siding. The building interior features light wells, built-in furniture in

stairwells, and apartments in Mission and Craftsman styles, including wall-mounted desks and cabinets that conceal Murphy beds in the apartments, and benches at floor landings.

The building was rehabilitated after a 2003 fire, restoring rather than replacing materials and fixtures wherever possible. The property thus retains a high degree of integrity of materials and design, except for a wooden rear staircase that was replaced with a steel staircase designed to resemble the original. Maydestone Apartments was listed under Criterion A as an example of early twentieth century apartment construction in the city of Sacramento. Driven by high population density and demand for modern housing in close proximity to Sacramento's business district, apartment buildings like the Maydestone superseded earlier residential hotels and rooming houses as the homes of choice for young professionals. They shared these earlier housing forms' proximity to jobs and transportation networks, with modern conveniences including individual bathrooms and kitchenettes in each unit, electric power, steam heat, and an elevator. The property was also listed under Criterion C as an excellent example of Mission Revival residential construction, a comparatively rare style in northern California.

Shiloh Baptist Church, Sacramento, Sacramento County.

Shiloh Baptist Church is a Mid-Century Modern church constructed between 1958 and 1963, designed by Sacramento's first licensed African American architect, James C. Dodd. The building is home to the Shiloh Baptist Church, a congregation formed as the Siloam Baptist Church in 1856 and a significant element of Sacramento's African American community. The main sanctuary plan is square, but oriented at a 45 degree angle to the street so the building appears diamond-shaped. The triangular roof rises to one and one-half stories above the sanctuary, placed on a diagonal which distinguishes it from the rest of the building. The wooden frame building has stucco finish with redwood fascia and louver accents, and a composition shingle roof. Stained glass windows and an elevated cross are prominent features of the building front. The property was listed under Criterion A for its association with Sacramento's African American community during Sacramento's redevelopment era, relocating from the church's previous location in downtown Sacramento to the neighborhood of Oak Park.

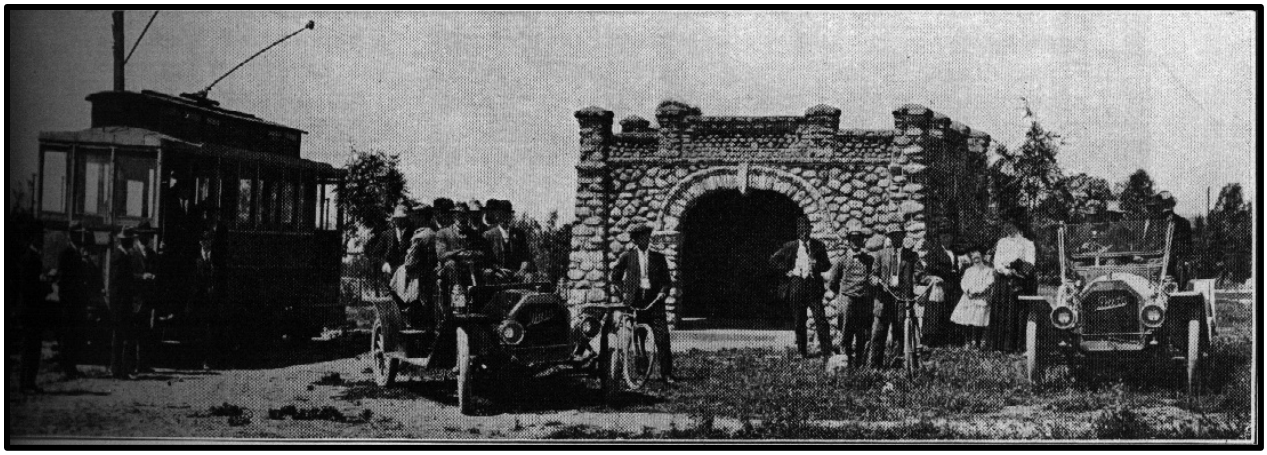
The property was also listed under Criterion C as a skillful example of Mid-Century Modern church design, the first major commission of master architect James Dodd. Due to financial hardships, completion of the church took five years, with much of the work being done by the church's pastor, Reverend Willis P. Cooke. The church retains a high

degree of integrity in all aspects. The period of significance is 1958 to 1963, the period from the start of construction until completion. The period of significance does not require exceptional significance consideration under Criteria Consideration G due to the completion date. The church is a religious property, and meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration A by its association with historic events, the relocation of Sacramento's African American community, and architectural merit, as the first major work of a master architect.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

Dr. Orville S. Ensign House, Ontario, San Bernardino County.

The **Dr. Orville S. Ensign House** is a Stick-Eastlake residence constructed in 1893 in the city of Ontario. The two-story building was constructed as a single-family home with attached medical office. The steeply pitched gabled roof has a prominent cross gable with decorative trusses and decorative beaded bargeboards at each gable end. Shiplap siding, with shingles beneath the gable ends, is interrupted by patterns of vertical and horizontal boards. The porch features an unusual main entrance, set at a 45 degree angle to the main house, while a second entrance leads to the medical office. The property was listed under Criterion C as an excellent example of Stick-Eastlake residential architecture, exhibiting a high degree of craftsmanship. It is one of the most elaborate and intact examples of Stick-Eastlake architecture in the city of Ontario. A 1912 addition of a sun room on the building rear was done sympathetically to the building's overall architecture and has gained significance in its own right. The property's period of significance is 1893 to 1912, reflecting the original construction and 1912 remodel of the property. It retains a high degree of integrity in all aspects.



Ontario and San Antonio Heights Waiting Station, Upland, San Bernardino County.

Ontario and San Antonio Heights Waiting Station is a Romanesque Revival passenger shelter located in San Antonio Park, in the San Antonio Heights neighborhood of Upland. Constructed of roughly cut stone blocks, the waiting station was built as a new terminus for the Ontario and San Antonio Heights Railroad when it was extended to San Antonio Park in 1907. The property features elements of Romanesque architecture, including arched entrances and monumental stone walls, using irregular river rock as its primary building material, with some elements of Craftsman architecture, based on the use of local material and battered piers. The building was modeled after the nearby “Stone Castle” hydroelectric powerhouse.

The property is no longer in use as a streetcar waiting station but retains its integrity of location, feeling, and association, due to its park setting in a suburban neighborhood. It was listed under Criterion A for its association with the suburban development of Upland. Waiting stations like this were built in conjunction with streetcar lines and recreational parks, generally owned and operated by the same real estate developers who sold lots alongside the right of way. This amenity attracted purchasers by offering convenient access between suburban tracts, Upland’s commercial district, and steam railroads. The station and its railroad became part of the Pacific Electric network in 1912, until abandonment of the line in 1924, the end of the period of significance.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Chicano Park is a 7.4 acre park located in San Diego’s Barrio Logan neighborhood, beneath the east-west approach ramps of the San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge. The park is based around an assemblage of murals painted on the support pillars, abutments, and ramps beneath the approach bridges. Chicano Park was established in 1970 as a public park, featuring murals that commemorate the park’s creation, the history of the community, and iconography of the Chicano Movement. The property was approved by the Commission for listing under Criterion A for its association with the April 22, 1970 takeover of the area by members of the Barrio Logan community, in response to news that a California Highway Patrol substation was under construction on the site, previously identified as a location for a neighborhood park.

Chicano Park, San Diego, San Diego County.

This community action resulted in a change in planned use by the City of San Diego, establishing Chicano Park as a city park, and as a city historic site in 1980. The property was also approved by the Commission for listing under Criterion C as an assemblage of masterworks of Chicano Movement muralism. Artists throughout the western United States came to Chicano Park to create murals, including many recognized as the greatest masters of Chicano Movement artwork, alongside the works of students and local community groups. The period of significance is 1970 to 1989, the period from the Chicano Park takeover to the end of the first major period of mural creation and park improvements. The property satisfies the requirements of Criteria Consideration G as an exceptionally important site; Chicano Park is the best-known and among the most documented of any Chicano Movement muralism site, and has been the subject of artistic and historical analysis that allow sufficient historical perspective of the site. The property was determined eligible for listing in the National Register in 1996 as the result of a federal project, and the property received funds for restoration as a historically significant site in 2009.

Prominently located on El Cajon Boulevard in San Diego, the **Lafayette Hotel** was completed in 1946 and conceived, in part, to capitalize on the fact that El Cajon Boulevard was the last leg of Highway 80, the transcontinental road extending from

Savannah, Georgia to San Diego. Containing a hybrid of features traditional to highway, roadside, and suburban hotels, the Lafayette Hotel was also conceived as a luxury resort at a time when suburban hotels began to resemble downtown hotels with meeting rooms, shops, health clubs, and other amenities. The Lafayette was advertised as a city within a city and served San Diegans as a gathering place for social events, leisure, and recreation. The hotel was listed under Criterion A for its association with the commercial development of El Cajon Boulevard.

Lafayette Hotel, San Diego, San Diego County.

It was also listed under Criterion C as the work of locally recognized Master Architect Frank L. Hope and because the hotel embodies the distinctive characteristics of Colonial Revival Style Architecture. The hotel forms a three-part H-shaped plan with a central block and two outer wings. With its symmetrically composed brick-faced front elevation and four full-height Doric columns that support a gabled pediment, the building embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Colonial Revival Style. Additional Colonial Revival features, in the form of decorative pilasters and belt coursing, ornament the rear of the building. Smaller-scale townhouse buildings, also designed in the Colonia Revival Style, were constructed around the perimeter of the property. Today the property includes six contributing buildings. At three stories in height and taking up an entire block, Hope's design is noteworthy in San Diego, where few large-scale examples of Colonial Revival Architecture exist. The hotel retains excellent integrity to the 1946 to 1959 period of significance.

SAN MATEO COUNTY

Howard-Ralston Eucalyptus Tree Rows, Burlingame, San Mateo County.

Howard-Ralston Eucalyptus Tree Rows is a designed landscape of 557 trees flanking El Camino Real (State Route 82) through the cities of Burlingame and Hillsborough. The tree rows were designed by landscape gardener John McLaren to beautify and protect from wind the portion of the County Highway leading to the grand estates of several San Francisco Peninsula property owners, including George H. Howard and William C. Ralston. The planting, undertaken between 1873 and 1876, was comprised primarily of English elms and eucalyptus. The property was listed under Criterion A for its association with the founding and urban design of the cities of Burlingame and Hillsborough, and under Criterion C as an example of master landscape designer

John McLaren's early work. The period of significance is from 1873, when the first trees were planted, until 1930, when the city of Burlingame enacted zoning ordinances that prohibited commercial development along El Camino Real in order to protect the Tree Rows.

SHASTA COUNTY

Lorenz Hotel, Redding, Shasta County.

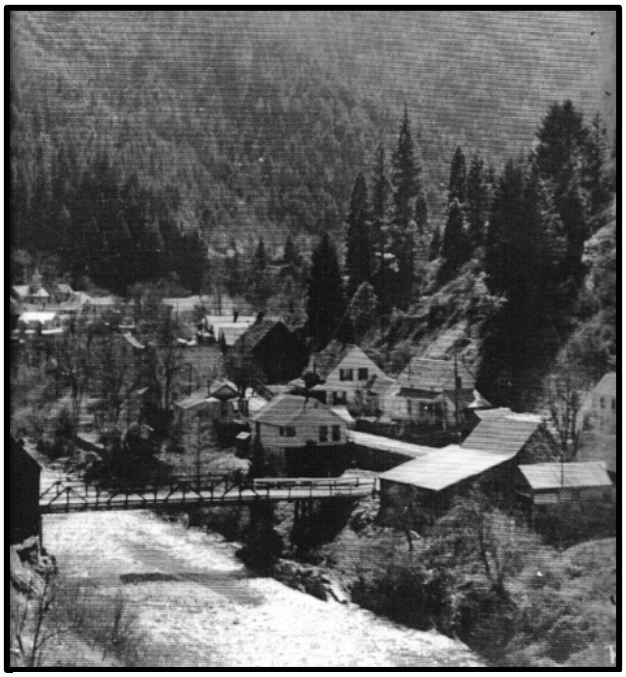
The Beaux Arts/Italian Renaissance style **Lorenz Hotel** sits on the southwest corner of the Yuba and California Streets intersection in downtown Redding. Generally U-shaped in plan, the main building is topped by a flat roof with parapet. Completed in 1902, the four-story-over-basement brick hotel was listed under Criterion A at the local level for association with Redding's commercial history and development. The primary elevation is three bays wide and features a central, recessed entry bay capped by a broken pediment embellished with the date "1901," the date construction began. Each of the side elevations is also divided into three bays. Brick quoins elaborate the corners of each end bay. Two brick stringcourses, one each at the second and fourth story sill lines, give a horizontal emphasis to the north, east, and west elevations. A simplified cornice terminates the façade on each of these elevations.

While altered to meet changing needs and modern tastes, the essential configuration of ground level commercial spaces remains the same. The Yuba Street entrance continues as the primary entrance to the building and the lobby retains many original or early features. It has served downtown Redding for over 100 years as a commercial and residential hotel. The hotel provided modern accommodations to business travelers as well as to mining and dam building workers. In conjunction with the establishment of the railroad at Redding in 1872, these industries were vital to Redding's development as an important economic center in the Northern Sacramento Valley. The hotel also served railroad and early automobile travelers, as tourism became another important factor in Redding's economic development during the 1920s and 1930s. Through the late 1930s and early 1940s the Lorenz met housing needs for Shasta Dam laborers. The hotel's period of significance is 1902 to 1945.

SIERRA COUNTY

Durgan Bridge, Downieville, Sierra County.

Durgan Bridge is a 140 foot through Pratt truss bridge constructed of riveted steel I-beams carrying local traffic on Nevada Street over the north fork of the Yuba River. The bridge was constructed by the Judson Pacific Company of San Francisco in 1938 and designed by county surveyor George F. Taylor. The bridge carries a single lane of vehicular traffic and a four-foot pedestrian walkway on the eastern side of the roadway. The bridge is associated with the Historic Highway Bridges in California MPDF as an example of the "Truss Bridge" property type, and listed under Criterion A in the area of road transportation and urban development of the town of Downieville. One of four bridges that connect the small community across the Yuba and Downie Rivers, the predecessor of the Durgan Bridge was destroyed by a 1937 flood that caused the collapse of a recently built concrete arch bridge immediately upstream. Downieville's two other bridges, Hansen Bridge and Hospital Bridge, survived the flood. Despite the fact that metal truss bridges had generally fallen from favor by the late 1930s, the 1938 Durgan Bridge used a truss design due to its suitability for the flood-prone Yuba River canyon through Downieville, and the bridge has survived intact as a result. The bridge's period of significance is 1938, its year of construction.



Hansen Bridge, Downieville, Sierra County.

Hansen Bridge is an 80 foot Pratt pony truss bridge constructed of riveted steel I-beams carrying local traffic on Nevada Street over the north fork of the Yuba River. The bridge was designed by consulting engineer W.E. Emmett and constructed by the Lord and Bishop Company of Sacramento in 1935. The bridge carries a single lane of vehicular traffic 12 feet 4 inches wide. The bridge is associated with the Historic Highway Bridges in California MPDF as an example of the "Truss Bridge" property type, and listed under Criterion A in the area of road transportation and urban development of the town of Downieville. One of four bridges that connect the small community across the Yuba and Downie Rivers, two nearby bridges were destroyed by a 1937 flood that caused the collapse of a recently

built concrete arch bridge immediately upstream. Hansen Bridge survived the flood with some damage to the bridge, and nearby Hospital Bridge survived intact. Despite the fact that metal truss bridges had generally fallen from favor by the late 1930s, the 1935 Hansen Bridge used a truss design due to its suitability for the flood-prone Yuba River canyon through Downieville, and the bridge survived the 1937 flood as a result. The bridge's period of significance is 1935 to 1938, the years from the bridge's construction to its repair in the wake of the 1937 flood.

Hospital Bridge, Downieville, Sierra County.

Hospital Bridge is a 100 foot through Pratt truss bridge constructed of riveted steel box members connected with lacing bars, I-beams and pin-connected steel rods, carrying local traffic on Nevada Street over the north fork of the Yuba River. The bridge was designed by county surveyor George F. Taylor and constructed by the Western Bridge & Construction Company in 1908-1910. The bridge carries a single lane of pedestrian and bicycle traffic on a wooden road surface. The bridge is associated with the Historic Highway Bridges in California MPDF as an example of the "Truss Bridge" property type, and listed under Criterion A in the area of road transportation and urban development of the town of Downieville. Hospital Bridge was also listed under Criterion C for its construction. One of four bridges that connect the small community across the Yuba and Downie Rivers, Hospital Bridge was the first steel bridge in Downieville, and was originally called Downieveille Steel Bridge. Hospital Bridge was the only intact, surviving bridge after the 1937 flood that destroyed three other bridges downstream. Nearby Hansen Bridge, another steel truss bridge, survived the flood with some damage. Despite the fact that metal truss bridges had generally fallen from favor by the late 1930s and the relative age of the bridge, Hospital Bridge's truss design was highly suitable for the flood-prone Yuba River canyon through Downieville, and the bridge has survived intact as a result. In addition, in 1938 the bridge was temporarily designated as a detour for Highway 49, the route that briefly ran over the nearby concrete arch bridge destroyed by the flood. The detour was still in effect in 2012. The bridge's period of significance is 1908 to 1937, from the year of the bridge's construction until the year that the bridge became the only intact surviving river crossing after the 1937 flood.

Jersey Bridge is a 120 foot through Pratt truss bridge constructed of riveted steel I-beams carrying local traffic on Nevada Street over the north fork of the Yuba River. The bridge was designed by county surveyor George F. Taylor and constructed by the Judson Pacific Company of San Francisco in 1938. The bridge carries a single lane of vehicular traffic and a four-foot pedestrian walkway on the eastern side of the roadway. The bridge is associated with the Historic Highway Bridges in California MPDF as an example of the "Truss Bridge" property type, and listed under Criterion A in the area of

road transportation and urban development of the town of Downieville. One of four bridges that connect the small community across the Yuba and Downie Rivers, the predecessor of the Jersey Bridge was destroyed by a 1937 flood that caused the collapse of a recently built concrete arch bridge immediately upstream. Downieville's two other bridges, Hospital Bridge and Hansen Bridge, survived the flood. Despite the fact that metal truss bridges had generally fallen from favor by the late 1930s, the 1938 Jersey Bridge used a truss design due to its suitability for the flood-prone Yuba River canyon through Downieville, and the bridge has survived intact as a result. In addition, in 1938 the bridge was temporarily designated as a detour for Highway 49, the route that briefly ran over the nearby concrete arch bridge destroyed by the flood. The detour was still in effect in 2012. The bridge's period of significance is 1938, its year of construction and the year of the Department of Transportation's temporary detour.

The single-lane Durgan, Hansen, Hospital, and Jersey Bridges carry limited traffic. They did not result in dramatic growth in Downieville, and together ensure the continued survival of the community while maintaining its slow-paced, small town environment.

Jersey Bridge, Downieville, Sierra County.

SOLANO COUNTY

Sacramento Northern Railway Historic District, Rio Vista Junction, Solano County.

Sacramento Northern Railway Historic District is a 277 acre linear district located in the vicinity of Suisun City, consisting of a 21 mile segment of the former Sacramento Northern Railway electric interurban railroad, and the grounds of the Western Railway Museum, established adjacent to the railroad right of way. The district includes the railroad right of way, five contributing buildings, and 23 contributing structures, including maintenance buildings, warehouses, electrical substations, and thirteen railroad cars and locomotives used by Sacramento Northern during the period of significance. The property was listed under Criterion A for its role in electric railroad transportation in northern California. Originally constructed as the Oakland & Antioch Railway, this high-speed electric railroad was built to carry passengers and freight from Oakland to Sacramento.

In 1928 this railroad's successor was merged with the Sacramento Northern Railway, creating a 185 mile high-speed main line between San Francisco and Chico. Suisun Bay, at the southern edge of the district, was crossed by ferry, the *Ramon*. The railroad carried passengers until 1940. In 1953 the ferry was taken out of service and this segment of railroad de-electrified. It remained in operation using diesel trains. In 1960 a 22-acre lot adjacent to Rio Vista Junction was donated to the Bay Area Electric Railroad Association for use as an electric railroad museum. The property's period of significance is 1913 until 1960, the year the museum was established. The district retains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association. The right-of-way has been restored, with new rails, ties, power poles, and electrical overhead, using identical materials based on original company maps and design schematics. The nominated rolling stock includes some equipment in original, unrestored condition and some that were restored by the Western Railway Museum's staff using original materials and methods wherever possible, maintaining integrity of workmanship.

Properties Recommended for Removal from the National Register

County	*City*	*Associated MPS*	*Property Name*
Santa Clara	San Jose	n/a	Donner-Houghton House

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

The **Donner Houghton House** was listed in the National Register January 24, 2002. On July 19, 2007, fire destroyed the building. After the fire was extinguished the City of San Jose's Historic Preservation Officer and Building Official determined the remaining fragments were not sufficient to rebuild the residence and that the site constituted a dangerous condition. The fragments were removed shortly after the fire. This included the basement and foundations. Since that time the parcel has been vacant. As noted in the original nomination, this parcel was not the original location of the Donner Houghton House. It was moved at least once before it was located at 156 East St. John Street. The Commission determined that the Donner-Houghton House has ceased to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register because the qualities which caused it to be originally listed have been lost.

Donner-Houghton House, San Jose, Santa Clara County.

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.

The Commission took action on six California Register Nominations. Five were listed and one was determined ineligible.

Properties Listed in the California Register of Historical Resources

County	City	Resource Name
Los Angeles	East Los Angeles	Maravilla Handball Court and El Centro Grocery
	Los Angeles	California Aerospace Museum
	South El Monte	Legg Lake Play Sculptures
Napa	St. Helena	Hardin Schoolhouse
San Francisco	San Francisco	572 7th Street Warehouse

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Maravilla Handball Court and El Centro Grocery, East Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.

Maravilla Handball Court and El Centro Grocery is located in the Maravilla neighborhood of East Los Angeles. The historic record indicates that the handball court was constructed in 1928, and the attached grocery in 1946. The grocery includes an attached four-room residence. A long, rectangular space enclosed by high walls and made entirely of brick, the handball court is the most architecturally distinct and largest portion of the property. During the early years of the twentieth century the Maravilla neighborhood was a working-class multi-ethnic community comprised mostly of immigrants from Mexico, Ireland, Germany, and Japan.

Since World War II Maravilla has generally been a community of Mexican Americans and recent Mexican immigrants. The store, handball court, and activities that took place there were an important focal point for the early residents of the neighborhood and the later Mexican American community, especially after 1946 when Martin and Lucy Haro, the owners at that time, constructed the grocery. The Haros held annual tournaments at the handball court that were attended by players from other states and Mexico. In 1971 Shigeru and Michiyo Nishyama purchased the property. Under the Nishiyamas' ownership the store and court further evolved into a community focal point and gathering place.

Maravilla Handball Court and El Centro Grocery was listed under Criterion 1 for the role it played in the development of Los Angeles' complex, multi-layered ethnic history. The property was also listed under Criterion 3 as an excellent, rare, and well-preserved example of a vernacular recreational building. To date, research has been unable to

identify extant handball courts in Los Angeles that are older than Maravilla. The period of significance for the property is 1928 to 1989. After 1989 many regular patrons moved to suburban neighborhoods and the facility ceased to play the significant role it once did in the community. Maravilla Handball Courts and El Centro Grocery meets California Register Special Consideration (2). Scholarly research documents that small community social centers were an integral part of the broad patterns of development of East Los Angeles's multi-ethnic communities, and are likely the best type of properties to represent the social history of these particular communities.

California Aerospace Museum, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.

The **California Aerospace Museum** (originally known as Aerospace Hall but also commonly known as the California Air and Space Museum/Gallery and the SKETCH Foundation Gallery) was designed and constructed between 1982 and 1984. It is situated on a flat, narrow, rectangular site in Exposition Park, south of downtown Los Angeles. The Aerospace Museum has a steel structural system and an irregular floor plan. It is essentially composed of two 80-foot forms, one regular and one irregular, separated by a viewing tower. Primary building materials include concrete, stucco, and sheet metal. The building's roof is complex and consists of shed and flat roofs of varying heights. Tall, visible skylight enclosures rise from the roofs over the 80-foot forms. The skylight in the west volume is a rhombus in plan and its enclosure is clad with sheet metal, while the skylight in the east volume is a cross in plan and its enclosure is clad with stucco. Above the entry doors is a stucco, glass, and aluminum elevator tower topped with a large, metal-clad sphere. The aluminum and glass portion of the tower has a shed roof and appears to be breaking through the stepped, block-like, stuccoed portion.

The California Aerospace Museum was listed under Criterion 3 as a seminal work of internationally acclaimed master architect Frank Gehry. Although less than 50 years old, it has already been recognized by critics and historians over time as a definitive work and as the most important example of his warehouse/collision typology. Constructed to coincide with the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles, it has also been recognized as Gehry's first major public project and as one of the first projects to earn the then "regional architect" significant national and international attention. After completing the Aerospace Museum, he was commissioned to design high profile museums and public projects all over the world. As such, the museum marked a critical turning point in Frank Gehry's career and helped make him the household name he is today.

Legg Lake Play Sculptures, Whittier, Los Angeles County.

Constructed in 1960, the six aquatic-themed **Legg Lake Play Sculptures** in the Whittier Narrows Recreation Area demonstrate a unique period in the construction of playgrounds and represent the early work in the development of a master concrete artist, Benjamin Dominguez. He brought with him from Mexico age-old techniques of concrete working and sculpture garden design that originated in Europe and were learned by Dominguez in Mexico City. He used this knowledge to create unique and highly imaginative children's playgrounds. The distinctive folk vernacular that Dominguez expressed in his play sculptures and the mastery of concrete art that he displayed distinguished child's play during a time when city officials sought artistically inspired rather than perfunctory and proscribed play activities. His sculptures at Legg Lake are a testament to the broad and continuing pattern of immigrant and minority communities and the contributions they make to the larger community. Dominguez' contribution to the communities who have managed to retain his works is a testament to the often organic process and understanding of the population that is so important to the design and function of public spaces. Legg Lake Play Sculptures were listed under California Register Criterion 3 for significance in design and workmanship.

NAPA COUNTY

Hardin Schoolhouse, St. Helena, Napa County.

Hardin Schoolhouse is a one-story, wood framed, simply detailed vernacular style building constructed in 1875. Rectilinear in plan, and symmetrical about its south-east and north-west axis, the building has a corrugated metal gable roof and is clad with ship-lap siding. It was listed under California Register Criterion 1 for its association with the development of rural public education in late nineteenth and early twentieth century Napa County.

Hardin Schoolhouse evokes the historic qualities of a rural one-room school and is a tangible link to the past that expresses the importance of education in nineteenth century rural Napa County.

Prior to the development of the automobile and county road systems, one-room schoolhouses were located within walking distance of farms. In 1849 the first Napa County School was founded under a fir tree across from the Bale Mill (now Bale Grist Mill State Park). In 1858 there were 903 Napa County children attending thirteen one-room schoolhouses. By 1890 there were fifty two school districts in Napa County, and five one-room schools in the vicinity of Pope Valley. After the turn of the twentieth century, a national movement of consolidation began the elimination of one-room schoolhouses. Of the fifty four Napa School districts existing in 1895, only thirteen remained by 1954. Hardin is the only extant example of the five former Pope Valley one-room schoolhouses, and retains a high degree of integrity.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

572 7th Street Warehouse, San Francisco, San Francisco County.

12,000 square feet and constructed of concrete with a steel bow truss roof structure, the **572 7th Street Warehouse** is located near Interstates 80 and 280, south of Market Street in San Francisco. The surrounding neighborhood includes light industrial and commercial buildings, manufacturing plants, office buildings, and some restaurants and retail businesses. As a freight depot, the property served as a terminal for trucks and trains, where goods were collected and stored for distribution. The processing, packaging, movement, and storage of cargo took place on the warehouse floor while a mezzanine held offices and provided managers a view of the work taking place below.

Constructed in 1938, its period of significance, the warehouse was listed in the California Register under Criterion 1 for its association with the development of the area south of Market Street when the economy began to recover from the Great Depression. With its raised and incised horizontal speedlines, decorative brackets with rounded corners, and horizontal ribbon windows, the 572 7th Street Warehouse embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Art Moderne style. It represents an aspect of regionally known craftsman and master builder George Wagner‘s work, and was also listed under Criterion 3. All of the significant character-defining features of the building remain.

Properties Determined Ineligible for the California Register of Historical Resources

County	City	Resource Name
Humboldt	Arcata	Arcata Branch Chapel LDS Church

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

The Commission determined the **Arcata Branch Chapel, LDS Church** did not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register. The building no longer retains integrity to the 1955 period of significance, and the nomination failed to demonstrate that the 1967 and 1985 changes made to the property achieved historical significance in their own right. The nomination did not show that sufficient time had passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events associated with the resource since its remodeling in 1967 and 1985, a requirement of the California Register for resources that have achieved significance within the past fifty years.

Arcata Branch Chapel, LDS Church, Arcata, Humboldt County (historic photo.)

Arcata Branch Chapel, LDS Church, Arcata, Humboldt County (modern photo.)

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 1,047 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.

Two new California Historical Landmarks were designated in 2012.

Properties Approved for California Historical Landmark Designation

County	City	Resource Name
Los Angeles	El Monte	Savannah Memorial Park
Tulare	Allensworth	Allensworth

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Savannah Memorial Park, California Historical Landmark #1046, is the historic cemetery of the pioneer settlers who founded El Monte, California, the first Protestant settlement in southern California. This includes individuals instrumental in developing the legal, educational, and social foundations of southern California. The cemetery encompasses approximately 4.5 acres within a park-like setting defined by a large, prominent camphor tree. 41 pioneer graves in 21 individual and family plots were identified by the nomination, part of an estimated 3,900 burials within the cemetery. The cemetery itself represents a cultural landscape indicative of late nineteenth and early twentieth century cemetery design.

Savannah Memorial Park, El Monte, Los Angeles County.

The cemetery's period of significance begins in 1853, the date of the earliest documented burial, and ends in 1932 with the last known burial of a pioneer settler, James Tweedy. Many of the settlers of El Monte buried at Savannah Memorial Park are memorialized in nearby street names, but there are no surviving resources from the pioneer era to mark the lives of El Monte's pioneer generation, other than the gravesites in Savannah Memorial Park. Landmark designation recognizes Savannah Memorial Park as a place associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of southern California.

TULARE COUNTY

Allensworth, California Historical Landmark #1047, is the first, last, and only town in California that was financed, founded, and governed by African Americans and recognized for its association with Colonel Allen Allensworth, an individual who profoundly influenced California history. The historic town site of Allensworth is located in the southern San Joaquin Valley on State Highway 43. Established in 1908, the town arose during a period in America's history when African Americans throughout the country pursued a quality of life greater than could be realized in a white majority society that continued to deny social, economic, and political equality to black citizens. From the late 1870s and continuing well into the 1900s, thousands of African Americans migrated out of the South and into western and northern states in search of better opportunities.

Allensworth, Allensworth, Tulare County.

The town of Allensworth was the vision of its leading founder Colonel Allen Allensworth. Born into slavery in 1842, Allensworth escaped during the Civil War and served in the Union Army and later in the Navy. Colonel Allensworth subscribed to Booker T. Washington's view that African Americans had to develop and believe in their own capabilities as citizens before they could convince white society of the same. Upon his retirement Allensworth moved his family to Los Angeles where he continued his efforts to advance the standing of African Americans, preaching his message and joining ranks with like-minded individuals. Creation of the town of Allensworth provided the opportunity to put into practice all that Allensworth, Washington, and others had advocated.

The original settlement had eight commercial and public buildings and 31 residential buildings. These included a school, library, and a branch of the United States Postal Service. Allensworth pioneers owned general stores, a hotel and restaurant, a bakery, and a barber shop. Sadly, by 1914, events culminated in the town's decline. Colonel Allensworth was killed while crossing a street in Monrovia, California. The railroad moved the depot stop, and the town's water supply began to dry up. Allensworth families began moving away in search of better economic prospects, especially with the onset of World War I. Today the town site, now Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park, contains 22 restored or constructed buildings.

California Points of Historical Interest

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

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

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

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

It is the responsibility of the Commission to review and approve Points nominations. Points are designated by the Director of State Parks. Two new California Points of Historical Interest were designated in 2012.

Properties Approved for California Point of Historical Interest Designation

County	City	Resource Name
Sacramento	Citrus Heights	Fourteen Mile House
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	O'Neill Surf Shop (site of)

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

Fourteen Mile House was constructed in 1849 as a way station for teamsters carrying goods and supplies from Sacramento to the mining regions of the foothills and Sierra Nevada. It is the last of the many early inns built to serve the freight wagons along the Auburn Road. With the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad in the 1860s, goods could be shipped by rail, reducing traffic on the roadway. Most of the inns became single family residences as the commercial traffic on the roadway diminished. Fourteen Mile House became known as North Fork House, and passed through a succession of owners until acquired by the Van Maren family in 1919. The house was moved back on the lot 40 feet, and substantially re-modeled. The two story building has shingle siding and a side-facing gable roof with overhanging eaves, knee braces, and exposed rafter tails. A two story tank house with square footprint, vertical board and batten siding, and a pyramidal roof sits just behind the residence at the southeastern corner.

Loss of integrity deemed the property ineligible for the National Register. Associated with the region's early transportation and development history, the building is still of merit and a local landmark. The interior core of the building is the 1849 inn. Although not physically evident, it is likely the oldest building in the County, exclusive of the City of Sacramento.

Fourteen Mile House, Citrus Heights, Sacramento County.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

In 1959 Jack O'Neill located a "surf shop" retail store at Cowell's Beach in Santa Cruz. Located at 98 Beach Street, the small, 500 square foot, former realty office building was approximately 100 yards from the entrance to the Santa Cruz Municipal Warf and adjacent to Cowell's Beach. The shop was a perfect location for renting surfboards and O'Neill's custom made "thermal barrier" wetsuits. Jack O'Neill is largely credited with being the first to create and market wetsuits using neoprene. After experimenting with neoprene and finding it superior to other insulating foams, Jack founded the successful wetsuit manufacturing company called O'Neill's in a San Francisco garage in 1952. In 1959 O'Neill moved his home and business to Santa Cruz. O'Neill's shop, the first retail establishment to use the name "surf shop," quickly became the new gathering place for Santa Cruz surf culture.

O'Neill's wetsuits dramatically changed surfing. Wearing wetsuits, surfers could spend longer periods of time in Santa Cruz's freezing waters. Surfers could now focus on searching for better waves instead of warm water, and wetsuits allowed surfing in locations that had not been accessible because of cold water. With his motto "It's Always Summer on the Inside" Jack O'Neill is also credited with introducing modern marketing techniques and advertising to expand the sport of surfing. The site of Jack O'Neill's Surf Shop qualifies as a California Point of Historical Interest as the site of the first retail business devoted to selling wetsuits and surfing equipment. The site of O'Neill's Surf Shop is associated with Jack O'Neill, an individual who profoundly influenced the City of Santa Cruz and the State of California.

O'Neill Surf Shop Site, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County.

Governor's Historic Preservation Awards

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

California State Parks Director Maj. Gen. Anthony L. Jackson (Ret.), award recipient Robert C. Pavlik, and State Historic Preservation Officer Carol Roland-Nawi, 2012 Governor's Awards, November 29, 2012, Stanford Mansion, Sacramento.

OHP received twenty-one nominations for the 2012 Award year. A panel of three, composed of one Commissioner and two outside experts from the historic preservation community, selected ten 2012 Award recipients. Rick Moss served as the panel's Commission representative; his biography begins on page 2. Additional panel members were Michael Garavaglia, AIA, LEED AP, and Susan Lassell.

Michael Garavaglia, AIA, LEED AP, has over 28 years of experience in the architectural profession. He is an active member of the California Preservation Foundation, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Association of Preservation Technology, San Francisco Architectural Heritage, National Main Street Center, and the Preservation Action Council of San Jose. He received his professional Bachelor of Architecture degree of California State Polytechnic University at San Luis Obispo that included a special study program in Historic Preservation, and is licensed to practice architecture in California. The National Institute for Conservation has named Mr. Garavaglia a Conservation Assessment Program (CAP) Assessor. He is also a LEED Accredited professional.

Murphy Windmill, Governor's Award recipient, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

Susan Lassell has over eighteen years' experience as a historic preservation planner. Based in San Francisco, Ms. Lassell provides historic preservation and environmental compliance expertise to clients throughout the western United States. As part of AECOM's dynamic design and planning practice, she collaborates with architects, landscape architects, archeologists, natural resources specialists, and planners to integrate historic and cultural resources into solutions that enhance and sustain the world's built, natural, and social environments. Ms. Lassell obtained her Master's degree in Historic Preservation Planning from Cornell University.

Historic Signs of Figueroa Street, Governor's Award recipient, Highland Park, Los Angeles County.

California State Parks and the Office of Historic Preservation hosted the 27th Annual Governor's Historic Preservation Awards Ceremony on Thursday, November 29, 2012 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 Major General Anthony L. Jackson, USMC (Ret.) and State Historic Preservation Officer Carol Roland-Nawi presented the awards. Funding from the California Historical Society provided the award frames, and funding for the reception that followed the awards ceremony was provided by the California Preservation Foundation.

Lopez Adobe, Governor's Award recipient, San Fernando, Los Angeles County.

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 2012 Chair of the Commission, had the authority to appoint chairs to each of the Commission's committees. In 2012 there were four active committees, comprised of one or 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, through white paper implementation, to meet the goals of the California Statewide Historic Preservation Plan. That plan defines five distinct areas in which archaeological practices may improve: Curation, Conservation, Interpretation, Preservation, and Standards and Guidelines.

Cultural Diversity Committee – This committee is co-chaired by Commissioners Moss and Shek. The committee seeks out, and encourages nominations of properties from California's underserved ethnic communities and participates in outreach activities that inform all Californians about the mission of the Office of Historic Preservation and the importance of historic preservation.

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

Modernism – This committee has been revived in recognition of the growing importance of resources from our recent past. Context, significance, technology, conservation, history, and education are areas of focus and discussion. Commissioners Polanco and Bertoli serve as co-chairs.

Program and Legislative Goals

In 2011 and 2012, OHP, working closely with the State Historical Resources Commission, prepared a new five-year Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, commonly called the State Plan. The plan was approved by the National Park Service in November 2012 and was posted on the OHP website in December. 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 2012 the Commission continued working toward several of its goals.

2012 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 2012, 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) 2011-2012. Revised access and use policies related to digital information are being implemented in 2012 and 2013. A Modernization and Sustainability Plan (formerly known as a Strategic and Business Plan) for the CHRIS is scheduled for completion in early 2013, moved back from late 2012. The plan will help guide the CHRIS in efforts to modernize operations and improve services and availability of data.

Digital Information – The Commission approved an updated fee structure for digital-based CHRIS products in May 2012, 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 is ongoing, to continue into 2013. The SHRC will be kept abreast of any results and recommended changes. The CHRIS Working Group (CWG), activated during FFY 2010-2011, will continue to be involved in reviewing and updating access and use policies for the CHRIS Inventory as needed. 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 continued through the May 2012 Commission meeting, resulting in the updated version.

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

Status: Following months of development, testing, and revision, the new system is in the early implementation stages. The new system was instituted in October 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.

2013 Program and Legislative Goals

At the Commission meeting on November 9, 2012 the Commission discussed the goals for 2013. It was agreed to continue using its committee structure as a means for identifying and achieving the Commission's goals.

The 2013 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 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.

Digital Information – Implement and augment standards for internal CHRIS digital information management that were developed in the last few years. Finalize the 2012 draft standards for data exchange with external entities, and the CHRIS standards for data conversion and verification. 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.

"Flat SHPO" cutout, part of OHP's efforts to promote "May is Preservation Month 2012."

Resolutions Adopted in 2012

The Commission adopted thirteen resolutions in 2012.

Resolution No. 2012-01 recognized Bidwell Mansion State Historic Park and the Bidwell Mansion Association for their stewardship, restoration, and interpretation of Chico's historic Bidwell Mansion.

Resolution No. 2012-02 commended the Chico Heritage Association for its ongoing work in the fields of local history education and historic preservation.

Bob Summerville, Senior Planner, City of Chico, accepts Resolution No. 2012-03.

Resolution No. 2012-03 recognized the City of Chico in Butte County for becoming a Certified Local Government in California.

Resolution No. 2012-04 recognized the City of San Luis Obispo in San Luis Obispo County for becoming a Certified Local Government in California.

Resolution No. 2012-05 recognized the Aircraft Carrier USS Hornet Foundation for its efforts to maintain, preserve, and interpret the legacy of the USS *Hornet* and those who served on board for future generations.

Resolution No. 2012-06 recognized the USS *Potomac* Board of Governors for their stewardship, restoration, and interpretation of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's "Floating White House."

Resolution No. 2012-07 congratulated the City of Beverly Hills on its newly enacted historic preservation ordinance, and encouraged the Beverly Hills City Council and staff to complete the steps necessary to become a Certified Local Government.

Resolution No. 2012-08 recognized Friends of Greystone for its ongoing preservation, restoration, interpretation, and fundraising efforts

Vicki Schwartz, Laurie Cohen, and Susan Rosen accept Resolution No. 2012-08.

on behalf of Greystone Mansion.

Resolution No. 2012-09 recognized Friends of Robinson Gardens for its ongoing preservation, restoration, fundraising, and community education on behalf of The Virginia Robinson Gardens.

Resolution No. 2012-10 congratulated the Beverly Hills Hotel on its one-hundredth anniversary and designation as Beverly Hills' first historic landmark.

Resolution No. 2012-11 recognized the Community of Leucadia for becoming a Certified Main Street Community in California.

Resolution No. 2012-12 recognized San Diego's Save Our Heritage Organisation for its education, advocacy, and stewardship of the community's architectural, cultural, and historical resources.

Resolution No. 2012-13 recognized the rehabilitation and restoration of the Cosmopolitan Hotel in Old Town San Diego State Historic Park.

Therese Muranaka, Associate State Archaeologist, California State Parks San Diego Coast District, accepts Resolution No. 2012-13.