



# PRESERVATION MATTERS

NEWSLETTER OF THE CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

2014

VOLUME 7 ISSUE 1

## Pushing the Envelope: New Directions in Historic Preservation in the Golden State

By Carol Roland-Nawi, PhD, State Historic Preservation Officer

Although we historic preservationists love the past, we understand that what we do is really all about the future—and what will remain to remind us about our history in that future. So it's no wonder that in our profession we seek out new ideas, innovative programs, and novel approaches to what often are old problems. Nowhere is this more apparent than in California, where "pushing the envelope" is almost a way of life or mantra.

For this reason, we thought the idea of "pushing the envelope" would make a good choice for the first newsletter in which we take a more thematic approach than we have in the past. The articles herein represent efforts by the Office of Historic Preservation, or its partners, to think beyond our usual paradigms, to embrace those ideas that might otherwise be put aside as too difficult, or controversial, or bureaucratically impossible.

The office's Registration Unit brings us news about a few thought-provoking, challenging, and "outside the box" nominations that they found particularly interesting. The Architectural Review Unit reminds readers about the innovative utility of Certified Local Districts for tax incentive purposes. Our Local Government Unit invited two of California's Certified Local Governments to tell us about projects or communication methods they've employed to better connect with their citizens and inform them about the value of historical resources. In an article derived from a forum presented last year by OHP staff, we are encouraged to consider new approaches to

the way archaeological resources are evaluated.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Jenan Saunders, in her article about our Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, explains how this plan is "pushing the envelope" by breaking tradition with past state plans.

Finally, an article by Hawk Rosales of the InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council recounts a collaborative effort that led to a historic and innovative approach to marine resource management and the preservation of cultural traditions.

We hope you enjoy this new approach to our newsletter. We welcome your comments, and any suggestions for future newsletter themes and article topics you think may be of interest to our readers.



Inside This Issue	Page
"Outside the Box" Nominations	2
Rediscovering the Certified Local District	12
City of Riverside: "Economics of Place"	14
Pasadena's Mobile App	16
Thinking Outside "D" Box	18
The Statewide Historic Preservation Plan	21
Tribes, State, and Public Work Together	22

Members of the Registration Unit are privileged to read many fascinating nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. Periodically we receive nominations that depart from the norm, either by demonstrating significance under a criterion that is somewhat more difficult to prove, or simply by being a bit less conventional than the usual submission. The following nominations are examples of these.

## Chicano Park

By William Burg, Historian, Registration Unit



Chicano Park is a 7.4-acre site established in 1970 as a public park in San Diego’s Barrio Logan neighborhood. The park, situated beneath the east-west approach ramps of the San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge, is based around an assemblage of murals painted on the support pillars, abutments, and ramps beneath the approach bridges. The murals commemorate the park’s creation, the history of the community, and iconography of the Chicano Movement.

The park consists of the murals, a central “Kiosko” structure, statues, gardens, and landscaped areas along the interchange between Interstate 5 and the San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge. The approach bridges are less than 50 years old and not individually eligible for the National Register as bridges; this nomination reflects the property’s association with historic events, and the concrete structures that make up the highway bridges are the canvas for the murals as contributing properties.

The property is eligible 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, which had been previously identified as a location for a proposed neighborhood park. 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 is also eligible under Criterion C as an assemblage of masterworks of Chicano Movement muralism. Artists, including many recognized as the greatest masters of Chicano Movement artwork, came to Chicano Park to create murals alongside the works of students and local community groups.

The period of significance is 1970-1989, 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 significant place; Chicano Park is the best-known and among the most thoroughly documented

(continued on page 3)

(continued from page 2)

of any Chicano Movement muralism site. Documentation includes academic works on Chicano art, histories of the Chicano Movement in California, and public history documents exploring historically significant sites related to Latino history in California, providing scholarly analysis of the site's historic context under both Criteria A and C.

The property is owned by the California Department of Transportation, who determined the property eligible for the National Register in 1996 as the result of a federal highway project, an earthquake retrofit that was redesigned to avoid damaging the murals. The property received federal funds in 2000 for restoration of the murals. Many were restored in 2008-2010 by the original artists.

The site was nominated to the National Register by Josephine Talamantez, whose involvement with Chicano Park goes back to its earliest days. She prepared the nomination as part of her Master of Arts degree in Public History at Sacramento State University, addressing both the role of the park in the history of the Chicano Movement and Chicano muralism's significance in the history of art. Ms. Talamantez was honored in a press conference at Chicano Park by Mayor Bob Filner of San Diego, and she was the keynote speaker at the 43<sup>rd</sup> annual Chicano Park Day event, held on April 20, 2013. The 2011-2012 mural restoration project at Chicano Park received a Governor's Historic Preservation Award in 2013.

*“Chicano Park is the best-known of any Chicano Movement muralism site.”*



## The Dipsea Trail

By Amy Crain, Historian, Registration Unit

*“The Dipsea Trail remains true to its founding purpose and historical use”*

The Dipsea Trail is a popular hiking and running trail and the route of the annual Dipsea Race, held since 1905. The 7.4-mile trail begins in the city of Mill Valley and ends at Stinson Beach on

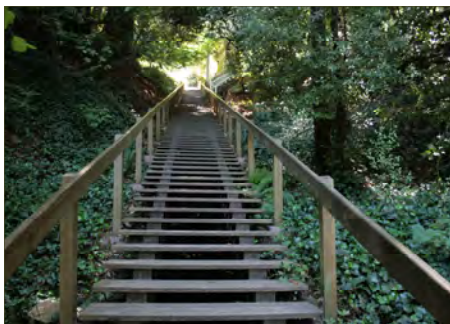


the Pacific Ocean. Predominantly a narrow foot trail, short portions of the race and trail route include paved streets, rural roads, and stairways. It features torturous uphill grades and dangerous descents, and traverses four governmental jurisdictions: the City of Mill Valley; unincorporated areas of Marin County; National Park Service lands within Muir Woods National Monument and its parent, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and lands within Mt. Tamalpais State Park, a unit of the California State Park System.

areas added to a wider public appreciation of recreation and wildland conservation, for which California and the San Francisco Bay Area have long been nationwide leaders. As a popular early twentieth century

hiking route and the location of the Dipsea Race, the Dipsea Trail influenced the Bay Area in the creation of parks, preservation of open space, and proliferation of running competitions and similar community events. Changes and modern intrusions to the Dipsea Trail have been minor, leaving intact the overall route from Mill Valley to Muir Woods to Stinson Beach. The trail retains the feel of parkland and most original scenic views. The Dipsea Trail remains true to its founding purpose and historical use.

The property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local level for its



association with the social and recreational development of competitive long distance foot racing in the San Francisco Bay Area. The Dipsea Trail and

Race emerged as sports and physical activity became an American pastime. Hiking and organized running provided a respite from office and factory work. Access to Marin County mountainous

The property was nominated under the auspices of the National Park Service by the Dipsea Race Foundation, on behalf of the Dipsea Race organizing committee. This application was intended as a Federal nomination, and was brought to the State Historical Resources Commission because portions of the Trail cross municipal, state, and private lands.

National Register staff listed the property June 4, 2010, immediately prior to the 100<sup>th</sup> running of the Dipsea Race. The Dipsea is the oldest trail race in America, and the scenic trail from Mill Valley to Stinson Beach is considered to be one of the most beautiful courses in the world.



## Pilot

By Jay Correia, Supervisor, Registration Unit

Any person familiar with harbors, ships, and maritime heritage knows that it is a harbor pilot, and not a ship's captain, that steers large ships into port. Local pilots have specialized knowledge of a particular port or harbor. Without a harbor pilot, ships have a real chance of running aground, which can result in the loss of the vessel, other property, and even result in personal injury. On January 21, 2011, the National Park Service approved the National Register nomination for San Diego's harbor pilot boat appropriately named *Pilot*.

Constructed in 1914, *Pilot* spent the next 82 years delivering San Diego's harbor pilots to incoming ships until she was retired in 1996. From a National Register reviewer's perspective the nomination for *Pilot* posed a challenge. When should the period of significance end for the boat?

The National Register excludes properties that achieved

significance within the past fifty years. There are exceptions, of course. National Register Criteria Consideration G allows a property to be listed if the period of significance extends to a time less than fifty years ago *if* the resource is of exceptional importance. It is not uncommon for properties to be listed that have periods of significance that are 40 to 45 years prior to the present. However, in the case of *Pilot*, the period

of significance ended only 15 years prior to her nomination! In the past, it was common practice for National Register applicants to simply end the period of significance at fifty years prior to the present. Current policy requires that the period of significance be tied to some historical event.

The *Pilot* applicants were questioned on several occasions: Did the introduction of radar change the way *Pilot* operated? Did some event or a new technology mark a change in the way in which *Pilot* was used? The answer from the *Pilot's* owners—the San Diego Maritime Museum—was always the same:

regardless of radar, regardless of whether the vessel to be piloted is a sailing ship or a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, one fact remains: harbor pilots must be delivered to inbound ships in all kinds of conditions. *Pilot* performed this

task during her entire 82-years of service. Because *Pilot* performed her duties in the same way for her entire career, and because the majority of her period of significance occurred over fifty years ago, the National Park Service approved a period of significance for *Pilot* that covers her entire working life, from 1914 to 1996.



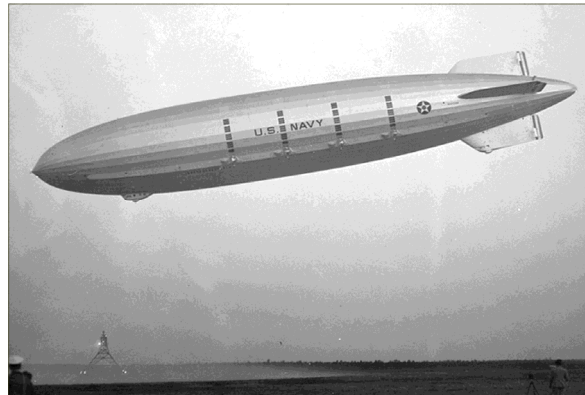
*Pilot* with sailing ship



## USS Macon Airship

By Jay Correia, Supervisor, Registration Unit

Airships, such as the USS *Macon*, were undoubtedly some of the most fascinating machines ever constructed. Even more amazing is the fact that airplanes were actually launched and “recaptured” from this airship! At 785 feet in length, the USS *Macon’s* size captured American fascination during numerous flyovers of U.S. cities and was chronicled in many articles and newsreels of the 1930s.



began to explore the value of developing its own rigid airships. During the decade of the 1920s, the Navy operated several lighter-than-air vehicles that participated in fleet exercises by successfully spotting “enemy” fleets.

Based on these successes, the Navy commissioned two Akron-class airships, the USS *Akron* and the USS *Macon*.

Construction of the USS *Macon* began in October 1931. It was christened just before the

unfortunate crash of the *Akron* off the east coast of the United States. Poor performance then cast doubt on the USS *Macon’s* usefulness. Operations procedures were improved, renewing hope in the *Macon* and the Airship program. However, on the stormy night of February 11-12, 1932, while the *Macon* was returning to Moffet Field from exercises over the Channel Islands off the coast of California, the upper tail fin tore away and the ship lost control. The crash of the *Macon*, and resulting death of two crewmen, lowered the curtain forever on the Navy’s rigid airship program.

The site of the USS *Macon* contains the most complete, and the only documented, remains of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century airship known to exist. For this reason, the remains of the USS *Macon* were listed in the National Register of Historic Places on January 29, 2010, at the national level of significance.

The archaeological remains of U.S. Navy airship USS *Macon* lie approximately 3 miles off California’s Big Sur coast and include four of the airship’s squadron of Curtis F9C-2 Sparrowhawk scout aircraft, which were carried on the *Macon* in an internal hangar bay. Almost completely undisturbed since the aircraft’s crash in 1935, the *Macon’s* remains are arrayed in two compact mounds at over 1,000 feet beneath the surface of the ocean. While this underwater site may be a bit different from the typical National Register submission, it is no less significant with regards to historical importance.

Following World War I several countries developed rigid lighter-than-air airship programs. Germany’s wartime refinement of design had also shown that there was potential for transoceanic passenger air service. The US Navy soon



Underwater remains of the USS Macon



## Shiloh Baptist Church

By William Burg, Historian, Registration Unit

Shiloh Baptist Church is a Mid-Century Modern church in Sacramento constructed between 1958 and 1963, and 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 from the Gold Rush era to the present day.

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 a 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 is eligible 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



is also eligible under Criterion C as a skillful example of Mid-Century Modern church design, the first major commission of master architect James Dodd, FAIA.

James Dodd was born in 1923 in Texarkana, Texas. After serving in the United States Army he entered the University of California at Berkeley, earning a bachelor's degree in architecture. He arrived in Sacramento in 1952 following graduation, working for the State of California and the firm of Barovetto and Thomas before starting his own architectural firm. Dodd's architectural work included such diverse projects as a chapel at Castle Air Force Base, preservation and restoration work at Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park and Sacramento High School, and development of a prefabricated housing construction system using recycled materials called "Urfab."

Due to financial hardships, completion of the church took five years, with much of the work being done by the church's

*"Shiloh Baptist Church is a Mid-Century Modern church designed by Sacramento's first licensed African American architect, James C. Dodd"*

(continued on page 8)

(continued from page 7)

pastor, Reverend Willie P. Cooke. His congregation was involved in all aspects of construction, including labor.

Reverend Cooke was born in Brookhaven, Mississippi in 1916 and studied electrical engineering at the American School of Electricity in Chicago. After

moving to Oregon, he became the first African American to hold an Electrical Contractor’s license in that state. He became affiliated with Shiloh Baptist Church in 1952, while the Reverend Joseph Williams was pastor. It was during this time that he became a minister, becoming pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church in 1957.



Shiloh Baptist Church was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places through the combined efforts of the City

of Sacramento’s historic preservation department and Shiloh’s church historian, Dorothy Randell. Ms. Randell provided historical background information about the

church and acted as liaison to the church board regarding the nomination. The property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in July 2012. Reverend Cooke died on September 23, 2012, shortly after the property’s listing. According to his wife, he learned of the listing before his death, and took great personal comfort in the news.



## Steel Dev. House No. 2

By Amy Crain, Historian, Registration Unit

Steel Development House Number 2 is one of seven all-steel homes—all clustered in the same neighborhood in Palm Springs—created by the architectural team of Donald Wexler and Ric Harrison, structural engineer Bernard Perlin, and builder Alexander Construction Company.



The house was built in 1962, its period of significance, and is primarily composed of steel and glass on a concrete foundation with no structural wood. It represents a unique synthesis of off-site prefabrication and on-site assembly. The house exemplifies simple yet elegant concepts in midcentury modern design plus the novel use of steel construction, demonstrating the possibilities for rapidly-assembled and affordable homes for the middle class that were designed to withstand the harsh desert environment. The property has excellent integrity in all aspects, and appears much as it did as built.

(continued on page 9)



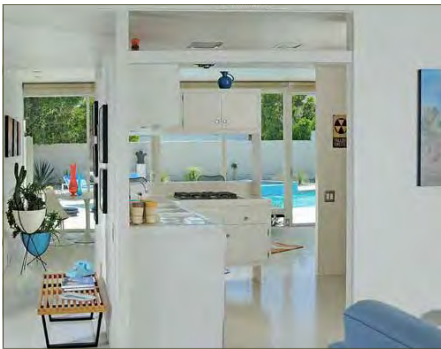
(continued from page 8)

The property was selected by National Park Service National Register staff as the Weekly Highlight for March 30, 2012. The house was listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C at the local level of significance because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of Midcentury



Modernism as adapted for desert living. The Steel Development Houses represented environmentally sensitive, affordable, rapidly assembled homes for the middle class that were practical, stylish, and virtually indestructible.

The massing of the house is low and linear with a pinwheel-like layout, a central core from which radiate four distinct elements: living areas on the north and south sides, sleeping areas to the west (at the back), and the carport to



the east (at the front). The structural elements of the house are exposed, reflecting its assembly. Long steel beams under the roofline stretch the length of the house, ending in vertical steel posts. These beams frame the outer steel panel walls and the floor-to-ceiling glass. The

northeast corner of the house features a "spider-leg"—an upside-down L-shaped element that visually carries the line of the horizontal beam out from the house and down. This long horizontal line spanning living and carport areas visually lengthens what is actually a very compact house.

The roof is a flat plane laid across the central core and steel frame; the white color contrasts sharply with the dark brown trim, making the roof appear to "float" over the house. Notable to the house is the lack of decoration or trim. The roof has an imperceptible tilt enabling rainwater to be funneled through a system of channels and drains built into the roof panels and vertical framing. The lot is xeriscaped and there is no grass lawn; ground cover is either rock or decomposed granite. The pool is diagonally positioned on the lot to align with the lights of the Palm Springs Aerial Tramway cars that ascend and descend the face of the nearby mountain.

The property was nominated by its owner. Seven letters represented support from architects, scholars, museums, and preservation organizations. The homeowner honored the National Register listing and celebrated the house's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary with a plaque, commemorative booklet, and party. Retired architect Donald Wexler was a guest of honor.

*"Steel  
Development  
Houses  
represented ...  
homes for the  
middle class that  
were practical,  
stylish, and  
virtually  
indestructible"*



This article is especially timely, as just this year architect Julia Morgan was posthumously awarded the American Institute of Architects' Gold Medal. Ms. Morgan is the first woman to receive the medal, given in recognition of her many exemplary architectural works, of which North Star House is one.

## North Star House

By Jay Correia, Supervisor, Registration Unit

The Registration Unit frequently receives nominations with the Criterion B box (properties associated with the lives of persons significant in our past) checked simply because a significant person donated property, or constructed the building being nominated. In order to



prevent the listing of every property owned by a famous person, or, as the saying goes "every place George Washington slept," Criterion B has several requirements. These include:

- The significant individual must be directly associated with the property, and
- Eligible properties under Criterion B must generally be associated with the productive life of the individual in the field in which he or she achieved significance.

With this in mind, it was with great pleasure that we read the recent National Register nomination for the

North Star House near Grass Valley. Nominated under Criteria A, B, and C, the house has an amazing history.

The residence was constructed in 1905 for A.D. Foote, the chief mining engineer for the North Star Mine from 1895 to 1913, a period when the mine was one of the most productive in California. Equally important, the house was one of Master Architect Julia Morgan's early commissions and illustrates her sophisticated grasp of Craftsman Architecture. Finally, the house was clearly eligible under Criterion B because Mary Hallock Foote, A.D. Foote's wife, was a nationally known author, illustrator, and wood-cut artist. Her works were published in *Harper's Weekly*, *Scribner's Monthly*, and *The Century Magazine* and made her one of the best known authors and illustrators in the nation. Most importantly for purposes of Criterion B, all of Mary Hallock Foote's writing from 1905 to the 1930s took place in her home at the North Star Mine.

Mary Hallock Foote's significance in American history and her direct association with North Star House helped secure the property's National Register nomination. On February 1, 2013, the National Park Service listed the North Star House in the National Register of Historic Places under three National Register criteria, including Criterion B.



## Fender's Radio Service

By Jay Correia, Supervisor, Registration Unit

Located at 107 South Harbor Boulevard in downtown Fullerton and constructed in 1911, the building that housed Fender's Radio Service is a modest single-story brick commercial building. From 1944 to 1951 Leo Fender used the front of the store for retail space, and the rear of the building for the development and manufacture of his first guitars and amplifiers. Fender's original interior floor plan is intact, including the four separate workrooms he added for various manufacturing tasks. Today the building is used for office space and maintained in original configuration by its current owner, Steven Ellingson.

It was at this location that Fender designed his first solid-body electric guitars and started the laboratory, manufacturing, and marketing processes that served him throughout his career.



Leo Fender on the right

Fender got his start in the electronics business in the late 1930s by repairing radios. He also gained a reputation for repairing guitars and amplifiers for professional musicians. In 1944, as his business expanded, he rented the building at 107 South Harbor Boulevard. Fender quickly began designing the precursor to the Fender Broadcaster,

later renamed the Telecaster. The Telecaster's design was so successful it is still manufactured virtually unchanged six decades later. In 1951 Fender invented the electric bass guitar, considered by historians to be his most important and revolutionary contribution to music. Fender's invention gave bass players a new, assertive identity in Jazz, and Rock and Roll, and remains the most widely used electric bass in the world.

Considering the extent that Fender's guitars and amplifiers impacted popular music and culture, it is difficult to imagine that Fender's innovations took place in this modest building. Fender's musical instruments altered the look, sound, and personality of American music. With their modern sounds, Fender's instruments influenced musical compositions and facilitated the transition in popular music from big bands to smaller, guitar-driven groups. Fender's guitars in large part made the electric guitar the most popular instrument in the world. Although overshadowed by his guitars and basses, Fender's amplifiers were equally innovative.

On July 23, 2013, Fender's Radio Service building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and B at the local level of significance. The period of significance is from 1944 to 1951, the year Fender stopped working from the Harbor Boulevard location.



**Registration Unit** staff are always interested in speaking to potential applicants about the eligibility of historical resources under one of the four registration programs we oversee. Visit our website at [www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/registration](http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/registration) or call us at 916-445-7000. Be an active partner in preserving the past!





(continued from page 12)

Now the bad news: The Certified Local District is not used very much. There are twelve CLDs in California, with only two tax credit projects resulting in the last 35 years. Nearly all of them were created in the 1980s with no new ones since then. If the CLD is such a great tool, why is it underutilized?

One reason may be that it is just not that well known. The CLD also is a lot of work to bring to fruition:

Cities must first create a statute or historic preservation ordinance that either provides a method for designating historic buildings, or actually designates specific districts, or both. The method must include criteria that provides for the preservation and rehabilitation of properties of historic significance to the district. The statute must be certified by the NPS. Only a chief elected official or their authorized representative may request the certification of a statute.

With the statute in hand, cities must then identify a neighborhood with historic integrity and describe its historical qualities. A survey of contributors and non-contributors must be performed (this survey is also handy if a disaster befalls and damage assessment is required, but that's a subject for yet another article). Maps need to be drawn. Photos need to be taken. Modifications, deletions and repeals all need to be attended to. CLDs can be time-consuming!

As great an administrative, economic, environmental and cultural tool as the Certified Local District is, one would

think that the state would provide some department or office solely devoted to assist in the creation of these districts. More good news! Such an office exists! The Architectural Review Unit of the Office of Historic Preservation is almost exclusively devoted to the promotion and



review of tax credit projects (with an occasional article about such projects thrown in). The unit recently has focused on Certified Local Districts as a useful tool for localities to promote tax incentive projects. A [webpage](http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_=2783) ([http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_=2783](http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_=2783)) is now available, describing how to create a CLD, including locations and lists of all Certified Local District properties in California. The OHP also hosted a workshop on the subject for local government representatives at the California Preservation Conference in May 2012.

Although in the past the Certified Local District has fallen into disuse, its utility is undiminished and has a potentially bright future that deserves a closer look and more vigorous use by Californians to promote economic, environmental, and cultural goals.

The Architectural Review and Environmental Compliance Unit is available to assist localities and property owners in the development of both Certified Local Districts and tax incentive projects. For more information, visit [www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/rehabtaxcredits](http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/rehabtaxcredits) or call us at 916-445-7000.



From CLDs to CLGs: The following two articles detail how two of California's Certified Local Governments are actively involved in preservation. The first article is about the City of Riverside, and provides an excellent example of what SHPO Carol Roland-Nawi meant when she noted that "what we do [as preservationists] is really all about the future." The second article gives us a glimpse of how the City of Pasadena is taking preservation in a new direction, thanks to mobile technology.

## Economics of Place: Focus on Historic Preservation

By Erin Gettis, Assoc. AIA, City Historic Preservation Officer and Principal Planner; and Al Zelinka, FAICP, CMSM, City of Riverside Community Development Director



*"Preservation projects can save 50-80 percent in infrastructure costs"*

Place is more than just the intersection of two streets or a name on a map. When a community has a sense of place, it connotes not only unique architecture, historical significance, or emotional meaning but also economic value. Indeed, Riverside's first City Planner, Charles Cheney, understood the value of Place, stating "The City needs protection from disfigurement and the preservation of old buildings, of natural beauty, and architectural monuments."<sup>1</sup> Although Riverside was only 40 years old at the time, City leaders assigned value to the role design-excellence and history would play in its economic future. Riverside's economic competitiveness entails promoting and reinventing its

many unique historic buildings and districts. Assets such as these, as evidenced in many nationwide studies, prove to attract the types of businesses, investors, and residents that spur the local economy. As with all scarce commodities, Riverside's historic resources have enduring value since their authenticity cannot be replicated and they serve to differentiate the City from its neighbors, giving the City a competitive edge for attracting creative talent for today and tomorrow's jobs.<sup>2</sup> In 2012 a World Bank study found "Over the long term, places with strong, distinctive identities are more likely to prosper than places without them."<sup>3</sup> Riverside has many unique resources from the well-known Mission Inn Hotel to hidden histories like the Washington Restaurant associated with the Harada family.<sup>4</sup>

Continued reuse and preservation of Riverside's historic infrastructure is fiscally responsible and a stable investment. "Preservation projects can save 50-80 percent in infrastructure

(continued from page 14)

costs compared to new suburban development."<sup>5</sup> Riverside has more than 18 designated districts that provide a variety of Residential options from Ranch Houses to Bungalows.<sup>6</sup> Realtors Tara and April Glatzel have seen the Wood Streets Historic District maintain property values like no other area in Riverside. "Even in the down economy, Wood Streets homes maintain a higher per square foot value than other similar areas -- constantly surprising us with its economic resiliency."<sup>7</sup> Historic buildings were often built to last for 100 years or more; through historic preservation, today and future generations are maintaining a unique economic asset in a fiscally prudent manner.



Many historic residential and business districts within the City are within an easy stroll of amenities and services. The walkable, mixed use settings of Riverside's historic fabric are essential to attracting the creative and knowledge-based workforce that is driving the "new economy"—young professionals are demanding it. Riverside's success as the City of Arts and Innovation, as well as its future economic competitiveness, is tied to preservation of its past. U.S. studies reinforce this point, showing that preservation projects provide more jobs than new construction and consistently improve property values and benefit the local economy.<sup>8</sup>



Riverside's commitment to protecting its historic resources not only honors rich stories from the past, but also positions the City for a healthy economy in the future.



<sup>1</sup> General Plan 2025, Historic Preservation Element, p. HP-2, November 2007.

<sup>2</sup> From Skid Row to LoDo: Historic Preservation's Role in Denver's Revitalization, October 11, 2012. ([www.urbanland.uli.org/articles/2012/Oct/McMahonLodo](http://www.urbanland.uli.org/articles/2012/Oct/McMahonLodo))

<sup>3</sup> The Economics of Uniqueness, Investing in Historic City Cores and Cultural Heritage Assets for Sustainable Development, the World Bank, 2012, p. 2.

<sup>4</sup> Riverside Metropolitan Museum's website contains more information on the Harada story: [www.riversideca.gov/museum/haradahouse](http://www.riversideca.gov/museum/haradahouse)

<sup>5</sup> Measuring the Economics of Preservation: Recent Findings, Prepared for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation by PlaceEconomics, June 2011, p. 6.

<sup>6</sup> Riverside's Historic Preservation Section's interactive map on Landmarks and Historic Districts can be found on the planning website at: [www.riversideca.gov/historic](http://www.riversideca.gov/historic)

<sup>7</sup> Conversation with April and Tara Glatzel of the Sister team.

<sup>8</sup> Measuring the Economics of Preservation: Recent Findings, Prepared for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation by PlaceEconomics, June 2011, p. 3-4.

Photo Credits: Page 14: City of Riverside, photographer: K. Marquez; Page 15: City of Riverside, Landmarks webpage [http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/ppty\\_mtp.aspx?pk=5108](http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic/ppty_mtp.aspx?pk=5108)



## Pasadena's Mobile App

By Kevin Johnson, City of Pasadena

For the past several years, the City of Pasadena has been taking steps to bring its historic preservation program into the digital age. In 2007 the City began using the CHRID (California Historical Resources Inventory Database), which had been developed through Certified Local Government (CLG) grant funding by the Cities of Ontario and Sacramento, as the primary source of information about the City's historic resources. Pasadena then completed some customized changes to the CHRID that allows them to upload large quantities of data from completed historic resources surveys as well as large batches of photographs. Pasadena's CHRID was released for public use in 2008. In 2012 the Office of Historic Preservation approved the City's application for a CLG grant to take the CHRID to the next level by creating a mobile app.

*“The City expects the project will result in a stronger awareness of Pasadena's history”*

The vision for the CHRID mobile app is to allow people to use their smart phones to more easily find historic resources in the City. It will have three primary functions: first, the app will allow users to find any historic resources that are in close proximity to their current location. Second, it will allow people to find specific types of historic resources (such as buildings designed by a specific architect or designed in a particular architectural style). Finally, it will provide a series of pre-defined tours of historic

sites that the City will develop. For each of these options, the app will use Google Maps to provide directions to the chosen site or tour from the user's current location. The user also will have the ability to view CHRID data about each property. CF Webtools, Inc., the company that originally created the CHRID, is also creating the mobile app.

The CHRID is a valuable resource that currently has historic preservation data on over 6,500 properties, approximately 4,000 of which are designated historic resources, either individually or within historic districts. In addition to being used by City staff, it is widely used by



researchers, librarians, commissioners, realtors, and the general public. Currently, most of the data in the CHRID is limited, with the exception of data related to historic resources surveys and designations that have occurred since the City acquired the database in 2007. Properties that were designated or studied prior to the acquisition of the database have basic information in the



(continued from page 16)

CHRID including location information, National Register of Historic Places Status Code, designation type, construction date, architectural style, architect and builder. As part of this project, volunteers will greatly expand this information to include architectural descriptions, significance statements, historic context associations, location maps and photographs. Sites that have benefitted from historic preservation incentives such as the Mills Act, also will be noted. All surviving works by significant architects as well as sites with multiple historic buildings on them will be recorded in the CHRID.



For people without access to smart phone technology, the City will be developing paper brochures for the pre-defined tours that will be part of the

app. Pasadena also will develop a web page devoted to those tours and providing information about how to access the information in the CHRID and how to download the mobile CHRID app.

The goal of the mobile app project is to provide a comprehensive, user-friendly and entertaining tool to educate residents, students, and visitors about important historic sites, contexts, and the results and benefits of historic preservation. Each element of the program—the smart phone application, brochures, and website—will be graphically linked to provide a coherent user experience, and all products of the project will be free to users. The City expects the project will result in a stronger awareness of Pasadena’s history and will enhance community pride while promoting the positive results of the city’s historic preservation program and its promotion of heritage tourism.



For more information about Pasadena’s component of the CHRID, or the mobile app project, contact Kevin Johnson at 626-744-7806 or [kevinjohnson@cityofpasadena.net](mailto:kevinjohnson@cityofpasadena.net).

When it comes to the work and cause of preservation, innovation is not just confined to technological and physical realities. As outlined in this article adapted from papers presented by OHP staff at the 2013 meetings of the Society for California Archaeology, sometimes we are called to “push the envelope” in the very way we think about and approach our work.

## Thinking Outside “D” Box: Archaeological Sites and National Register Eligibility Criteria

By Susan Stratton, PhD, Supervisor, Archaeology and Environmental Compliance Unit

Sometimes it takes hard work to move beyond what we know and are comfortable with, but that work usually pays off in the end. Such can be said for the strides we’re making in California to think outside the eligibility criteria “box” when it comes to



archaeological resources. Last year the Office of Historic Preservation decided to take this idea further by participating in a forum at the 2013 Society for California Archaeology (SCA) meetings held in Berkeley. The forum, entitled *Recognition, Evaluation, and Registration of Cultural Significance*, was organized and moderated by Jakki Kehl, Mutsun Ohlone Elder and Cultural Consultant, and featured paper presentations by four OHP staff members: Susan Stratton, Supervisor of the Review and Compliance Unit; Jay Correia, Supervisor of the Registration Unit; Trevor Pratt, Archaeologist reviewer; and Brendon Greenaway, Archaeologist reviewer, presenting a paper written by retired OHP staff member Dwight Dutschke.

For years now, the tribal community throughout the state has expressed concern that archaeologists have focused primarily on Criterion D—properties that “have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history”—when evaluating archaeological sites for National Register eligibility. Why look beyond Criterion D? Ms. Kehl summed up the

situation well in her forum abstract: “Archaeology has the potential to serve not only academic research but also the communities whose histories are connected to these culturally significant places. When places are evaluated and acknowledged through recognition of their intrinsic cultural value and humanity, rather than just data, communities can successfully influence the preservation and management of these important places. Identifying such values, while difficult during compliance efforts with cultural resource laws, is possible, and an important step in serving all communities of California.”

Why is it that of the four National Register criteria, most archaeological

**Note:** This article refers to the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places, which are identified by letters, but readers should be aware that it addresses as well the criteria for the California Register of Historical Resources, which are identified by numbers. The choice to use the National Register criteria references herein is simply for ease of reading.

(continued from page 18)

sites are only nominated or evaluated under Criterion D? As Susan Stratton posited in her paper, is it because archaeologists have fought so hard and so long to have their discipline recognized as a “science” that they feel



compelled to couch their findings in tables of data and statistical analyses? Or is it that they focus more heavily on the data for interpretation and less on incorporating the views of the descendants of those whose culture it is? Perhaps archaeologists need to remind themselves they are anthropologists first and archaeologists second.

Or is it simply because Criterion D is the most obvious and fitting category as well as the easiest to justify? It is true that it may be more time-consuming to write an eligibility justification for an archaeological site using any of the other criteria. However, it’s heartening to know that California is leading the nation in getting archaeological sites nominated and successfully listed, or found eligible for listing, on the National Register not only under Criterion D, but also Criterion A: Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

As Trevor Pratt pointed out in his paper, contemplating ways archaeological sites may be eligible under Criterion A is often difficult, as the criteria were originally written for application to the built environment. However, through creative anthropological interpretations of the criteria, and good relationships with consulting parties, such evaluations are possible, often relying upon cultural relativism to depict the significance of the past.

To qualify under Criterion A, a property must not only be shown to be associated with historic events, but must be considered an important example of the event or trend illustrated. As noted in National Register Bulletin *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties*, archaeological sites that are type sites for specific complexes or time periods or define the chronology of a region are often eligible under Criterion A because they are directly associated with events and broad patterns of history. Generally, Criterion A arguments also include a comparative context to help show how the property is an important example of the significant event.

As important as determining eligibility under Criterion A, is assessing whether the property has enough integrity to convey its significance. Unlike properties eligible under Criterion D alone, where only archaeological integrity is required to answer important research questions, Criterion A requires that the property conveys its significance through most, if not all, of the seven aspects of integrity. As Dwight Dutschke argued in his paper, one major question to consider when evaluating whether or not a resource is

*“When places are evaluated and acknowledged through recognition of their intrinsic cultural value and humanity, rather than just data, communities can successfully influence the preservation and management of these important places.”*

(continued on page 20)

(continued from page 19)

eligible for the National Register or California Register is, “Does it maintain how it has historically been used and does it function in the same or a similar manner as when first established?” For cultural resources that are living systems, this principle should be the primary test in assessing the question of integrity. In his paper, Dwight stated,



“Historic properties that are living systems change over time and we should accept that such change will occur in order for the resource to survive. Preservation of use, especially for

systems, is an important means of assuring long term preservation of the cultural resource...Integrity is an art not a science and should be treated as such. The concept of change is important especially when considering the significance of landscape level historic properties.”

Particularly important for making the case for integrity under Criterion A is a discussion of location, design, materials, and association. If the site is in the same location, that aspect of integrity is met. Integrity of design means that the site has intra-site artifact and feature patterning (e.g., distribution of artifacts and ecofacts stratigraphically suggests a multi-component site). Integrity of materials is usually described as the presence of intrusive artifacts, the completeness of the artifact and/or feature assemblage and the quality of artifact or feature preservation. Association means that it is the place where the important event occurred, and is sufficiently intact to convey that

relationship to an observer. This is often accompanied by a discussion of integrity of setting, an important aspect of integrity for any property nominated under Criteria A, B, or C.

When making the case for Criterion A, it is key to stress the importance of the location of the site to the native groups who used the property and why this is a significant element of the setting. Equally important to a Criterion A evaluation is a discussion about the environmental setting of the site, during the period of significance and in the present. Special attention should be given with regard to the plants and animals available to native groups and how this is critical in understanding why they chose this particular site as a habitation area. This will underscore why these are important elements of setting and association, and how they convey significance today.

The overarching theme of the forum presentations was that as professionals in our respective disciplines of archaeology, history, and anthropology, we are challenged to work within an often stifling and static regulatory framework. Despite this, we must not lose sight of the human component in all that we do and embrace a holistic approach as we endeavor to understand a past that is still dynamic to those in the present.

Finally, the answer to the question as to why we should look beyond Criterion D is easy. If an archaeological site is listed or found eligible for listing using multiple criteria, it makes “data recovery” more challenging to justify as a mitigation and therefore should, ideally, lead to more instances of preservation of these resources.



The Office of Historic Preservation is rising to the challenge of new ideas and approaches with the recent publication of our Statewide Historic Preservation Plan for the years 2013 through 2017. Deputy SHPO Jenan Saunders introduces us to the Plan and an ambitious vision for the future of preservation.

## A New Approach to an Old Problem: California's Statewide Historic Preservation Plan

By Jenan Saunders, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

After two years of public outreach, research, and writing, California's Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, titled "Sustainable Preservation," was approved by the National Park Service in December 2012. Covering the years 2013 through 2017, the plan lays out a bold vision for the future of preservation and contains a challenging, and exciting, set of goals and objectives for the preservation community to work towards over the plan's lifespan.

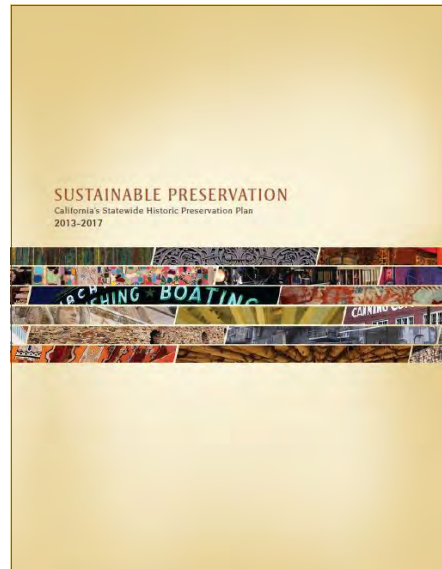
This new goal-oriented approach to realizing the vision laid out in the State Plan was developed in direct response to what the Office of Historic Preservation staff heard during the course of the public outreach campaign conducted for the plan—namely, that the preservation movement cannot sustain itself without the support of a greater percentage of the population. More people need to begin to consider themselves as preservationists, to realize that they care about the historical resources in their communities, and to work and advocate for the preservation of those resources.

That, in a nutshell, is exactly what the State Plan hopes to achieve—a sustainable preservation movement that is actively supported by a majority of

people. In the end, this is the only way to truly ensure that historical resources are protected over the long term and remain to tell future generations about their history.

However, a plan is simply a document—a document that means nothing without people to carry its ideas forward and implement them. For this

reason, the OHP has done something different with this plan. We developed ideas for what you can do to help achieve the plan's vision and goals, whoever you are and whatever "hat" you happen to be wearing at any particular time. There are lists of ideas for different groups of people traditionally associated with preservation (local government staff, historic sites managers, tribal members, consultants, non-profit advocates, etc.) and those not



(continued on page 22)

A printed Executive Summary of the State Plan is now available. To order copies, contact Diane Barclay, Outreach and Communications Coordinator, at [diane.barclay@parks.ca.gov](mailto:diane.barclay@parks.ca.gov) or 916-445-7026.

(continued from page 21)

necessarily associated with history at all (parents, teachers, developers, real estate professionals, neighborhood association members, and more).

So, don't just sit there, and don't just read the State Plan and then stick it on a shelf. Visit [www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/stateplan](http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/stateplan) and look for things you can do

in your personal or professional life to support the plan. And then, let us know what you're doing so we can share your experiences and ideas with others. We look forward to working with you to make the State Plan's vision a reality!



Finally, as we move forward into a new year, here is a story that involves cultural traditions that stretch back into the past of California's northern tribal communities. Adapted from an earlier article by Hawk Rosales, this is a story that highlights the fact that for many tribes, natural resources and cultural resources are inseparable with regard to maintaining a way of life and connections to the past. This also is a story that perfectly illustrates the concept of "pushing the envelope," and creating new ways of preserving ancient traditions.

## Tribes, State, and Public Come Together to Preserve a Way of Life

By Hawk Rosales, Executive Director,  
InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council

December 2011 marked the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council. Since 1986, the organization

has made great strides in protecting the coastal redwood ecosystem and local tribes' traditional ways of life, and in providing education about tribally



directed land conservation efforts.

The Sinkyone Council is a community-based conservation initiative, comprised of ten federally recognized tribes that retain ancient and enduring ancestral and

cultural ties to the coastline and inland areas of Mendocino, Lake, and southern Humboldt Counties. Our member tribes

(continued on page 23)

(continued from page 22)

have depended on the ocean for food, for the continuation of their culture, and for their very existence since the beginning of time.

Most people are not fully aware of the extent of injustice, government sanctioned violence, and forced removal of tribal peoples from their homeland that has marred the history of this state's relations with its indigenous inhabitants. Over the last 150 years in Northern California, the region's old-growth redwood rain forest also has been subjected to destruction that has severely impacted salmon and other wildlife, as well as those tribes dependent on the forest and sea for their survival.

In 2009, our council members were alarmed to learn that California, through the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA), was starting to design marine protected areas (MPAs) in [tribal] ancestral territories, and that new regulations might disallow the traditional take of seaweed, finfish, shellfish, and other marine resources by North Coast tribes who conduct traditional, non-commercial gathering, harvesting, fishing, and ceremonial activities in the areas planned



©Jack Dykinga

for the new MPAs. That planning process could easily have produced another intolerable outcome in the bleak history of California's dealings with tribal



peoples. Instead, it marked the start of a remarkable journey resulting in state officials committing to better honoring tribal contributions, past and present.

What went right? North Coast tribes-- from Tolowa and Yurok in the far north to Wiyot in the Humboldt Bay, Bear River Band on the Mattole-Sinkyone coast, and Cahto and Pomo peoples in the south of the region--resolved together to protect their peoples' traditional gathering rights through concerted action, and came to the table with practical solutions for how the State could accomplish important ocean conservation goals while protecting tribal traditions.

The tribes' cultural ways and spiritual beliefs have informed each step of their engagement in this process. For the tribes, protection of the ocean and traditional cultural use of marine resources are inseparable ideas.

We have successfully argued that without the careful use and stewardship of marine plant and animal species,

*“Tribes have depended on the ocean for food, for the continuation of their culture, and for their very existence”*

(continued on page 24)

(continued from page 23)

these gifts will steadily decline and may someday vanish. A broad range of North Coast residents and local governments, recreational and commercial fishermen, and harbor districts and conservation groups committed to standing in



solidarity with the tribes. State officials, including California Natural Resources Agency's Secretary John Laird, Assemblymember Wesley Chesbro, Senator Noreen Evans, and members and staff of the MLPA Initiative, the Department of Fish and Game, and the Fish and Game Commission, carefully considered tribal concerns and ultimately committed to meeting the challenges of managing ocean resources while respecting and protecting the cultural traditions and the

ancient stewardship knowledge of local tribes.

After many months of grueling work, tribes and other local residents agreed to support a marine protection plan for the North Coast that will avoid key traditional tribal gathering places and allow for continued tribal fishing, gathering, harvesting, and stewardship in many of the new protected areas. The plan will also create several fully protected marine life refuges in high-priority conservation areas. The process has been far from perfect or easy, yet the tribes' persistence--and the state's willingness to listen and work toward a solution--has paid off.

For the first time in the state's history, it appears that California will formally recognize and protect the tribes' traditional cultural use of marine resources. These efforts and successes clearly demonstrate that the tribes, the public, and the government of California can work together to achieve conservation for both the environment and the traditional tribal cultures that are dependent upon healthy and abundant ecosystems.



---

Adapted from Hawk Rosales, "Tribes, State, and Public Work Together to Protect our Ocean"; article 473, TreesFoundation.org, March 27, 2012, <http://www.treesfoundation.org>

Photo Credits

Page 22: "Tolowa Smelt Fishermen," photographer: Suntayea Steinruck, from Baum Foundation website (see link below)

Page 23: "Canary Fish" - Marc Shargel, *Wonders of the Sea Vol. 3*

Page 23: "Alder Trees, Sinkyone Territory," photographer: Jack Dykinga, from Baum Foundation website (see link below)

Page 24: "Sinkyone Wilderness Territory," photographer: Hawk Rosales, from Baum Foundation website: <http://thebaumfoundation.org/california-ocean-wilderness-delegation-media-downloads>



## California Department of Parks and Recreation

### Office of Historic Preservation

1725 23rd Street Suite 100  
Sacramento, CA 95816  
Phone: 916-445-7000  
Email: calshpo@parks.ca.gov



John Laird,  
Secretary,  
Natural Resources Agency

Major General  
Anthony L. Jackson,  
USMC, Ret.; Director,  
California State Parks

Carol Roland-Nawi, PhD,  
State Historic  
Preservation Officer

#### State Historical Resources Commission:

Julianne Polanco,  
Chairperson  
Bryan Brandes,  
Vice-Chairperson  
Alberto Bertoli, AIA  
Beth Edwards Harris  
Marshall McKay  
Anmarie Medin  
Rick Moss  
David Phoenix  
Adrian Praetzellis, PhD

The mission of the **Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)** and the **State Historical Resources Commission** is to provide leadership and promote the preservation of California's irreplaceable and diverse cultural heritage.

To fulfill our mission we:

- ◆ Partner with local, state, federal, and tribal agencies, non-profit organizations, and the general public to help ensure cultural resources are appreciated and maintained as a matter of public interest and community pride;
- ◆ Carry out mandated responsibilities and administer programs under federal and state historic preservation laws;
- ◆ Promote a comprehensive preservation planning approach and urge the integration of historic preservation with broader land use planning efforts and decisions;
- ◆ Offer technical assistance and preservation training in order to create a better understanding of the programs OHP administers;
- ◆ Support sustainability and adaptive reuse of historic resources in ways that preserve historic character and provide economic benefits;
- ◆ Maintain the statewide Historical Resources Inventory and make available information about the state's historical and archaeological resources, and
- ◆ Encourage recognition of the vital legacy of cultural, educational, recreational, aesthetic, economic, social, and environmental benefits of historic preservation for the enrichment of present and future generations.

### GET INVOLVED!

We've shared with you some of the innovative approaches and new ways of looking at preservation going on in California today. Now it's your turn! Here are some ideas for looking at your community in new ways, and participating in preservation right in your own neighborhood.

**Involve** local youth in creating a Then and Now photography project: locate historic photos of streets in your community, and then take photos of the streets as they are today. Research and write histories of the streets.

**Use** local publications and websites to highlight positive uses and adaptive re-uses of historic places.

**Create** a guide to historic resources in your community (visit <http://www.sfheritage.org/Calle24Booklet.pdf> for an example of a guide to one neighborhood in San Francisco)

**Participate** in activities that honor and sustain cultural traditions.

**Preservation Matters** is the newsletter of the California Office of Historic Preservation. All text and photographic content is the property of the OHP unless otherwise noted. If you have questions or comments about the newsletter, please contact: **Diane Barclay, Editor**, at [diane.barclay@parks.ca.gov](mailto:diane.barclay@parks.ca.gov), or 916-445-7026. This publication is available in alternate format upon request.