



PRESERVATION MATTERS

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Wipeout at San O

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA

On February 6, I had the pleasure of testifying before the California Coastal Commission on the Consistency Certification for the Foothill South Toll Road. This is a 6-lane, 16 mile-long freeway that the Transportation Corridor Agencies (TCA) of Orange County wants to build in southern Orange County. I was asked to comment on significant archaeological and cultural resources along the proposed route and whether reasonable mitigation measures have been taken into account. The greatest impact would have been to the prehistoric Native American site of Panhe and the world-renowned Trestles surf break at San Onofre State Beach.

By way of background, San Onofre State Beach was created by Executive Order in 1971 by President Richard Nixon, whose Winter White House was in nearby San Clemente. State Parks leases the land from the U.S. Navy, on lands adjoining Camp Pendleton U.S. Marine Corps Base. Ronald Reagan, Governor of California at the time, commented: "this expanse of acreage...now has its future guaranteed as an official state park...As stewards of this land, we must use it judiciously and with a great sense of responsibility."

In my testimony, I pointed out that at least two major cultural resources would be negatively impacted by the proposed route; one, found to be a Traditional Cultural Property, the Acjachemen village site of Panhe and the other, a potential site, the Trestles surf break.

Trestles surf break, a place I personally know and love, is a unique Southern California surf site formed by the San Mateo river-mouth. Two things make Trestles a world-class surf break: its consistent high quality waves and its aesthetic provided by clean water and natural setting.

The community's use of Trestles can be traced to the early 1930s, when surfers arrived in San Onofre. Innovations in surfboard design in the early 1950s allowed surfing to spread to the more critical breaks at Uppers and Loweres, where



San Onofre State Beach, the Trestles

waves are faster and require more maneuverable surfboards. The creation of San Onofre State Beach in the early 1970s brought highly publicized surf contests to Trestles, soon known as one of California's best waves. Trestles' distinction derives from a variety of breaks and waves consistently available to surfers of all ages and abilities year round, attributes which helped establish surfing as recreation, lifestyle, culture, and a part of Southern California's identity.

After 11 hours of debate, at 11:30 pm, as I was surrounded by a boisterous crowd of over 2,000 people made up of construction workers, conservationists, park lovers, and surfing legends, I began to sense a tsunami wipe-out of tubular proportions for the proposed toll road. The Commissioners decided 8 to 2 that the project violates the California Coastal Act, which was enacted in 1976 to regulate development along the State's 1,100-mile shoreline. Through the help of the Surfrider Foundation, we will pursue the listing of Trestles as a Traditional Cultural Property.

*For the full text of SHPO Donaldson's testimony and a PowerPoint Presentation on evaluating Trestles as a TCP, see the SHPO page of the OHP website at <http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov>

Registration: Multiple Property Submissions

Cynthia Toffelmier

Multiple Property Submissions (MPS) are useful tools for registering historically significant properties and sites in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Approximately one-third of the more than 80,000 historic resources listed in the National Register nationwide have been submitted as components of a MPS. The MPS format is highly effective in registering properties because it defines and describes historic context, associated property types, and registration requirements for groupings of thematically-related historic properties. MPS documentation may cover any geographical scale – local, regional, state or nation, and relate to any aspect of cultural development. California currently has nineteen certified MPS, covering such assorted subjects and geographic areas as, “Early Automobile-Related Properties in Pasadena,” “Historical Resources in Hollister, California,” “Twentieth-century Folk Art in California,” and “Lillian Rice Designed Buildings in Rancho Santa Fe.” The flexibility of the MPS makes it a valuable tool when used in conjunction with community survey and preservation planning.

An MPS consists of two components: the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (NPS 10-900-b), a cover document which contains information common to the group of related properties, and the individual registration forms containing information specific to each nominated historic property. An MPS must contain a Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) and at least one individual registration form to be certified by the Keeper of the National Register. Once certified, related individual registration forms may be submitted for registration at any time under the cover of the MPS.

The MPDF establishes the basis for registering related properties. It is primarily composed of three elements: a narrative historic context statement; an identification and description of property types associated with the historic context; and a discussion of the specific requirements property type examples must possess for registration. The MPDF begins with the “Multiple Property Listing,” the name chosen to describe the general subject heading. This identifies the geographic area under study and reflects the broad unifying themes, trends, or patterns that link properties within the submission. The Multiple Property Listing can reflect the developmental themes of a single community, or it might include a type of resource in a larger geographic region.

To qualify for listing in the National Register as part of the MPS, individual properties must be shown to be historically significant and possess historic integrity. Historic significance is established by demonstrating a property’s importance within a historic context. MPS include one or more narrative historic contexts associated with the subject and geographic area presented in the Multiple Property Listing. The multiple historic contexts format is particularly important when a MPS is based on a community survey where corresponding historical research will likely identify multiple stages of settlement or patterns of development. The multiple associated historic context format is illustrated in the MPS, “Architectural and Historic Resources of Point Arena, California,” which includes three historic contexts discussing the themes of economic development, residential buildings, and institutions of Point Arena within an identified time period.

Once the historic context(s) are defined, the MPDF identifies property types and their significance within each associated historic context. Property types are groupings of individual properties identified by either their common physical attributes, such as style and architectural detail, or their associative attributes, which are based on a relationship to important events. Identifying and describing a property type establishes a link between specific historic properties and the historic context, so that significance and National Register eligibility can be assessed.

The third component of the MPDF, property type registration requirements, outlines the specific characteristics and aspects of integrity that an individual example of the property type must possess to qualify for listing in the National Register. Registration requirements are designed to assess how well the physical features of a specific property illustrates the property type, and how it relate to the historic context. Once an MPS is certified, resources meeting the registration requirements of an identified property type within the established historic context can be individually nominated with much less effort.

For more information on Multiple Property Submissions, see the National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form*. For questions about preparing Multiple Property Submissions for California properties, contact the Registration Unit of the Office of Historic Preservation.

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Point Arena Economic Development

Point Arena Institutions



Residential Building, Point Arena



Architectural Review: Three Minute Success Stories und Cabaret

Tim Brandt

Preservation successes from across the state were featured at this year's Three Minute Success Stories held in conjunction with the 33rd Annual California Preservation Conference in Napa Valley. This year's cabaret themed event featuring eleven performances containing skits, PowerPoint presentations, music, and general mayhem was held at the historic Greystone Cellars in St. Helena (The Culinary Institute of America) on Thursday night, April 24th. A large assortment of wines was available for tasting, as were a delectable selection of desserts.

Featured stories this year included the relocation of a 1958 plywood shade structure, the moving of a train station in three pieces and reassembly as part of a mixed use development, development of a compatibly sensitive streetscape design for an historic downtown, recreating an historic theater's missing marquee and blade sign, relocation and adaptive reuse of a former railroad building into a new bank, creation of an historic park within a densely populated and diverse neighborhood, and a wise choice for the rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of an historic casa for a cultural center.

Additional entertainment featured a wine trivia Opening, an Overview of the historic Napa Valley, a Willkommen Introduction, and an Intermission featured a troupe of Napa area "Cabaret Girls" that took Cabaret to new heights entertaining and soliciting, wine raffle tickets that is, the audience.

This year's presentations included:

- Relocation of a 1958 Shade Pavilion originally located at the Stuart Pharmaceutical Company in Pasadena, presented by the City of Pasadena Planning Division.
- The Preservation Connection, which featured a variety of development choices for Casa Romantica, presented by the City of San Clemente.
- Cerrito Theatre Saves Community from Deadly Ahnnowee Virus: A story of a community rescuing an historic landmark in El Cerrito.
- Phoenix in Fruitvale: A Friends of Peralta Hacienda Historical Park presentation from Oakland on neighborhood preservation.

- The Little Building That Could: A Point Richmond Gateway Foundation story of an historic Trainmasters Building in Richmond and its transformation into a new bank branch.
- Balboa Discovers a Sign & Marquee: A poem and light show demonstrated the reconstruction and reinstallation of missing signage on an historic theater in San Diego.
- Only in Folsom uncovered resources and history in a presentation of appropriate design guidelines in historic downtown Folsom.
- Relocation of a 1935 Santa Fe Depot portrayed the reuse of an historic depot in new mixed use development, presented by the City of Pasadena Planning Division.
- Stone Soup: Saving the Still House told of the creative adaptive reuse of a (gasp) stone building in St. Helena.
- Whistle Stop in the Dunes: The Heritage Society of Pacific Grove visited the past in a salute to long lost train stop.
- We Wake Up, We Save Johnie's; a video documentary from the Los Angeles Conservancy Modern Committee on the destruction of Johnie's Broiler and the efforts behind its reconstruction.

The Three Minute Success Stories (3MSS) is an annual conference event that provides a very lighthearted but instructional opportunity to showcase community historic preservation successes and the effort behind them to a statewide audience. If you have or anticipate a preservation success you'd like to share with a room full of preservationists, it's not too early to start planning for next year's 3MSS in Palm Springs. Remember, if your project is accepted, you get three FREE minutes of EXPOSURE and RECOGNITION for your preservation efforts. Next year's conference will take place April 30 through May 3, 2009—so start planning your Three Minute Success Story now!

Willkommen, bienvenue, welcome!
Tim Brandt welcomes the crowd to the Three Minute Success Story Event



***“Stone Soup:
 Saving the Still
 House told of
 the creative
 adaptive reuse
 of a stone
 building in St.
 Helena.”***

Three Minute Success Stories (Photos)



Stuart Shade Pavilion



Balboa Theater sign installation



David Heitzman, Cindy Heitzman, Naomi Miroglio, Napa County Supervisor Diane Dillon, and Carol Poole, City of St. Helena Planning Director



Casa Romantica

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New Supervisor for Registration Unit



OHP is always happy to welcome new employees to our ranks. Our newest addition is Jay Correia, who will serve as supervisor of the Registration Unit. For those familiar with the history of OHP, this

position was held by Eugene Itogawa for many years, then by Maryln Lortie and most recently by Cynthia Howse. Jay comes to OHP after long service to State Parks and historic preservation, most recently at the Northern Service Center, where he worked to ensure that Parks projects were consistent with applicable preservation standards.

Though he currently lives in a Curtis Park home he dubs his "work in progress" with wife Laura, daughter Olivia, and son Owen, Jay still strongly identifies with the Delta towns of Rio

Vista and Isleton and especially loved working on the Locke Boarding House Project.

Eclectic in his musical tastes, Jay's affection for jazz dates to 1975, when an uncle took him to the Berkeley Jazz Festival after his 8th grade graduation. A student of the highland bagpipes, which he has played over a period of 30 years, he met wife Laura when she hired him to play a memorial service.

You will see Jay at all meetings of the State Historical Resources Commission and whenever Registration issues are to be discussed. Welcome to OHP, Jay!

Local Government: Taking the Show on the Road

Shannon Lauchner

Do you wonder how cities and counties train their planners and historic preservation commissions to handle preservation issues? The Local Government Unit offers communities an excellent option. Part of our mission is to provide education, training, and technical assistance to local jurisdictions. We achieve this, in part, through participation in regional workshops geared towards presenting the information preservation commissioners and local planners need to make educated and responsible decisions about difficult preservation and cultural resource issues.

Does this type of training sound like something that would benefit your local government? Are you wondering how the Local Government Unit decides which communities to visit? The answer is simple: we wait to be invited. Any California city, county, or organization can ask for training. The group requesting training must be willing to host a workshop that is open to planners, commissioners, and elected officials, as well as cultural resource management consultants and members of the public who wish to participate. As a regional approach is encouraged, the unit asks that if a local government chooses to host a workshop that they invite people from neighboring jurisdictions to attend. The host community is responsible for providing a meeting place for the training, determining the meeting format, establishing any registration process, and publicizing the event. While snacks and drinks are always a nice plus, they are certainly not required! Leave the rest to us.

Training is available on a number of preservation planning topics. During the meeting's planning stage, the host local government's staff assists OHP staff in setting a workshop agenda that best meets their community's needs.

The City of Benicia recently held a joint open meeting of the City Council, Planning Commission, and Historic Resources Board, at which presentations from our unit on the Mills Act and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) were special items on the agenda.

In contrast, weeks later we packed our bags and headed to Southern California, where the City of Ventura hosted a traditional all-day workshop with OHP staff presentations on comprehensive preservation programs for local governments, historic resource survey basics, CEQA and the Mills Act. To incorporate different perspectives on preservation planning issues, the Local Government Unit likes a local planner to participate in the workshop whenever possible; Ventura's workshop included a presentation by local Calabasas planner, Geoff Starns.

Afterwards, Ventura City Councilman Carl Morehouse commented "preserving the important parts of our past while creating a future...is an interesting tightrope to walk. And keeping the purists in both camps at bay takes vigilance and clear, established rules and processes. Your team did a marvelous job at laying that all out."

Both workshops were well attended and received and are just two examples of programs we can provide. All we need is an invitation, a meeting place, and your willingness to invite neighboring communities. Snacks are optional, but never hurt.

Marie Nelson addresses the Ventura Workshop, February 26, 2008, photo provided by Lilly Okamura, City of Ventura



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2008 Governor's Historic Preservation Award Nominations Sought

The time is fast approaching to nominate your favorite historic preservation project for the 2008 Governor's Historic Preservation awards. Every spring since 1988, OHP has solicited nominations for these awards for notable achievements in preserving the heritage of California. Last year, awards recognized fifteen entities, ranging from the mighty Searles Valley Historical Society to the many-faceted Rosie the Riveter project to San Francisco's Western Neighborhoods Project for their restored 1906 earthquake refugee shacks.

A few general rules govern the nominations:

Any group, organization, or local, state, or federal agency involved in historic preservation may be nominated; individuals are not eligible.

Nominees should have completed the project (or a substantial portion of a large-scale, multiple activity project) within the last three years, not later than January 31, 2008.

Deadline for nominations is May 30, 2008; details and forms are available on the OHP website <http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov>.

Project Review: Area of Potential Effects (APE) Determination

William Soule

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as implemented by 36 CFR Part 800.4(a)(1), requires federal agencies to identify and document the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for an undertaking in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). An effect to a historic property occurs when the undertaking alters those characteristics which qualify it for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Determination of the APE is generally seen as the opening step in the Section 106 process, once a federal agency has identified a project as an undertaking and is ready to initiate consultation with the SHPO. In determining an appropriate APE, agency officials should consider both direct effects, those that will occur immediately from project construction, and indirect effects, those that will occur in the future and can be reasonably foreseen through thoughtful project analysis. It is advisable for a federal agency to develop an initial APE that is broad enough to include all foreseeable effects of an undertaking, and if necessary, reassess and tighten the delineation of the APE later in the Section 106 review, as more information is assembled and the description of the undertaking is finalized.

One of the most common mistakes made by many federal agencies is confusing the construction footprint of the undertaking with the APE. Effects to archaeological sites may not be restricted to the direct physical impacts of an undertaking's construction. Examples of indirect physical effects are staging locations, material acquisition sites (e.g., borrow areas), utility connections, and temporary access roads. Native American tribes and organizations should be consulted early in the Section 106 process in order to consider their concerns regarding the traditional and religious significance of archaeological sites and other types of cultural properties in the vicinity of the APE. This will assist the federal agency in identifying historic properties that may be eligible for the NRHP under criteria other than criterion D.

A second mistake often made is the restriction of the APE determination to a two-dimensional projection. An APE also has a vertical dimension that both extends below the existing ground surface, to the maximum depth of disturbance, and above the ground surface, regarding the height of the proposed undertaking. The latter case is usually considered in regard to visual effects to nearby architectural historic properties, but can also apply concerning visual effects to archaeological sites and Traditional Cultural Properties. The agency should avail itself of historic, pre-historic, and scientific analyses in determining the likelihood of the undertaking affecting a buried historic property, should one be present.

In determining the vertical element of the APE, consideration should be given both to the maximum depth of project impacts, and the results of preliminary research into the sensitivity of the subsurface dimension. In urban settings,

an examination of the history of the prior use of the undertaking parcel and the results of archaeological investigations completed in adjacent or nearby parcels may provide clues as to the likelihood of buried historic archaeological deposits. An additional avenue of project planning that should be considered is the inspection of geology and geomorphology maps of the general project location and consultation with a geoarchaeologist regarding the sensitivity of the APE for buried soil horizons that could suggest buried archaeological deposits.

It also is the position of the SHPO that in order for a federal agency to adequately address whether an undertaking will either directly, or indirectly, affect a historic property, the entirety of that historic property must be brought into the APE. In other words, a federal agency cannot simply assess effects to a portion of a historic property, and not consider the end results regarding the effects of an undertaking regarding the characteristics and qualities that bestow NRHP eligibility upon a historic property as a whole.

In essence, the determination of an APE in consultation with the SHPO determines the types of, and locations of, historic properties that will and won't be considered under Section 106. Once the SHPO has concurred on the determination of an APE, historic properties located outside of the APE boundaries are not further considered. In consulting with the SHPO regarding an APE, a federal agency should include at a minimum:

- 1) A description of the undertaking, including an identification of the federal nexus, description of a precise location, and details on how the project will be constructed or implemented.
- 2) A detailed description of the APE.
- 3) Precise map(s) with the APE boundary clearly delineated and all project elements identified. Aerial photograph(s) with APE and project element overlays may be an acceptable alternative, but are better employed as additional APE documentation.
- 4) A concise explanation of how the APE takes into account the effects of the proposed undertaking in regard to historic properties.
- 5) A list of the parties that have been brought into a federal agency's APE determination and a discussion of their concerns.

New Listings on the National Register

Pisgah Home Historic District, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, listed December 19, 2007



Pisgah Home Historic District is located in the Garvanza/Highland Park neighborhood of the City of Los Angeles. Developed as the headquarters of a religious-based social service organization in the early 20th century, Pisgah Home Historic District consists of eight buildings on a 1.75-acre parcel set in landscaped grounds. Constructed between 1895 and 1925 in several architectural styles, the contributing buildings reflect the development of the site over its period of significance, 1895-1936. The Pisgah Home Historic District was listed under Criterion A at the local level of significance in the areas of religion, social history, and philosophy. Pisgah Home Historic District meets Criteria Consideration A for religious properties as it derives its significance from its importance in the historic development of religious organizations and social philanthropy in Los Angeles during the early 20th century. This property was previously certified by the National Park Service for a federal tax credit as a rehabilitation project.

Berkeley High School Campus Historic District, Berkeley, Alameda County, listed January 7, 2008



The **Berkeley High School Campus Historic District's** five contributing buildings physically express the changing attitudes towards school design that took place throughout the United States during the 1920s and 1930s. The oldest buildings, the Original Gymnasium and Natatorium and the Administration Building were designed by William C. Hays in 1922 in the Beaux Arts style. The three later buildings, designed in the 1930s by Gutterson & Corlett in Streamlined Moderne style, illustrate the architectural evolution of the campus. The district was listed on the National Register under Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

Hagemann Ranch Historic District, Livermore, Alameda County, listed January 10, 2008



The **Hagemann Ranch Historic District** is a rare surviving example of late nineteenth/early twentieth century Livermore Valley farmstead architecture. Constructed by property owner Martin Mendenhall beginning in 1870, the district demonstrates the distinctive characteristics of agrarian architecture, including a layout typical of historic ranch properties and features common to agricultural building types. The historic construction methods represented in the district include a simple western building technology referred to as "plank-frame" construction, typical wood-frame, and post-and-beam construction. The district also exemplifies the common practice of using inexpensive materials for agricultural architecture and the customary adaptation of utilitarian farm buildings. The property retains integrity and still provides a strong feeling and association with early ranching. The property was listed under Criterion C in the area of architecture at the local level of significance.

New Listings on the National Register (Continued)

Carmel Valley Road—Boronda Road Eucalyptus Tree Row, Carmel Valley (vicinity), Monterey County, listed January 10, 2008



Carmel Valley Road—Boronda Road Eucalyptus Tree Row was listed under Criterion C in the area of landscape architecture at the local level of significance. Consisting of thirty-three Eucalyptus trees planted between 1874 and 1881, the tree row is an example of the rural character that once prevailed throughout Carmel Valley and represents a historical and aesthetic setting indicative of a time when the Eucalyptus trees' appeal was popular all over California.

Bono's Restaurant and Deli, Fontana (vicinity), San Bernardino County, listed January 10, 2008



Bono's Restaurant and Deli was listed at the local level under Criterion A for important associations with Route 66, which has been identified by National Park Service as historically significant in the context of 20th century transportation and western migration. Bono's is an example of a "Roadside Eating Establishment," a significant property type comprised mostly of simple, small and angular buildings characterized by eclectic architectural styles and large or flamboyant signage and exterior decoration. These simple buildings document the evolution of the food service industry in communities adjacent to Route 66.

San Francisco State Teacher's College, San Francisco City and County, listed January 7, 2008



San Francisco State Teacher's College's four contributing buildings were designed by California State Architect George McDougall in the Spanish Colonial Revival style and built by the WPA between 1924 and 1935. The property is listed at the state level of significance under Criterion A in the area of education for its association with the development of formal teacher training in California and as one of the few surviving examples of the Teacher's Colleges that formed the basis of California's state college and university system. From 1924 until 1957, the San Francisco State Teacher's College educated a substantial number of California teachers and the majority of teachers in the Bay Area. The San Francisco Normal School and the subsequent Teacher's College was a leader in educational theory, program innovation, and child development. Of the several campuses build during this first phase of public college development throughout the state, San Francisco State is one of only two campuses that survive in its original setting.

New Listings on the National Register (Continued)



Board of Trade Building, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, listed January 24, 2008

The **Board of Trade Building**, constructed in 1927, was listed under Criterion C in the area of architecture as an example of a Beaux Arts style commercial building with Neoclassical influences. The Board of Trade Building embodies the defining characteristics of a Beaux Arts building in its symmetry and three-part vertical organization of the façade and Neoclassical architectural details such as the columns, colonnades, medallions, griffin statues and terra cotta glazing that make the building so cohesive and unique. These characteristics also make the Board of Trade Building an important example of the locally important architecture firm of Curlett and Beelman. Between 1922 and 1927, the collaboration of architects Alexander Curlett and Claude Beelman produced one of the most successful architecture firms in the history of Los Angeles and contributed greatly to the complexity of the local architectural environment.

Martinez City Library, Martinez, Contra Costa County, listed January 31, 2008



The **Martinez City Library** was listed at the local level under Criterion C in the area of architecture. Designed in 1941 by architect E. Geoffrey Bangs, the library exhibits the third manifestation of Art Deco architecture known as Classic Moderne, a conservative blending of simplicity and monumental modernistic neoclassicism with a more austere form of geometric and stylized relief. The style was a popular choice for public buildings during the Great Depression and is closely associated with New Deal programs because many buildings, like the Martinez City Library, were constructed with funds through the Public Works Administration.

Old Pasadena Historic District, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, boundary adjustments and additional documentation approved, March 25, 2008



An amendment and boundary adjustment for the **Old Pasadena Historic District** was approved by National Park Service. The Old Pasadena Historic District was originally listed in the National Register in 1983 under Criteria A and C. Since the listing, the district has undergone a variety of changes, including the demolition of contributing and noncontributing buildings, the construction of new non-contributing buildings, the addition of new contributing buildings, and the expansion of the period of significance to 1936. The boundaries have been adjusted to exclude noncontributing and include contributing buildings on the edge of the district.

New National Register Listings (Continued)

Colombo Building, San Francisco City and County, listed January 31, 2008



The **Colombo Building**, designed by James and Merritt Reid in the Classical Revival style, was constructed in 1913 in San Francisco's North Beach/Chinatown neighborhood. The property was listed at the local level under Criterion B for associations with Elise Drexler, a prominent San Francisco philanthropist and property owner in the early 20th century. Drexler played a significant role in the early women's rights movement in San Francisco by quietly undermining prescribed gender roles through her activities as a philanthropist working outside the women's club system, as a property owner supporting burgeoning tenant businesses, and as a property developer and capitalist, commissioning construction of residential and commercial buildings on her extensive real estate holdings following the 1906 earthquake and fire. Drexler became a public figure during her highly publicized court case challenging the practice of restricting the

sale of a woman's inherited real property based on her potential, or former potential, to produce offspring. The California Supreme Court handed down the precedent-setting decision that a woman's theoretical potential to bear children should not define her right to dispense with property that she otherwise owned. The Colombo Building is the only remaining property Drexler was expressly restricted from selling, a determination overturned by the Supreme Court decision.

Preservation Fundamentals Track at CPF Conference

In late April, OHP organized a "Preservation Fundamentals" track at the 2008 California Preservation Foundation Conference. The track was designed to introduce key preservation topics to those who are new to the field or serve as a refresher course for preservation veterans. In many ways, this track revived a tradition that went back to the early Conferences of the 1970s and 1980s, when OHP commonly led tracks on Preservation Basics.

Among the sessions at the Conference were:

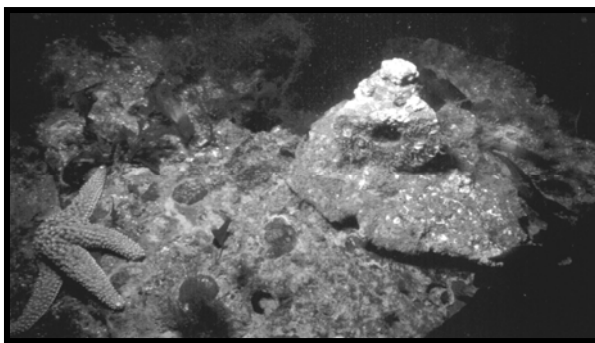
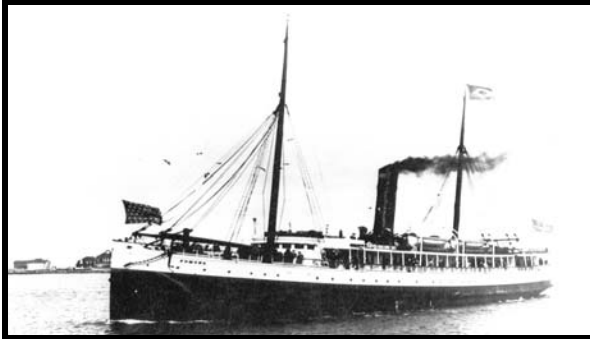
- * "Preservation 101: Historic Context and Beyond," moderated by Cynthia Toffelmier, on survey and registration, with special emphasis on use of historic contexts.
- * "Building, Maintaining, and Repairing Local Historic Preservation Programs," moderated by Lucinda Woodward, on local preservation programs.

- * "Section 106 for the Uninitiated, Agitated, and Under-Informed," moderated by Susan Stratton, dealing with OHP review of federal projects.
- * "Dealing with Historical Archaeological Resources under the Regulatory Context of Section 106 and CEQA," moderated by Michelle Messinger.
- * "The SHPO Is In," a Q & A session featuring Wayne Donaldson and his supervisory staff.

The sessions were well attended and provided a useful forum for exchanging ideas about a wide range of preservation issues. The track is consistent with a general direction at OHP, which is to participate in public forums to the extent possible, given workflow and budgetary constraints. If there is interest on the part of CPF and Conference attendees, we may reconvene this track as part of the 2009 Conference in Palm Springs.

New National Register Listings (Continued)

S. S. Pomona (Shipwreck), Fort Ross Cove, Jenner vicinity, Sonoma County, listed January 31, 2008

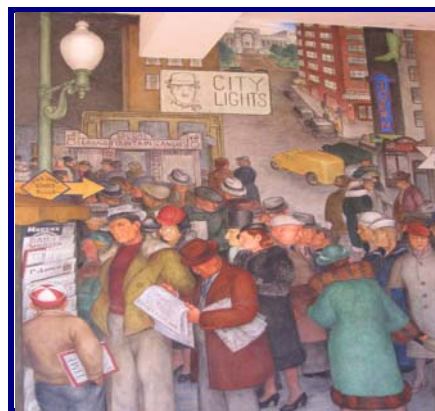


The **S.S. Pomona** shipwreck was listed to the National Register under Criterion A at the state level of significance in the areas of commerce and transportation; under Criterion C at the national level of significance in the areas of architecture and engineering; and under Criterion D at the national level of significance in the area of archeology. The *S. S. Pomona* was built in 1888 by the San Francisco Union Iron Works as a three-decked, two-mast, propeller steam schooner. Its design and method of construction represented a major change from wooden hulled walking-beam compound steam vessels to the new and innovative steel hulled propeller propulsion system. The property represents an important and unique source of historical information. Comparisons of the steam propulsion system, including the triple expansion engine, drive train, boilers, and other associated components from the *S. S. Pomona* in California and other known vessels of this era may produce new insight into the evolution of marine technology in a regional and national context. From 1888 to 1908, the ship served as a Pacific coastal merchant vessel engaged in transport of mail, passengers, and cargo to isolated areas from San Francisco to Vancouver, British Columbia. On March 8, 1908, while en route from San Francisco to Eureka, the *S. S. Pomona* struck a submerged pinnacle off Monterey Reef and sunk approximately one mile south of Fort Ross. Today, her stern is submerged in 17 to 40 feet of water. The steel hull and machinery are well preserved and have remained stable since sinking. Almost fifty percent of the vessel remains intact despite prior salvage operations.

Coit Memorial Tower, City and County of San Francisco, listed January 29, 2008



Coit Tower was designed by Arthur Brown, Jr., assisted by Henry Howard, and constructed between 1932 and 1933 in the Art Deco style. The interior is adorned with twenty-five murals painted between 1933 and 1934 by twenty-seven artists as part of the Public Works of Art Project (PWAP) and depict a common theme, *Aspects of Life in California, 1934*. The murals cover more than 3,000 square feet of wall space inside the tower and represent agriculture, education, urban and rural life, and New Deal idealism. Coit Tower's art was the prototype for all future federally-funded art projects painted between 1933 and 1943. It was listed under Criterion C at the State level of significance in the area of art.



New Listings on the National Register (Continued)

Lake Carnegie Library, Lakeport, Lake County, listed April 10, 2008



The **Lakeport Carnegie Library**, constructed in 1918, was listed in the National Register at a local level of significance under the registration requirements of the California Carnegie Libraries Multiple Property Documentation (1990). The building is significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History for its role in community development, and under Criterion C as an example of the Classical Revival style of architecture.

Ah Louis Store, San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo County, listed March 26, 2008



Ah Louis Store, constructed in 1885, was listed in the National Register at the local level of significance under Criterion in the areas of Asian ethnic heritage and commerce, and under Criterion B for associations with early Chinese-American pioneer, Ah Louis. Ah Louis is recognized for his significant contributions to the local Chinese and Asian communities in San Luis Obispo as a prosperous businessman who was a successful employer and labor organizer. Ah Louis operated the first Chinese store in San Luis Obispo County, which also acted as the post office and bank for the local Chinese community. The Ah Louis store was the hub of San Luis Obispo's Chinatown. The Ah Louis Store is California Historical Landmark No. 802.

Bungalow Heaven Historic District, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, listed April 10, 2008



Bungalow Heaven Historic District was listed in the National Register under Criterion C at the local level of significance under the Multiple Property Documentation, "The Residential Architecture of Pasadena, California, 1895-1918: The Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement." The historic district is significant as the largest intact grouping of working class housing constructed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries reflecting the influences of the Arts and Crafts Movement in Pasadena.

New Listings on the National Register (Continued)

Felicita County Park Prehistoric Village Site was listed at the local level under Criterion D for its potential to provide information about Late Prehistoric village activities and intrasite variation based on social structure, trade, and specialization, information that would contribute to regional knowledge about prehistoric subsistence, chronology, and exchange. The site's integrity and preservation provide a rare opportunity to analyze features and cultural materials at a landscape level.

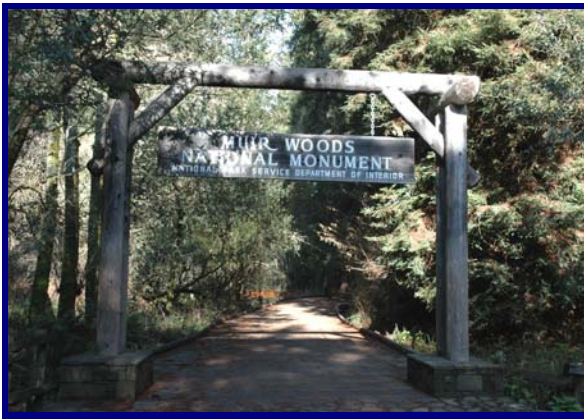
Cuyamaca Village was listed in the National Register as an archaeological site under Criteria A and D with a period of significance from AD 1000 to AD 1870. The site is an Indian village that was occupied into the historic period (permanent habitation was abandoned c. 1869), and continues to be used by Indian tribes. In addition to the archaeological values, Cuyamaca Village was the center of a traditional culture corridor that extended from the desert to the coast allowing for the exploitation of specific resources associated with grasslands, meadows, and oak groves.

Holmes-Shannon House, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, listed March 26, 2008



The **Holmes-Shannon House**, built in 1911, is a product of the dissemination of the Arts and Crafts philosophy and aesthetic in America and is a good example of the craftsmanship of a locally prominent architectural firm, Train and Williams. The property was listed in the National Register under Criterion C at the local level of significance in the area of Architecture.

Muir Woods National Monument, Marin County, listed January 9, 2008



Muir Woods National Monument was listed under Criterion A at the national level of significance in the area of conservation for its association with the maturation of the American Conservation Movement, and at the local level for associations with early conservation achievements in the Bay Area. Muir Woods National Monument was also listed under Criterion C in the area of architecture as representative examples of pre-World War II rustic design in the National Park Service. The buildings and structures at Muir Woods reflect the system-wide effort to harmonize built features into the natural landscape.

New Points of Historical Interest

Charles Miller/Stationmaster's House, Raymond, Madera County, listed April 23, 2008



The **Charles Miller House**, initially constructed in 1886, was listed as a California Point of Historical Interest. It is the town of Raymond's first and oldest building and is associated with the town founder, Charles Miller. Charles Miller was the first stationmaster and railroad agent in Raymond and its construction marked the beginning of the rapid growth of Raymond as a railroad and stage hub and as an important commerce center for the San Joaquin Valley. The Madera County Board of Supervisors recognized the Charles Miller House as a "place of historical importance" in the County of Madera.

Commissioner Fernandez receiving award from incoming SCA President, Mark Allen



News From the State Historical Resources Commission: Commissioner Fernandez is Awarded

The State Historical Resources Commission, a nine-member body of gubernatorial appointees, is a close partner with the California Office of Historic Preservation. The Commission is chaired by Donn Grenda, with Julianne Polanco serving as Vice-Chair. Wayne Donaldson acts as Executive Secretary to the Commission.

The Commission is charged principally with reviewing and approving nominations to the National Register, California Register, State Landmarks, and Points of Historical Interest. Public Resources Code 5020, however, also charges the Commission with advising the Governor and Legislature on a broad range of cultural resource issues.

To fulfill that broader mandate, the Commission maintains a body of standing committees to develop policy recommendations on important issues. Arguably, the most active committee in recent years has been the Archaeological Resources Committee, chaired by Commissioner Trish Fernandez. The Committee has been meeting with diverse professional groups throughout the State to establish guidelines for the conduct of archaeological studies. These efforts, although originally designed to guide the work of the Commission, have been recognized throughout the archaeological community of California.

So wide has been the recognition that Commissioner Fernandez was awarded the 2008 Thomas F. King Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management, presented annually by the Society for California Archaeology. In his letter announcing this award, SCA President Stephen Horne, said "the Board gratefully acknowledges your outstanding leadership toward establishing ethical standards and guidelines for archaeology in the State of California. Ms. Fernandez...has guided a diverse group of professionals, SCA members, and other interested persons...in developing a set of archaeological ethics white papers...(which) have been distributed among the SCA members for comments and feedback through a well-organized session at the SCA's annual meeting, through the SCA newsletter, and through web site and personal outreach...your leadership has brought together many voices and ideas into an important vision for the future of California archaeology...Your contributions are a most appropriate tribute to the legacy of Tom King's efforts to advance cultural resource management..."

The Office of Historic Preservation and Commissioner Fernandez' colleagues on the State Historical Resources Commission extend their congratulations and thanks to Commissioner Fernandez for her efforts to improve standards for the practice of archaeology in California.

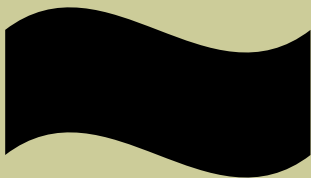
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Preservation Matters is the quarterly newsletter of the California Office of Historic Preservation, California State Parks. If you have questions or comments about this newsletter, email preservationmatters@parks.ca.gov.

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 **Vernacular Architecture Forum** will hold its annual conference, "In the Garden of the Sun: California's San Joaquin Valley," **May 7-10, 2008**, in Fresno; SHPO Wayne Donaldson will be keynote speaker at preservation roundtable late Saturday afternoon. For more information visit www.vernaculararchitectureforum.org

The **Los Angeles Conservancy** will hold its **27th Annual Preservation Awards Luncheon** on **Thursday, May 8, 2008** from 11:30-1:30 at the Millennium Biltmore Hotel in Downtown Los Angeles. Make reservations at: <http://www.laconservancy.org/>

An **overnight bus tour of Chinese Communities of the Sacramento Delta** led by Gary Holloway & Dr. Steve Yee will be held **June 7-8, 2008** under the auspices of the California Historical Society. For more information, visit www.californiahistoricalsociety.org

Tuolumne County Community Development Department, Tuolumne County Historic Preservation Review Commission, State Office of Historic Preservation, and the Tuolumne County Chamber of Commerce are sponsoring Keeping Time, a Historic Preservation Conference on **June 19, 2008** in Columbia State Historic Park, Columbia, CA. For more information, contact the Tuolumne County Community Development Department at 209-533-5633.

The **Regular Quarterly Meeting of the State Historical Resources Commission** will be held in Santa Barbara **July 25, 2008**. For information, see the OHP website at www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

The **Society for American Archivists** will hold its 72nd annual meeting, "ARCHIVES 2008: Archival R/Evolution & Identities," **August 26-31, 2008**, in San Francisco. For more information, visit www.archivists.org.

The **California Council for History Education** will hold its third annual conference **September 25-27, 2008**, in Santa Clara. For more information, visit www.csuchico.edu/cche/.

Loyola Marymount University (LMU) will hold a conference on water and politics in southern California, "Water and Politics in Southern California: A retrospective on the Centennial of the Los Angeles Aqueduct," **October 4, 2008**, at LMU. For more information, visit shotnews.net/?p=181.

Pasadena Heritage's 17th Annual Craftsman Weekend, the largest and most comprehensive salute to the Arts & Crafts Movement in the Western United States will be held **October 17-19, 2008**. For more information, visit <http://www.pasadenaheritage.org>

The **2008 Conference of the California Council for the Promotion of History**, Many Californias, Many Histories, will be held in San Luis Obispo **October 23-25, 2008**. For more information, contact <http://www.csus.edu/org/ccph/Conference>