



PRESERVATION MATTERS

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Inside this issue:

Registration Unit: Points of Historical Interest Program	2
Project Review: Assessing Potential for Buried Cultural Resources	3
Local Government: Mills Act	4
Grant Program: The End is Near!	5
Guest Column: Allensworth Centennial Celebration	6
Obit: Farewell to Dave Byrd	7
New Listings on the Registers	8-9
Architectural Re- view: Implications of the CA Green Building Standards Code	10 & 11
It's News to Me: What's Happening at OHP	11
Upcoming Events	12

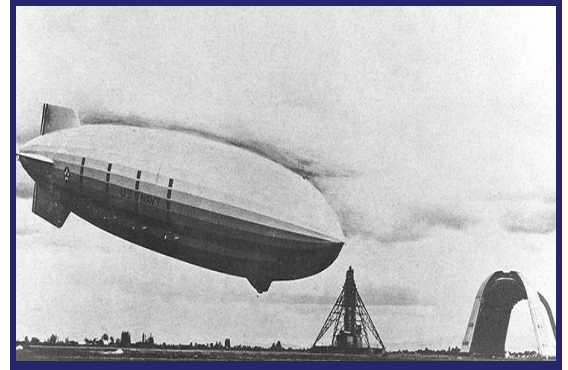
Save Hangar One!!

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA

Save Hangar One has been the battle cry of a group of community leaders, citizens and employees, past and present, who love the former Naval Air Station at Moffett Field in Sunnyvale, the heart of Silicon Valley. Formerly closed by the Navy in 1994 as part of the Base Realignment and Closure Act (BRAC), local citizens have been concerned regarding Hangar One's disposition, preservation and reuse. When NASA Ames Research Center took possession of Hangar One, there was a sigh of relief until toxic substances were found leaching into the storm-water settling basin, assumed to come from Hangar One.

Hangar One, with its distinctive Streamline Moderne style, is, without question, the most significant building, both architecturally and historically, to the Lighter-than-Air (LTA) Naval military program of the 1930s. Designed by Karl Arnstein of the Goodyear Zeppelin Company and built in 1933, Hangar One is a contributing element to the United States Naval Air Station Sunnyvale Historic District. Arnstein also designed the Akron, Ohio Hangar (1930); the USS Akron (1931), and the USS Macon (1933, both LTA helium-filled airships. The USS Macon was based in Hangar One until a tragic disaster off Point Sur on February 12, 1935. In 2003, OHP became involved with the Navy as a Section 106 proposed Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) for the clean up of a contaminant known as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). PCBs were found in the 1930s siding panels and were the source of contamination in the Moffett storm-water settling basin.

Although the Navy first proposed the total demolition of Hangar One, over the past two years and with the input of several major organizations, community groups, public agencies and a riveting letter from 12 members of Congress to the Secretary of the Navy in June, 2006, the Navy went back to reassess their proposed alternative.



U.S.S. Macon, christened March 13, 1933, ditched off California coast February 12, 1935

The Navy closed consultation with our office in July, 2008 and selected their preferred alternative: remove the toxic siding and leave the steel structural frame exposed to the elements, a condition that would lead to demolition by neglect over time. NASA Ames Research Center has remained keenly interested in the disposition of Hangar One during the Section 106 process. The National Trust for Historic Preservation finally listed Hangar One as one of their 11 Most Endangered Historic Places this year.

Spurred by OHP's increasing pressure to "do more" and provide closure to this EPA federal process as a substantive response rather than an administrative requirement, we requested that the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation conduct a tour of the site, meet with representatives of the Navy and NASA, and conduct a public hearing. This review and deliberation was considered by a three-person panel appointed by John L. Nau, III, ACHP Chairman, to conclude the consultation process. In addition to stimulating public testimony, new letters of support from congressional leaders were presented.

We were very pleased when we received the opinion and recommendations of the ACHP. As summarized in a four-page letter, signed by Chairman Nau:

(continued on page 9)

Registration: Points of Historical Interest Program

Jay Correia

The California Points of Historical Interest program is California's second oldest registration program. Established 34 years after the venerable California Historical Landmarks Program, the "Points Program" was started in 1965 by the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee, the predecessor of today's State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC). At that time, many California Historical Landmark nominations did not meet the criteria for designation because the resources were not of statewide significance. The Landmarks Advisory Committee decided that an additional program was needed; a program that would focus on local history. Dr. Martin Ridge, of San Diego State College and a member of the Committee, contacted his assembly person, James Mills, and explained the situation facing the Commission. On April 1, 1965, Assemblyman Mills introduced Assembly Bill No. 2166, which added the California Points of Historical Interest program to the responsibilities of the Commission.

The criteria for becoming a point has been strengthened and professionalized several times since the program's inception. In 1974, a park bond program allowed local park districts to apply for money for restoration of historic resources if they were listed in one of the three registration programs that the Commission oversaw. As a result of the connection to the bond program, the Points criteria were upgraded to require additional documentation, photographs, and letters of support from local historical societies. Prior to this, nominations only had to be approved by the local County Board of Supervisors before the Commission could register the resource.

In the early 1990s, when the State Historical Resources Commission and OHP were drafting regulations to establish the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) program, the SHRC again became concerned about the more lenient criteria of the Points program. The Policy and Procedures for Registration Programs Committee, chaired by Jane Foster Carter, worked with OHP staff to create the policy that governs the Points program today. The Commission officially adopted this policy on September 26, 1997.

The Points program recognizes buildings, features, or events that are historically significant within a city or county and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural,

economic, scientific or technical, religious, or experimental value. Most importantly, unlike the National Register or the California Register, the Points program allows properties that have lost their historic integrity to be listed as "sites of."

An excellent example of a "site of" Point is the First Vacaville Buddhist Church, listed August 3, 2007. The First Vacaville Buddhist Church not only served as a place of worship, it was also the center of social activity for the Japanese community and provided for all the educational and recreational needs of its members. Entertainers visiting from Japan performed plays, operas, and concerts at the church. The Church provided a connection to the homeland, while incorporating American influences. Sadly, the building was destroyed by fire in 1951. Because there is no physical evidence of the building, the Point was not eligible for listing in the California Register.

OHP welcomes new Points nominations and likes to work closely with applicants early in the process. If you are considering nominating a Point of Historical Interest, please contact the Registration Unit.

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Olivina Gate and Winery Ruins near Livermore, Alameda County, proposed Point, to be heard November 7, 2008

Project Review: Assessing the Potential for Buried Cultural Resources

Christopher Caputo, M.A., RPA

In recent years, California archaeologists have begun to recognize the dynamic nature of this landscape in the past and the unique problems it imposes on the archaeological record. Accordingly, California archaeologists are becoming familiar with geoarchaeology's landscape perspective as a contextual approach for explaining the variability in the distribution of archaeological sites across time and space. While geoarchaeology repeatedly demonstrates its utility in cultural resource management (CRM), the underlying science remains largely mysterious to planners and general archaeologists alike. At the same time, the Office of Historic Preservation and regulatory agencies are increasingly interested in assessing the potential for buried cultural resources within project area of potential effects (APE) as a way of determining archaeological potential, structuring planning strategies, meeting the requirements of Section 106, and avoiding inadvertent impacts to archaeological resources by project activities.

The aim of this article is to introduce practitioners of Section 106 to a basic approach to the practical problem of assessing sensitivity and identifying the potential for buried resources within the context of their projects. This commentary also focuses on enabling cultural resource managers to identify projects in which a geoarchaeological approach is appropriate.

First and foremost, it is crucial that the potential for buried archaeological resources be considered early in the planning process and the need for each undertaking evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Evaluating the necessity and degree to which the potential for buried cultural resources should be considered depends on the relationship of two separate sets of circumstances. The first set of conditions is dictated by the project. Assess the nature and extent of the undertaking and consider the following questions: Are there extensive subsurface impacts associated with the project? How deep and what type of impacts are they (e.g., telephone pole installations or miles of deeply buried pipeline)? Where and to what extent has previous disturbance affected the APE?

The second set of conditions depends on the analysis of the project APE by a cultural resources professional familiar with the basic techniques used to estimate the potential for buried archaeological deposits. Establishing the suitability (i.e., sensitivity) of the landscape for the preservation of buried archaeological resources within APE can be lumped into two general steps: (1) identifying geoenvironmentally

sensitive landforms; and (2) estimating the potential for archaeological deposits.

Identifying geoenvironmentally sensitive (or Holocene-age) landforms is most fundamentally addressed by consulting a geological map showing Quaternary surface deposits, which shows distribution and age of surface sediments. Holocene-age alluvial fans and floodplains deserve special attention as they are depositional landforms that regularly contain buried archaeological deposits in California. However, because individual soils series are often associated with Quaternary deposits of a particular age, consulting county soil maps strengthens sensitivity assessments by establishing general consistency between a soil series and the age of associated landform-deposits.

Estimating the potential for archaeological deposits within an area thought to be sensitive for them draws on skills familiar to all archaeologists. Distance-to-water is perhaps the most obvious factor influencing the archaeological sensitivity of a location. Local prehistoric settlement patterns, archaeological excavation reports, and local site types are also important factors. While these considerations hold the most influence over the perceived sensitivity of a project area, questions directed to a lack of evidence can often build a case for the presence of buried resources. For example, the conspicuous absence of certain site types, sites of a particular temporal period, apparent gaps in the spatial organization of known archaeological sites, or other discrepancies in the archaeological record may be indicative of an environment conducive to buried archaeological resources.

As the relationships between the environmental variables and archaeological data are weighed, the cultural resource manager should have a basic foundation for deciding whether and to what degree the geoarchaeological approach should be applied to any given project. In addition, it is important to note that in order to meet the requirements of 36 CRF Part 800.4, an explanation of the above variables and decisions should be included in every archaeological survey report. Furthermore, a firm understanding of making basic sensitivity assessments should assist the cultural resource manager in identifying the need to consult with a geoarchaeologist. The benefits of consulting a geoarchaeologist early and throughout the project process convey a level of expertise, guidance, and cost-effectiveness that will enhance any archaeological investigation. Finally, it is worthwhile to note that even though geoarchaeological methods are most commonly applied to prehistoric settings, they are increasingly utilized at historic-period archaeological sites as well.

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Local Government: Mills Act—Money in Your Pocket, an Incentive to Preserve

Shannon Lauchner

Are you committed to historic preservation and want to rehabilitate your property, but wonder if you can afford it in these tough economic times? The Mills Act may be able to help you!

What exactly is the Mills Act? In 1972, State Senator James Mills of San Diego authored a law in response to the plight of the Hotel Del Coronado, in Coronado. The owner of the historic hotel and resort was experiencing extreme financial pressure that threatened his ability to continue operating. The new law created the framework for a program allowing local governments to enter into contracts with property owners to rehabilitate, restore, and maintain their historic resources in exchange for a formulaic reduction in their property taxes. The tax savings would then be reinvested in the property.

In 1973, the Mills Act was determined to be unconstitutional. In 1976, however, voters approved a constitutional amendment recognizing historic resources as part of the environment and allowing local governments to establish programs if they so chose.

The legislation (California Government Code Sections 50280-50290) enables local governments to design and administer Mills Act programs based on the simple framework created by the law. Within that framework, each local government can establish a program based on their community's priorities. Approximately 88 communities across the state have chosen to adopt programs, and because local governments are free to establish programs tailored to community needs, there is considerable variation in the Mills Act programs found statewide.

So how does it work? Properties covered by Mills Act contracts are assessed according to an alternate assessment process which lowers the property's value and thus the property taxes. Using a complex mathematical formula, county assessors determine the restricted capitalization rate of Mills Act properties. That rate is compared with both the factored base year value and the current market value and the property is assessed using the lowest of the three values.

What does a Mills Act contract mean to you and how will it impact your property? The contracts are for an initial ten year period. They renew annually, in perpetuity, unless either the property owner or the local government notifies the other party in writing of a desire to cancel the contract. If a contract is cancelled, the contract ends ten years later. Mills Act contracts run with the property title, so if a property is sold, the new owner acquires both the benefits and responsibilities of the contract. Those benefits include a savings on property taxes that can be sub-

stantial, especially on properties purchased within the last few years. Responsibilities include an obligation to rehabilitate and maintain the historic property, based on current state and federal standards.

How can you determine if your property is eligible for a Mills Act contract? First, the property must be located in a municipality whose local government has a Mills Act program. If your local government has not yet established a program, citizens are always free to speak to their city or county government about adopting one! In communities where Mills Act programs exist, a property that is privately owned, not exempt from property taxes, and listed in the National Register of Historic Places or in any state, city, county, or city and county official register of historic or architecturally significant places, is eligible for a Mills Act contract. Your local government or county assessor will be able to provide you with more information regarding Mills Act programs in your area.

While the State has no regulatory authority over Mills Act programs statewide, staff at the California Office of Historic Preservation and the Board of Equalization are available to advise property owners and local governments about the Mills Act. See the OHP website for more information regarding this great financial incentive for historic preservation at: [http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21412!](http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21412)



Hotel del Coronado, Coronado, California.

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Grants Program: Historic Preservation Grant Program Coming to an End

Steadie R. Craigo, FAIA

The California Heritage Fund (CHF) Grants funded by Prop 12, The Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2000, will be ending June 30, 2009.

CHF funded 51 diverse and significant historic preservation project applications from non-profit organizations, tribes, and local government agencies. The Office competitively awarded the \$8.5 million to make the best use of the funds and to leverage matching funds from other sources. Originally there were 53 projects, but unfortunately two grantees were unable to provide the required match. The grant funds awarded to the Queen Mary, Long Beach and the Bing Kung Tong Building, Isleton, were distributed to other CHF projects.

In the 2008 Spring OHP *Preservation Matters* there was an article on three CHF "brick-and-mortar" grant projects. Recently, the William Hood House CHF project along Highway 12, near Sonoma, was completed and Sonoma County celebrated the historic property's 150th anniversary and the completion of the seismic retrofit. The Greek Revival style 1858 brick masonry house was originally constructed with brick made on site by local Indians. Later, the house was substantially enlarged, becoming a summer home for Utah US Senator Thomas Kearns. The property was also owned by the Knights of Pythias and then by the CA Youth Authority School for Girls. The County's future plans for the house and grounds include use as interpretive and visitors' center.

CHF grants also funded several interpretive grant projects. Both the Peralta Hacienda Historical Park Interpretation Project by the City of Oakland and the Friends of the Peralta Hacienda and the Rancho San Penesquitos Artifacts Interpretation Project by San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation are nearly completed. The Peralta's interactive exhibits tell the story of dramatic changes occurring in California around the Peralta family and their Hacienda

William Hood House

Photo provided by Michael Garavaglia, Architects



and Rancho in present-day Oakland as California experienced major transformations from the 1820s to nearly present time. This is an interesting story, revealing the many layers of history, how people and families were changed forever, and how the community continues to change to this day.

The San Penesquitos Rancho interpretive panels, a traveling exhibit for children, tells the poignant stories of a day in the lives of three women associated with the Rancho, part of San Diego's earliest land grant, over a hundred year period. The Native American, Mexican-Californian, and American women reflect their integral roles in California history.



Peralta Hacienda

Photo provided by City of Oakland Public Works Agency

Regrettably, some grantees are having a difficult time funding the full project due to spiraling construction costs and a slowing state economy. Projects have had to reduce the grant project work to reflect reduced available funding. At this time slightly more than half the CHF grant projects are completed.

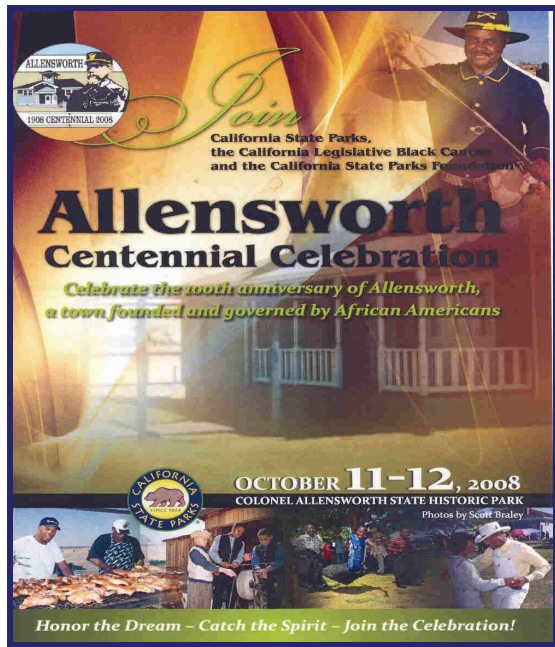
However, the office continues to receive calls requesting grant funds for both privately-owned historic buildings and governmental buildings. Available funds are almost non-existent. Only the California Cultural and Historical Endowment appears to have some remaining funds from Prop 40. Grant funds and stronger financial incentives are urgently needed to preserve California's historical resources. Unfortunately, unlike many states, California does not have an annually funded grant program. Until it does, we'll have to pin our hopes on another Bond to provide preservation grant money to save our deteriorating and endangered historic properties.



San Penesquitos Rancho, photo provided by Lynne Christianson, San Diego County Parks and Recreation

Guest Column: Allensworth Centennial Celebration

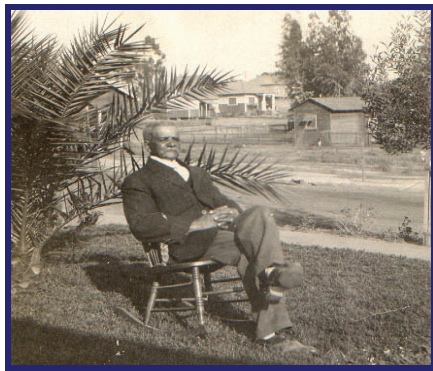
Rick Moss*



My wife and I left Alameda early Saturday morning, October 11, 2008 en route to Allensworth to proudly take part in the events planned to celebrate the centennial anniversary of its founding. As a member of the Honorary Centennial Committee and featured speaker for Sunday’s program, I was eager to arrive early to enjoy the festivities before I was scheduled to speak.

Allensworth was buzzing with a large and excited influx of visitors of all races and had sprung alive in a manner completely foreign to me—transformed in a remarkable way! Visitors, vendors, Buffalo soldiers and California State Parks personnel were all engaged in an enthusiastic communal commemoration of a remarkable historical event—the founding in 1908 of an African American town based upon the principles of family, faith and self-determination.

Colonel Allensworth Seated, date unknown



Ruth Coleman, Director of California State Parks, and a host of state and local dignitaries spoke of the successful restoration and continuing development of the park to include a Visitor and Education Center. Saturday’s keynote speaker was Lonnie G. Bunch III, director of the Smithsonian National Museum of African American Culture in Washington D.C. In 1990, when Lonnie left the California African American Museum to join the Smithsonian, I was delighted to be chosen to fill his rather large shoes. It was Lonnie’s research and exhibition on Allensworth that led to my first pilgrimage to the forgotten town. As I sat listening to his presentation, I thought how he and I had come full circle, and how fitting it was that he would speak at this celebration one day, and I the next.

As Sunday’s keynote speaker, I avoided another recitation of the town’s history, but spoke instead of the unbelievable adversity faced, and overcome, by the first generation of pioneers who trod these streets before us. I reminded the crowd that due to their strength and perseverance, we gathered out of respect and admiration for what they were able to achieve with far, far, less than we have today, and that by com-

Buffalo Soldier and volunteer at Allensworth SHP Event Photo courtesy of California State Parks

parison, we have not lived up to their example in meeting the challenges confronting us today.

Finally, as any good historic preservationist and member of the State Historical Resources Commission must, I encouraged my audience to explore some of the many exciting ways to become engaged in the service of historic preservation. Noting that fewer than one percent of California’s registered historic landmarks are reflective of the state’s diverse multicultural heritage, I urged my listeners to become actively involved in the identification of properties linked to California’s culturally diverse population, like Allensworth. When everyday ordinary people get involved, amazing and wonderful things can, and do, happen.



Allensworth State Historic Park

*Rick Moss is Chief Curator of the African American Museum & Library at Oakland and a member of the State Historical Resources Commission.

Obituary: David Byrd, State Historian and Former CCPH Board Member, President

Jenan Saunders

It is with great sadness that we bid farewell to a man who served both the interests of public history and CCPH as an organization, David Byrd, who passed away in Sacramento on August 25, 2008, at the age of 46.

David served on the CCPH board of directors for a number of years, often serving as a leading voice in many of the board's discussions over policy and direction. His service on the board prepared David to take on the challenge of serving as CCPH president in 2000 and 2001, during which he helped forge the partnership with CSU Sacramento that allowed for our organization to establish office space on campus and fund an administrative assistant position.

In the spring of 2001, David wrote a short article introducing himself to our membership in this newsletter. Rather than try to write a biography for him, it seemed fitting, therefore, to let David tell his story in his own words:

"I am a native of northern California. I was born and raised in the San Francisco Bay Area. In 1986 I moved to Sacramento to attend CSUS. At that time, I was planning to teach high school history. However, in my senior year I chanced to enroll in Ken Owens' undergraduate public history course and learned you could do more with a history degree than teach high school. (It is odd, looking back, that as a child my parents took me to visit museums and historic sites all through California and the West, but it never occurred to me that people actually work at those places.)

"In my final semester as an undergraduate, I got an internship working with Mike Tucker, the curator at Sutter's Fort, and that sealed the deal—I was fully hooked on pursuing a career doing something in public history. After a couple of years as a medical technician in the Air Force, I returned to school and enrolled in the Capital Campus Public History Graduate Program at CSUS. During my years as a graduate student, I was fortunate to have worked as an archives assistant for the California State Archives and as a seasonal historian at both the Tahoe and El Dorado National Forests. My thesis project brought me back to Sutter's Fort where I acted as guest curator for an exhibit interpreting the role of John C. Frémont and the California Battalion in the Mexican War in California. Entitled, "Conquered Ground: Frémont's Battalion and the Taking of California," the exhibit of period

artifacts was on display for five years. Shortly after I received my MA in 1994, I went to work for JRP Historical Consulting Services . . .

"Through it all I have had the constant support of my wife, Suzi. That she agreed to marry me eight years ago is something that still amazes me. In October 1996 our daughter Catie was born. Although she can be a real pill at times, I still think she is the best thing I have ever done."

After leaving JRP in 2001, David served as a historian at Jones & Stokes Historical Consulting until 2005, when he was hired as a State Historian by the Office of Historic Preservation.



Suzi, David, & Catie Byrd
2001 CCPH Annual Conference

When David ended his CCPH presidency, he penned a "farewell" article for this newsletter that in many ways speaks to us today, both in terms of showing us the kind of person David was and how he viewed the importance of public history. In it, he stated, "Many have said that the world changed after September 11; some have said that the date marks the 'end of history.' I've never quite known what that phrase means, but I do know that my personal priorities have changed. Family, home, and stability are most important now. Yet we cannot allow recent events to overshadow the power of history and the value of what we do."

David is survived by his wife, Suzi, and two young daughters, Catie and Fiona. David's memorial service was held in Sacramento on August 29. In lieu of flowers, the family has requested donations be made on behalf of Dave's daughters. Donations can be sent to Catie and/or Fiona Byrd, c/o Golden One Credit Union, PO Box 15249, Sacramento CA 95851-0249. Please write account numbers on checks: Catie - 946587; Fiona - 946583.
(Reprinted with permission from *California History Action*, the quarterly newsletter of CCPH)

National Historic Landmark Designated and Listed on the National Register

The Forty Acres, Delano, Kern County. Listed October 6, 2008.

Forty Acres is nationally significant for associations with César Chávez and his efforts and leadership to bring national attention to the farm worker movement, and civil and social rights reform. As the site of Chávez's first public fast, and the location where the contracts were signed ending the table-grape strike, Forty Acres successfully conveys the importance of Chávez and the farm worker movement.

National Register Listings

Lake County Courthouse, Lake, Lake County. Additional documentation accepted, July 30, 2008.

Commodore James Watkins House, Atherton, San Mateo County. Additional documentation accepted, July 22, 2008.

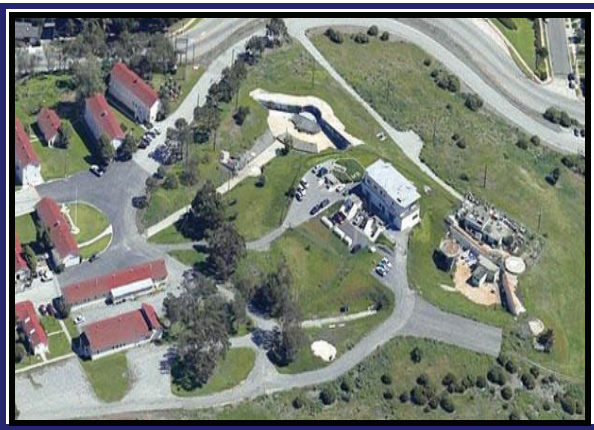
New Listings on the California Register of Historical Resources

Flower Drive Historic District, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County



The Commission determined the **Flower Drive Historic District** eligible for listing in the California Register at a local level of significance on July 25, 2008. The resource was found significant at the local level for associations with the phenomenal population growth Los Angeles experienced in the 1920s, and the increased construction of high-density housing suitable for working and middle-class families. These patterns of development significantly shaped Los Angeles. By the early 1920s, the influx of new residents to Los Angeles was increasing at such an astounding rate that single-family bungalow housing gave way to much higher density housing units. Flower Drive Historic District is a good example of this multiple-family housing, primarily composed of the two-story four-plex that emerged as the most practical and profitable type of multi-family housing for the mid-level market in many parts of Los Angeles.

Upper Reservation of Fort MacArthur Historic District, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County



The **Upper Reservation of Fort MacArthur Historic District** (Upper Reservation), commonly known as Angels Gate Park, was listed in California Register under Criterion I at the local level of significance for associations with military defense of the Los Angeles Harbor and the Metropolitan Los Angeles area against enemy attack. The Upper Reservation played a vital and critical role in maintaining peace and protecting both civilian and military assets in the Los Angeles area from the time of its initial construction in 1914 through 1975. During its early period, 1914 through World War II, the Upper Reservation was the site of state-of-the-art deployment technological weapons systems ranging from early seacoast artillery gun batteries and fortification. During the Air Defense period (early 1950's to 1975) the United States Army Air Defense Command tested the use of State Army National Guard troops to man and operate the complex Nike Missile Systems. This was a unique first and was later adopted in almost all of the over 20 air defense sectors throughout the United States. In this context, the Upper Reservation meets Special Consideration 2, historical resources that have achieved significance within the past fifty years.

California Register of Historic Resources Removal

Old Masonic Building, Elk Grove, Sacramento County

The Commission de-listed the **Old Masonic Building** based on the property's significant loss of integrity and its removal from the National Register. The Old Masonic Building was listed as a contributor to the Elk Grove Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988. Properties listed in the National Register are automatically listed in the California Register. A 1993 fire destroyed a substantial portion of the building, effectively removing those qualities that allowed the building to contribute to the historic significance of the district.

Point of Historical Interest

Tallman Hotel, Upper Lake, Lake County Designated July, 2008



The **Tallman Hotel** was constructed in 1896 in the small town of Upper Lake at the north end of Clear Lake. Early Lake County settlers, Rufus and Mary Tallman, constructed the hotel as part of a hotel/saloon/livery stable complex. The Tallman Hotel is an example of western vernacular architecture, the dominant architectural style in California's 19th century mining towns. It is the last remaining hotel building constructed in the community associated with Upper Lake's heyday period as a bustling commercial center and transportation hub for the County's thriving hot springs tourist industry, and is the most significant historical property of its type in the Upper Lake area.

Save Hangar One!!

(Continued from page 1)

"Under such an integrated approach, the Navy could coordinate the timing of its undertaking with NASA and ensure a seamless transition from removal action to active reuse with little or no time where the frame is left without siding or roof. "

"We urge the Navy, however, to focus its time and efforts to mitigate the adverse effects of its preferred removal action alternative on an enhanced collaboration with NASA to ensure the long-term survival and reuse of this historic property."

We commend the ACHP for their action. Their decision is the direct result of thousands of individuals working together to preserve this incredible and irreplaceable resource. In particular, the community's testimony was pivotal in convincing the ACHP panel of the sustainability of Hangar One for a wide variety of potential reuses. As a young engineer testified, reading passionately from his glowing laptop at the podium, "Hangar One is our icon, our landmark in Silicon Valley, our dot-com from the 1930s and a testament to American ingenuity." Another supporter asked "would the Statue of Liberty, stripped of its copper cladding, standing naked as a frame, continue to be a symbol of American freedom?"

Along with the ACHP, we look forward to the Navy's final action, ideally working in tandem with NASA to provide a "seamless transition" and re-skin Hangar One's structural frame for its continued preservation of the Navy's Lighter-than-Air aviation history and the ongoing pride of the surrounding Sunnyvale community.



Hangar One, Moffett Field, NASA photo

Architectural Review: Implications of the Recently Adopted California Green Building Standards Code for Historic Buildings

Mark Huck

With the recent adoption of the California Green Building Standards Code, the question of how these new codes could impact historic buildings needs to be understood. This code is now formally included in the California Building Standards Code, Title 24, as Part 11 of the 12 Part building code. Will these new codes compel changes to historic buildings to make them more energy efficient?

To answer this question, an analysis of the Green Building Standards Code, or "Green Code," is necessary. The Code is publicly available from the Building Standards Commission website at www.bsc.ca.gov/prpsd_stds/default.htm, and when downloaded has several sections:

Section 103, authorized by the Building Standards Commission (BSC)

Section 104, authorized by the Housing and Community Development Agency (HCD)

Section 105, authorized by the Division of State Architect (DSA)

Section 106, authorized by the Office of Statewide Planning and Development (OSHPD).

Each section has an Application Matrix listing various green building measures, and whether each measure is voluntary or required. Different agencies list different measures and each agency requires its own set of measures.

The first instruction, when using the Green Code, is to determine the occupancy:

State buildings, University of California, California State University, & California Community Colleges, existing state-owned buildings including state-owned historic buildings, and unreinforced masonry bearing wall buildings are under the authority of the BSC. Refer to Section 103.

Hotels, motels, lodging, apartments, condominiums, dwellings, shelters, and factory-built housing are under the authority of the Housing and Community Development Agency. Refer to Section 104.

Public elementary, secondary schools and community colleges are under the authority of the Division of State Architect. Refer to Section 105

Acute care hospitals and psychiatric hospitals, skilled nursing and intermediate care facilities are under the authority of OSHPD. Refer to Section 106.

If the project involves a state-owned historic building, for example, the BSC Application Matrix lists 107 green measures. Only eight of these measures are required. These are:

- 512.1.1 Elevator controls that reduce energy demand
- 604.1 Develop a water budget for landscape irrigation
- 707.1 Provide a weather-resistant exterior wall envelope as required by 2007 Title 24, Part 2, Section 1403.2 and Part 6, section 150, manufacturer's installation instructions or local ordinance.

- 710.1 Recycling by occupants
- 804.4.1 Comply with California Code of Regulations (CCR) requirements for adhesives and primers
- 804.4.4 Limit formaldehyde content as per tables provided for composite wood products
- 804.6.1 Install HVAC, refrigeration and fire suppression without Chlorofluorocarbons
- 806.1 Comply with requirements from the California Code of Regulations to mechanically or naturally ventilate spaces

These requirements, if applied to state-owned historic buildings, do not appear overly taxing. When measure 707.1, "Weather Protection Performance Requirements" is investigated, however, the requirements become stricter.

Part 2, Section 1403.2, "Weather Protection Performance Requirements", applies to exterior walls, and not specifically to new construction. A test is described that defines weather-resistance: a representative sample of the wall and all representative joints, connections and intersections of materials must resist simulated weather (wind-driven rain) under pressure for a period of two hours.

In addition to meeting the requirements of the test, the exterior walls shall include flashing in conformance to 1405.3 of Part 2 of the Building Code. A means for any water accumulated within the wall to drain to the outside is required except when the wall is demonstrated to resist water as per the test above.

Of course, any well-constructed historic building may pass this particular test, or, if it fails in a big way, remedial repair might definitely be desired. As a qualified historic building, however, alternative provisions may be proposed to the authorizing agency using the California Historical Building Code. Alternatively, since this part of the building code is referenced by the Green Building Standards Code as an energy conservation measure, it might be argued that the historic building is exempt from this requirement as per paragraph 8-901.5 of the Historical Building Code.

(Continued on page 11)

Solar Cell Application on a Santa Cruz Home



Its News to Me: What's Happening at the Office of Historic Preservation

The Project Review Unit of OHP is happy to announce that **Cheryl Foster-Curley** has accepted a position as Associate State Archeologist after nine years at the Bureau of Land Management. Cheryl joined BLM after graduation from Humboldt State and takes credit for building the cultural resources program at BLM, which she managed before joining the staff of OHP. She is grateful to the BLM for helping her through graduate school at California State University, Sacramento, from which she received her Master's in Anthropology in 2006.

Born in New Orleans, the single girl in a family of four boys, Cheryl thinks of Siskiyou County as home and dreams of retiring along the banks of the Scott River someday. Her love of the outdoors was kindled by service in the California Conservation Corps, which she joined in 1984 and recalls with great fondness; she hikes, camps, and at quiet moments reads science fiction and fantasy. Such moments are few and far between at the moment, though, for since moving to Sacramento, the older of Cheryl's two daughters, Alia, 22, gave birth to twin boys, who have yet to sleep through the night, so neither has Cheryl. They're also adorable, she hastens to add, and she's thrilled to have them in residence while not having total responsibility for these tiny bundles of joy. Husband Sean, already the doting grandfather, took three weeks away from his job with the Forest Service to be with his daughter after the boys were born. Younger daughter Deirdre, 18, married recently and lives in Tacoma.

Ms. Foster-Curley enjoys a wide spectrum of music, especially performed live and admits to preferring to negotiate her world without the encumbrance of shoes. One senses in her a warm heart to match her infectious laugh. Welcome, Cheryl!

Architectural Review: Implications of the Green Buildings Standards Code

(Continued from page 10)

Section 150 of the California Energy Code, Part 6, references low-rise residential building mandatory features and devices. It specifies requirements regarding these mandatory features and devices specifically for new construction. These features or devices include:

- a) Ceiling insulation
- b) Loose fill insulation
- c) Wall insulation
- d) Raised floor insulation
- e) Installation of fireplaces or gas logs
- f) Air retarding wrap only if required by section 151.
- g) Vapor barriers for climate zones 14 and 16 only.
- h) Space conditioning equipment
- i) Setback thermostats
- j) Water system pipe and tank installation and cooling systems line insulation
- k) Residential lighting
- l) Slab edge insulation
- m) Air distribution system ducts, plenums and fans

Since any new construction in association with a historic build-

OHP staffer **Marie Nelson** recently returned from Portland, Maine, where she completed the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Preservation Leadership Training.

PLT is an intensive one-week "boot camp" aimed at staff and volunteer leaders of private, nonprofit preservation organizations, staff of state and local government agencies, members or staff of commissions, and others who are in a position to influence preservation activities in their communities. The faculty is drawn from national, state, and local experts in preservation and organizational development, giving participants a balanced national perspective and a network of regional and local resources for the future. PLT emphasizes providing a participatory experience in leadership and organizational development techniques and the most up-to-date and effective information and training in current preservation practices, issues and action strategies.

Two sessions of PLT will be offered in 2009: For the January 10-17, 2009 session, in Birmingham, Alabama. applications were due October 3, 2008. For the June 20-27, 2009 session in Deadwood, South Dakota, applications are due March 31, 2009. Contact the National Trust for more information.

ing is expected to meet current codes, this requirement of the Green Code in our example of a state-owned historic building is not an issue. Major renovations would conform to the new equipment and appliance requirements of the Historical Building Code

Currently a limited number of historic buildings are impacted by the California Green Building Standards Code, and its influence can be tempered by the provisions of the California Historical Building Code. Later revisions could include voluntary and required measures for historic buildings as well, which would be introduced by the State Historical Building Safety Board. It would be in the preservation community's best interest to participate in their drafting and review at that time. No measures are currently being considered.

So, while the newly-adopted Green Code impacts mainly new construction of selective building occupancies, the impact to state-owned historic buildings as the codes are currently constituted affect primarily interior, non visible aspects. This retains important visual character-defining features that distinguish our historic resources, while increasing their energy efficiency.

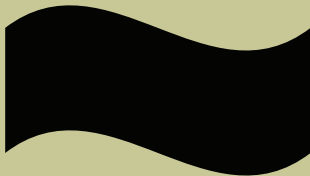
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Preservation Matters is the quarterly newsletter of the California Office of Historic Preservation, California State Parks. If you have questions or comments about this newsletter, email preservationmatters@parks.ca.gov.

This publication is available in alternate format upon request.



The mission of the **Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)** and the **State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC)**, in partnership with the people of California and governmental agencies, is to preserve and enhance California's irreplaceable historic heritage as a matter of public interest so that its vital legacy of cultural, educational, recreational, aesthetic, economic, social, and environmental benefits will be maintained and enriched for present and future generations.

Upcoming Events in Historic Preservation

The **California Preservation Foundation** is offering two workshops:

Identifying Historical Integrity, Thursday, **November 6, 2008**

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, Friday, **November 7, 2008**, both at Congregation Sherith Israel in San Francisco. To register and learn more, see: <http://www.california-preservation.org/>

The **Regular Quarterly Meeting of the State Historical Resources Commission** will be held in Sacramento **November 7, 2008**. For information, see the OHP website at www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

The **Los Angeles Conservancy** sponsors **Fall Tour, LA Noir: A Hard-boiled tour through the Historic City**, Sunday, **November 9, 2008**. For more information, see <http://www.laconservancy.org/>

The **Los Angeles Conservancy** will also offer a free lecture on the link between sustainability and historic preservation and reception with Richard Moe, President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, on Wednesday, **November 12, 2008**. For further details, see http://www.laconservancy.org/events/Events_moe.php4

The **California Historical Society** will host an **Election Review Panel Discussion** with noted Bay Area political reporters and pundits on Thursday, **November 13, 2008**, and on Wednesday, **November 19, 2008**, a **Book Talk and Signing with Author Gregory Wellman**, who will discuss his book *A History of Alcatraz Island: 1853-2008*. Both events are from 6:00-8:00 p.m. and are free at Historical Society Headquarters, 678 Mission Street, San Francisco. For more details, see <http://www.californiahistoricalsociety.org/cal/index.html>

The **2008 Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association** will be held in San Francisco, **November 19 through 23, 2008**. For more information, see <http://www.aaanet.org/meetings/>

The **Los Angeles Conservancy** will present its **30th Anniversary Gala** at Bullocks Wilshire, Presented by City National Bank, Saturday, **November 22, 2008**. For more information and ticket details, see <http://www.laconservancy.org/>