



PRESERVATION MATTERS

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Inside this issue:

Registration Unit: National Register Program	2-3
Project Review: The Identification Process in Section 106	3-4
Local Government: Importance of Historic Contexts	5-6
News from the SHRC: Profile of Chair Donn Grenda	6
Preserve America	7
New Listings on the National Register	8-9
Architectural Re- view: Cultural Landscapes (CPF Session)	10
An Introduction to the CHRIS	11
It's News to Me: What's Happening at OHP	12
Upcoming Events	13

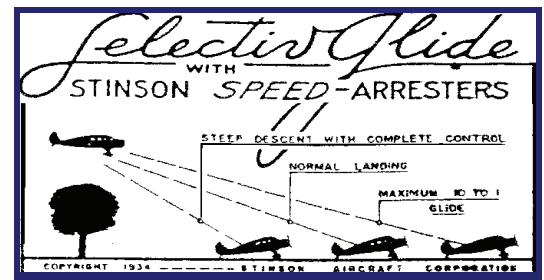
You're Nominating Air? Torrey Pines Gliderport National Register Boundary Increase

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA

Well, as a matter of fact, we are. Last issue, speaking of the South Foothills Toll Road through San Onofre State Beach, we suggested that this world famous surf site Trestles could qualify as a Traditional Cultural Property. Part of what makes that site unique, the five major surf breaks, along with the visual corridors to interpret the wave formation, are made up of ocean water, the aqueous wavy natural environment. We're proposing a similar concept with regard to the Torrey Pines Gliderport National Register site—modify the boundaries to include the historic approaches in both the westerly and easterly directions. Yes, that's right: we're recommending that the air above the gliderport be included in the boundaries, along with the ground based protection zones.

Dr. Gary B. Fogel, author of *Wind & Wings: The History of Soaring in San Diego*, and my office are proposing a boundary increase of the Torrey Pines Gliderport, a National Register of Historic Places listed property and City of San Diego Historical Site #315. Torrey Pines Gliderport is located along the Pacific Ocean bluffs, west of the University of California at San Diego campus. The site was noted in 1894 by Octave Chanute in his book *Progress in Flying Machines* as the kind of location most suitable for experiments with flying machines. Another ideal site mentioned was Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.

The reason for the proposed boundary increase is to protect the integrity of the glideslope for landing. Glider pilots require more skill in managing the inherent energy of gliders, because, once committed to landing, the glider will land; the pilot doesn't have the option to "power on" to make up for a missed approach. The increase in boundaries for the Torrey Pines Gliderport is thus **critical** to allow this 1930s gliderport to continue to function in the future, but most importantly, it enhances our understanding of the significance of this historic resource. This



Part of the Stinson ad in the February 1934 issue of *Aero Digest* spotlighting new "speed arresters."

boundary increase should serve as a model for nominating historic airfields to the National Register of Historic Places.

The proposed boundary increase includes the glide-slope landing entry as defined by the historic approach surfaces. Above is a diagram showing various glideslopes of a Stinson aircraft from 1934 using "speed-arresters," commonly known as flaps, those noisy extensions at the rear of airplane wings used during landings to slow the aircraft and help the pilot retain control. Pilots at Torrey Pines flew aircraft that had only very basic instrumentation on board, such as airspeed, compass, and rate of climb (a variometer). Both motor-less and powered aircraft landing at Torrey Pines during the period of significance (1928-1942) made use of an approach path for their landings. Pilots in the 1930s and 1940s developed "invisible" paths in the air that set up the proper orientation and direction for a controlled landing. At Torrey Pines, this was typically upwind towards the west. Understanding the gliding angle of each plane and using this knowledge for a visual approach to the runway was an essential component of the intended use of the facility from the period of significance to the present..

The approach patterns at Torrey Pines required the pilot to climb high enough in the lift along the ocean

(Continued on page 4)

Registration: National Register of Historic Places Registration Program

Cynthia Toffelmier

The National Register of Historic Places (National Register) is the most active registration program administered by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is the official list of cultural resources in the Nation. The program is administered by the National Park Service (NPS) in conjunction with the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO), Federal Preservation Officers (FPO), and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO). The SHPO is responsible for nominating properties within his or her state, with the exception of those properties under Federal ownership or control (FPOs nominate) or properties located on certain tribal lands (THPOs nominate). The Keeper of the National Register is the final authority on listing properties, or determining properties eligible for listing, in the National Register.

The National Register program bases a property's listing eligibility on three concepts: historic significance; historic context; and historic integrity. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects, referred to as properties, are listed in the National Register for their **significance** in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A property's significance is established through its associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; associations with the lives of persons significant in our past; for possessing distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, representing the work of a master, or for high artistic values; or for its potential to provide important information about prehistory or history. **Historic Context**, the discussion of the historic themes in which a property developed, provides a framework of theme, place, and time to evaluate the importance and significance of a property. Properties must also possess **historic integrity**, the presence of the physical characteristics that existed during the historic period that conveys why a property is significant.

Properties listed on the National Register can be significant in a National, State, or local historic context. Significance at these different levels assures that National Register properties represent all aspects of American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Modest properties, such as the Whaler's Cabin, listed at the local level for its informa-

tion potential, holds equal importance on the National Register as the Neutra Office Building, listed at the State level for associations with master architect, Richard Neutra, or the Hewlett Packard House and Garage, listed at National level of significance in the area of engineering. While the National Register includes properties from all three levels of significance, the majority of properties are listed at a local level of significance for importance in a local context.

One of the biggest misperceptions is that a property must first be registered on a State or local list before it can be nominated to the National Register. Any property that meets the registration requirements can be nominated for the National Register regardless of its status as a State or local historic property; and, anyone can nominate a property, although most nominations are submitted by property owners, local governments, or historical societies and historical advocacy groups.

The nomination process can be lengthy and appear daunting to new applicants. Much of the process, however, is routine and regulated by statute. Once a nomination is submitted to the SHPO office, it will undergo a technical review to assess its completeness. When the nomination is ready, staff will schedule it for hearing by the State review board. The California State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC) is a Governor-appointed, nine-member commission composed of professionals in the fields of American history, architectural history, architecture, prehistoric and historic archaeology, and representatives of ethnic history, folklife, and the general public. The SHRC makes recommendations to the SHPO to either approve a nomination, if they find that it meets the National Register criteria for listing, or to disapprove a nomination if they determine that it does not meet listing criteria. It is then the SHPO's responsibility to submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register with his or her listing recommendations and certification that the nomination meets the documentation standards for registering a property. The Keeper of the National Register has 45 days to make a final listing decision.

In California, the process of nominating a property to the National Register usually takes between six months to a year, and sometimes longer. The process is influenced by several factors. The Federally regulated notification schedule that guarantees property owners, local gov-

(Continued on page 3)

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Whaler's Cabin,
Monterey County, listed
May 9, 2007

Hewlett Packard House
and Garage, Santa Clara
County, listed
April 20, 2007



Registration Unit: National Register of Historic Places Program

(Continued from page 2)

ernments, and the public are made aware of the nomination process can affect the length of time a nomination is under review. The SHRC quarterly meeting schedule can cause delays. Probably the most important determinant of how quickly a nomination can be scheduled for review by the SHRC is the completeness of the initial application package. Often nominations are submitted to the SHPO requiring extensive review because they are incomplete and/or do not clearly demonstrate how the property meets the registration criteria. NPS publishes a complete series of bulletins providing guidance on how to document, evaluate, and nominate historically significant properties to the National Register. All applicants should consult NPS Bulletins, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, and *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* before beginning

Neutra Office Building, Los Angeles, listed March 8, 2004



the nomination process. A complete list of National Register Bulletins can be found at <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins.htm>. In addition, applicants are strongly encouraged to contact OHP early in the nomination process. We in the Registration Unit are happy to discuss your nomination, and can often provide direction on how to complete a successful nomination package.

For more information on nominating properties to the National Register, contact the Registration Unit at OHP.

“Probably the most important determinant of how quickly a nomination can be scheduled for hearing by the SHRC is the completeness of the initial application package.”

Project Review: Section 106-What Constitutes a Reasonable & Good Faith Effort to Identify Historic Properties?

Natalie Lindquist

One of the most commonly asked questions of the Section 106 process is, “What constitutes a reasonable and good faith effort to identify historic properties?”

As a starting point, it helps to look at the regulation itself. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as implemented by 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1) states:

The agency official shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and field survey. The agency shall take into account past planning, research and studies, the magnitude and nature of the project and the degree of federal involvement, the nature and extent of potential effects on historic properties, and the likely nature and location of historic properties within the project's area of potential effects (APE).

Put into simpler terms, a reasonable or good faith effort to identify historic properties consists of the following steps:

Scoping – What is the nature of the project and its potential for effect? What is the degree of federal involvement? What is the likelihood for historic properties to be located within the APE? These are all important questions to consider as you start your identification effort.

Let's take a look at two very different undertakings.

Undertaking #1 – A bank is opening a branch in a building built in 1985. The bank is insured by the FDIC. The previous occupant of the building was also a bank and minimal changes are proposed. Due to the fact that the building is modern and there are few proposed changes, a consultation package consisting of a letter to the SHPO describing the nature of the project, the date of construction for the building, and a photo would be considered appropriate.

Undertaking #2 – Caltrans is proposing the extension of a major highway into an area with sensitivity for archaeology, as well as a number of buildings dating to the 1930s. In this case the expectations of our office would be for extensive background research, as well as a survey of the APE for both historic buildings as well as archaeology. In addition, documentation of the agency's effort to consult with Native Americans and other interested persons would also be a very important component of the consulta-

(Continued on page 4)

Project Review: Section 106-What Constitutes a Reasonable and Good Faith Effort to Identify Historic Properties?

(Continued from page 3)

tion package. That documentation may include a copy of the letter sent to the Native American Heritage Commission requesting a search of the Sacred Lands Database and a list of tribal contacts, copies of the letters sent to the tribes and individual tribal contacts, and lastly some indication of follow-up communication with those individuals, e.g., phone log, emails, etc., as well as any responses received.

Background Research – A strong identification effort starts with a solid foundation of background research that is appropriate to the nature of the project. Suggestions for sources of background information include:

- *A record search conducted through one of the twelve California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Centers. A CHRIS record search will provide a person with any past research studies or reports that have been done for the area, as well as any previously recorded historic properties in the APE. A record search larger than the APE is recommended in order to characterize the nature of the project area with regards to both the built environment as well as sensitivity for archaeology. More information can be found

at http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=1068.

- * Historic maps (Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, General Land Office plat maps, USGS topographic maps, quaternary geology maps, etc.)
- * Soil surveys
- * Archival research, library special collections
- * Local histories of the area
- * Interviews with local residents
- * Oral history
- * Assessors records
- * Consultation with Native Americans
- * Consultation with interested persons
- * Reconnaissance level survey
- * Census data

Survey – If background research identifies sensitivity for archaeology or buildings over 50 years of age within the APE, then a survey by a *professional in the appropriate cultural resources discipline* may be necessary. If potential historic resources are identified, they should then be evaluated for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The preference of the office is that historic properties be documented on DPR 523 forms, available electronically at: http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1069.

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Torrey Pines Gliderport Boundary Increase

(Continued from page 1)

cliff edge and then turn east for a downwind approach. The pilot would then turn the aircraft on a “base leg” in a direction perpendicular to the runway while continuing his descent. This base leg placed the aircraft at the correct altitude for landing. A final turn toward the runway allowed the pilot to line the aircraft up with the runway to control the rate of descent to an appropriate point of touch down and roll out. If you’ve ever flown into Lindberg Field, San Diego International Airport and noted with horror the buildings the plane narrowly missed as it descended towards landing, you can probably appreciate the skill of the pilot in maintaining the glideslope.

Once again, as at Trestles, we are charting new directions for nominations to the National Register as we introduce another element into the realm of cultural and natural resources. Yes, you guessed it—air!



Gliders soaring above the cliffs at the Torrey Pines Gliderport in La Jolla, California. Photo provided by Gary Fogel.

Local Government: The Importance of Historic Contexts

Marie Nelson

**“Don’t it always seem to go
That you don’t know what you’ve got
‘Till it’s gone
They paved paradise
And put up a parking lot”**

The loss of cultural and historical resources that singer Joni Mitchell memorialized in “Big Yellow Taxi” leads one to ask: “How can you know what you’ve got...BEFORE it has been replaced by a parking lot?”

Although historic resource surveys are commonly recognized as important tools for making informed land-use planning decisions, less well recognized is the importance of historic contexts. An understanding of a community’s resources requires knowledge of the period of time, historical themes, and geographic area with which the resources are associated. Historic contexts help us understand *what* aspects of history and culture have shaped our environment, and *why* they are important. They facilitate better understanding of the relative importance of resources for initial study as well as planning purposes.

Historic Context statements are specialized documents which:

- * **Synthesize** existing historical information about the community or region’s development;
- * **Describe** important historical patterns, events, people, groups, architectural styles, and cultural values that have shaped the use of the land and the development of the built environment;
- * **Identify** property types associated with the important themes within defined periods of time;
- * **Identify** the characteristics property types must possess in order to be considered significant within a particular context under applicable criteria; and,
- * **Establish** which aspects of integrity are critical for particular property types within particular contexts and the thresholds for determining when the loss of historic fabric is such that a resource no longer is able to convey or represent its historical significance.

Contexts can be developed at different scales ranging from a context for understanding and evaluating a single resource to multiple resources within a district, planning area, city, region, state, or nation. The level of detail, the relevant themes, and the scope and depth of research needed depend on the scale and intended use. A context for a single resource may explore only one theme for a limited period of significance where a city-wide context will include a num-

ber of sub-contexts and themes and address multiple periods of significance.

Because evaluations of significance and integrity can only be done within historic contexts, surveys or individual property evaluations done in the absence of well-developed context statements lack a framework for understanding resources in any way other than architecturally or stylistically. Resources important for their association with the historical development of a community are easily overlooked or misunderstood when an appropriate context has not been developed.

Because historic contexts permit identification, evaluation, and treatment of resources even in the absence of complete knowledge of individual properties, developing historic contexts should be a priority for local planning purposes including the development of preservation plans and ordinances, design guidelines, registration programs, and preservation incentives. As the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* makes clear, “The development of historic contexts is the foundation

(Continued on page 6)

**Don’t it always
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**They paved
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And put up a
parking lot**

Joni Mitchell, “Big Yellow Taxi”

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(Continued from page 5)
for decisions about identification, evaluation, registration and treatment of historic properties.”

More information about the development and uses of historic contexts is available in the following online resources:

Archeology and Historic Preservation: *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (Planning, Identification, Evaluation, Registration, etc.)* http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm.

National Register Bulletins
<http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins.htm>.

See especially:
[How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation \(#15\)](#)

[How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form \(#16B\)](#)
[Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning \(#24\)](#)

“Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning,” *National Register Bulletin 24*, <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb24/>.

Examples of historic context statements are available on OHP's website at http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=24544

News from the SHRC: Profile of Chair Donn Grenda

Commission Chair Donn Grenda was born in Phoenix, but grew up in Tustin, where he learned to appreciate the rapidly-disappearing Orange groves and farmland. Living in the high tech world of Orange county, he expected to follow his father into electrical engineering, but soon after enrolling at the University of Redlands discovered his true calling in the field of archaeology. His undergraduate degrees were in economics and anthropology, followed by a Master's in anthropology specializing in historical archaeology from the College of William and Mary. His attention narrowed further to prehistory as he studied for a doctorate at the University of Arizona. His dissertation focused on an 8,500 year-old prehistoric site on the shores of Lake Elsinore in Riverside County.

Grenda serves as president of Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI) a large archaeological and historical consulting firm with offices throughout the western United States. SRI works mainly with government agencies and private companies planning actions which may impact cultural resources and who are required to comply with federal laws, such as the National Historic Preservation Act. Typically, the work involves archaeological survey, evaluation of sites, and mitigation of impacts. SRI's projects are often found in road or pipeline rights of way, on military bases or forest lands, or within large residential and commercial developments.

Being a Commission member puts Grenda “on the other side of the table” in discussions of site eligibility. “Working from a reviewer perspective gives me insight into what [NPS] would like to see in National Register of Historic Places nominations and this makes my daily job easier.” In addition, Grenda enjoys work-

ing with all of the other commissioners as they “bring unique perspectives and individual life experiences to bear on the nominations.”

In his free time, Commissioner Grenda serves on the boards of a variety of nonprofits, including the Archaeological Survey Foundation, the Kimberly-Shirk Association, which supports Redland's Kimberly Crest House and Gardens, and the Redlands Conservancy. Last, but not least, Grenda loves spending time with his family, coaching high school baseball, and playing golf.

Commission Chair Donn Grenda presents Resolution to Bale Grist Mill SHP. SHPO Wayne Donaldson is at right.



Preserve America

Stephen Mikesell

Preserve America is the newest federal historic preservation program, the importance of which is beginning to be recognized among communities and neighborhoods in California. The program originated in 2003, sponsored chiefly by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, with particular guidance from the Chairman, John Nau. The Preserve America initiative is multifaceted and includes various award programs and an Executive Order that requires federal agencies to inventory their heritage assets.

The most popular aspects of Preserve America, however, are the related community designation and grant programs. The designation process allows communities to seek Preserve America designation, a largely honorific recognition that allows communities to use the Preserve America "brand." The grant program is restricted to Preserve America communities or to State Historic Preservation Offices or Tribal Historic Preservation Offices. As with the Certified Local Government program, designation does not ensure a grant; it does, however, make a community eligible to apply for such grants.

There is a misconception among many preservationists that Preserve America is a marketing, not a preservation program. The program grew out of the federal historic preservation apparatus, sponsored as it was by the Advisory Council and the National Park Service. Preserve America does, however, focus upon economic vitality rather than brick and mortar preservation work. The theory behind Preserve America is that economic vitality is one tool that works toward preservation.

More information about Preserve America can be found at www.preserveamerica.gov. The cycles for designation and grant applications vary from one year to the next; OHP strongly suggests that you visit the federal website. OHP reviews applications for designation but not for grants, which are handled entirely by the National Park Service.

Between 2003 and about 2006, there was little interest in this program in California, relative to other states. In the last year, however, OHP has seen a veritable avalanche of Preserve America designation applications. We understand that there has been a corresponding increase in grant applications as well. As of this writing, there are 21 Preserve America designated communities in California: [Elk Grove](#); [Fresno](#); [Japantown](#) (San Francisco); [Little Tokyo](#) (Los Angeles); [Monterey](#); [Ontario](#); [Redlands](#); [Richmond](#); [Sacramento](#); [San Clemente](#); [Little Italy](#) (San Diego); [San Juan](#)

[Bautista](#); [Santa Ana](#); [Santa Barbara](#); [Santa Monica](#); [Santa Rosa](#); [Ventura](#); and [Weaverville](#), Tuolumne County, and Chinatown and Thai Town in Los Angeles. This number will likely increase greatly over the next year, as dozens of new applications are considered.

Note that five of the designations are for neighborhoods within larger cities: Japantown in San Francisco, Little Italy in San Diego, and Little Tokyo, Chinatown, and Thai Town in Los Angeles. The program allows for designation of distinct neighborhoods within larger cities (over 200,000). In addition, all five are ethnic enclaves, a characteristic that is also shared by many other neighborhood applications currently under consideration. In this regard, the Preserve America program in California reflects the fact that our population is now and has long been extraordinarily diverse. The Preserve America program "looks like California," as the saying goes, which is cause for celebration. Ethnic neighborhood leaders recognized more quickly than others the value of cultural and heritage tourism as tools for historic preservation. The Cherry Blossom Festival in Little Tokyo in April or the Festa in Little Italy in October serve three purposes. They celebrate ethnic pride and heritage. They bring valued tourists into the commercial district. And these festivals (and other marketing devices) contribute directly to preservation of historic buildings by increasing the profitability of businesses within those historic resources. OHP anticipates that the growth area for Preserve America, in designation as well as grants, will be the dozens of historic ethnic neighborhoods located throughout the larger cities of the state.



Neighborhoods of large cities may also be designated as Preserve America communities. The most recent was Thai Town in Los Angeles.

New Listings on the National Register

William Black House--SDM-W-12, listed May 2, 2008



Black, William, House--SDM-W-12 was listed in the National Register May 2, 2008 under Criterion C for architecture and under Criterion D for the prehistoric archaeological site's potential to yield important information. Black House was listed under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Pueblo Revival style designed by master architect, William Lumpkins. The period of significance is 1952. In Black House, Lumpkins successfully integrates the progressive attitudes and some features of Mid-Century Modernism into the Pueblo Revival style. This integration is seen in the stylistic difference between its public (street-facing) Pueblo Revival and private (ocean-facing) Mid-Century Modern facades. This well-crafted building includes virtually every character-defining feature of the Pueblo Revival style, but Lumpkins' design goes beyond a romantic revival or an effort in stylistic purity. Black House is significant because it blends traditional adobe construction techniques and details of a style based on Native pueblo architecture, with a spatial layout based on much older Spanish and California ranch plans and Modernist concepts of framed views and intimate connections with setting. The blending creates a viable model for contemporary living and building in the 1950s.

Orange Lawn, Sonoma, Sonoma County, listed June 9, 2008



Orange Lawn is a Victorian residence, designed in the Italianate style and dates to 1872. Native and exotic trees dating from the nineteenth century grace the grounds of Orange Lawn. The house was renovated in 1996 and it retains integrity of setting, workmanship, materials, feeling and association which convey its significance for architecture within the historic context of Sonoma and the San Francisco Bay area. The property was listed in the National Register June 9, 2008 at the local level of significance under Criterion C as a good, representative example of Italianate architecture that displays the distinctive characteristics of that style and possessing high artistic value. The building also represents the work of an unknown master craftsman whose sawn ornament achieves significance as sculptural folk art.

Southern Pacific Railroad Superintendent House, Folsom, Sacramento County, listed June 13, 2008



Southern Pacific Railroad Superintendent House was built in 1915. Listed in the National Register on June 13, 2008 under Criterion A, at the local level of significance, in the area of transportation, the building is one of the few tangible resources remaining in Folsom showing the integral connection SPRR maintained with the local Folsom community and exemplifies the direct presence of the railroad in the lives of its employees. Folsom was the terminus for California's first railroad, the Sacramento Valley Railroad and the town's railroad association substantially shaped subsequent development. The property was previously determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the State Historic Preservation Officer through a Section 106 consensus determination of eligibility.

New Listings on the National Register (Continued)

Weston Havens House, Alameda, Alameda County,
listed June 11, 2008



The **Weston Havens House**, designed by southern California modernist Harwell Hamilton Harris, consists of two volumes separated by a sunken court and linked by a bridge. Upon its completion in 1941, two radical innovations distinguished the Havens house – detachment from the hillside and its inverted gables. The Havens House was listed at the state level under Criterion C in the area of architecture as an excellent example of California modernism and as the work of master architect Harwell Hamilton Harris. The significance of both house and architect is widely acknowledged by scholars.

New Archaeological Listing on the National Register —Restricted

Sand Hill Bluff Site was listed June 20, 2008 under Criterion D for its information potential.

Properties Determined Eligible by the Keeper of the National Register (Archeological sites—addresses restricted)

Rattlesnake Island was determined eligible for listing in the National Register May 2, 2008 under Criterion D for its archeological value as an archaeological district. The property includes six (6) archaeological sites ranging in age from ~5000 years ago to recent historic period. In addition to the archeological values, Rattlesnake Island is important as a political and religious center for the Elem Community of Southeastern Pomo.

Farpoint site was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D with a period of significance from the Clovis Period (11,500 – 11,000 BP) to the Early Period (8,000 – 2,800 BP). Farpoint is a prehistoric site with multiple cultural occupations, the earliest of which is an indicated Clovis cultural presence. Clovis people, also known as Paleo-Indians, were big game hunters preying upon mammoth and other extinct large mammals.

New Federal Listings on the National Register

Three buildings on San Francisco's **Treasure Island**, the **Hall of Transportation**, the **Administration Building**, and the **Palace of Fine and Decorative Arts**, were all listed on February 26, 2008 under Criterion A at a State level of significance for their association with the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition, and under Criterion C for architecture.

Two buildings on **Yerba Buena Island**, also San Francisco, **Quarters 10** and **Building 267**, were listed February 26, 2008 under Criterion C in the area of architecture as significant examples of a change in mid-twentieth century military residential construction.

Senior Officers' Quarters Historic District, Yerba Buena Island, was listed February 26, 2008 under Criterion A at the local level for association with the early development of military facilities on the West Coast and under Criterion C for architecture.

The **Torpedo Storehouse Building**, constructed in 1891, was listed June 11, 2008 under Criterion A for important associations with the development of a military presence on Yerba Buena Island and under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a rare example of an early reinforced concrete building.

Architectural Review: Cultural Landscape Session in Imprints on the Land Track, 2008 CPF Conference

Jeanette Schulz

For the April 2008 CPF Conference, Architectural Review Unit staff members Mark Huck, AIA and Jeanette Schulz, MA organized a session titled “Landing the Big Ones: Exploring Cultural Landscapes from a Regulatory and Management Perspective.”

The goal of the session was to:

- * Explore cultural landscapes through the lenses of state and local government staff who are responsible for regulatory review and management planning that involves cultural resources.
- * Illustrate that, while each agency has differing regulations and required review, they all share common elements requiring landscape inventory and analysis.
- * Discuss agency review examples from the Napa Valley and the state to illustrate how landscapes and traditional cultural properties are identified, evaluated, and incorporated into the program review and management perspective of each agency.
- * Suggest an interdisciplinary approach for considering landscapes in project regulatory approval.

Jeanette served as session moderator and Mark presented the first talk, using two large military properties adaptively reused as leisure lodging and commercial activity to illustrate how site and environment should be appropriately included in applications for both tax credits and the Section 106 process. Mark noted that although an award-winning cultural landscape survey was included in both the tax credit and 106 review applications, some discussion and coordination was needed to include the data in the proposed landscape rehabilitation plan.

Mark and Jeanette were joined by two additional speakers representing state and city governments. First was Marianne Hurlley, who is an architectural historian and historic preservation specialist with California State Parks at the district office in Sonoma, is responsible for survey, project planning, and ongoing preservation of historic and cultural resources at state parks in Sonoma, Marin, Solano, Napa, and Contra Costa counties. Her talk focused on the prospects and challenges of managing and preserving historic structures and landscapes into the unknown future for California’s citizens.

She discussed the challenges for identification, evaluation, ongoing management, interpretation, and recreation programs for layered remnant landscapes within various park units, but especially at Bothe-Napa State Park north of Napa. She summarized the inherent tensions present in blending landscape preservation with modern park needs created by a shift in recreation values among the public.

Marianne highly recommended use of the landscape survey forms from a National Park Service publication focused on protecting landscapes: *Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes* by Charles A. Birnbaum. Preservation Brief 36, *Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historical Landscapes* is also an excellent account of the full range of landscape planning activities.

The final speaker was Marlene Demery, planning manager for the City of Napa. Marlene coordinates the City of Napa’s Cultural Heritage Commission and their review of development projects as they relate to the City Historic Building Inventory.

Marlene explored the inherent challenge of guiding a city’s economic development and community growth while preserving those features and landscapes that make the community an attractive and pleasant place to live. Too much development too soon can diminish the historic character and features of a town and its environment that are important to the community’s sense of place and identity. Preservation issues, related to the often overlooked contribution of site and environment as subtle resources that maintain a rural character, are gaining more interest as community concerns are evolving to include concepts of green building and sustainable community values.

Marlene used examples from the City of Napa design guidelines to illustrate how city planning is being modified to include more evaluation of surrounding common areas such as streetscapes, parks, traffic circulation, and their effect on maintaining or diminishing community character and amenities. She illustrated examples of various projects that ranged from being not so successful in incorporating the Guidelines to those that were exceptional in considering the guidelines during project planning .

The concluding questions and discussion indicated appreciation for this initial session; feedback suggests including cultural and traditional landscapes in future CPF conferences.

Native American Meadow Landscape



An Introduction to the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS)

Eric Allison

The California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) maintains a statewide inventory of historical resources, is administered by OHP, and includes twelve regional Information Centers (ICs), each of which serves one or more counties. OHP and the ICs, together with the State Historic Resources Commission (SHRC), comprise the CHRIS.

OHP has both federal and state mandates to maintain a statewide inventory of historical resources, an obligation it meets by working cooperatively with the ICs to maintain the CHRIS Inventory. The CHRIS Inventory includes information on archaeological sites, historic buildings, districts, structures, and other types of historical resources. This information can be accessed by agencies, Native American tribes, and private citizens to protect and manage historical resources throughout the state.

The ICs are the points of public and private access to the CHRIS Inventory. Most information the ICs receive comes from outside the CHRIS, often the result of a project or activity done to comply with federal, state, and / or local historic preservation laws. This information falls into two broad categories: resource records and study reports. Resource records document all manner of historical resources. Study reports usually contain summaries and results of historical resource management studies, and may contain information about specific historical resources. Resource and study locations are processed at the IC and mapped, either via computer-based Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology, or on paper maps. Resource records and reports may be scanned to electronic format, and stay at the IC. Most ICs also maintain database files on historical resources and study reports. OHP also maintains an inventory of historical resource information, including GIS, electronic documents, and other data, which is also relayed to the ICs and made available to others.

Most of the CHRIS Inventory is still paper, but is being copied to electronic format. Many of the ICs have GIS data, electronic documents, and database files used to maintain the CHRIS Inventory and serve CHRIS clients. OHP also has much of its information in electronic format. The CHRIS is working to modernize its operations both at the ICs and OHP, and is looking for better ways to collectively maintain and make use of the CHRIS Inventory, both internally and in partnership with agencies and other entities with whom we work.

The ICs have approximately 130,077 reports on file, and information on over 266,315 recorded resources, while OHP has 230,277 resources in its database and has bibliographic data on over 6,000 reports.

The non-archaeological information in the CHRIS Inventory may be accessed by anyone, while the archaeological information is considered confidential, in compliance with federal (National Historic Preservation Act [United States Code Title 16, Section 470w-3(a)]) and state (California Government Code Section 6254.10) law. CHRIS policy, based on these laws and others, is to restrict access to and use of archaeological information in the CHRIS Inventory to landowners (for their lands only) and qualified historical resource management professionals. This helps protect archaeological site information from inappropriate public disclosure, lessening the threat of site vandalizing and looting. It also represents part of our approach to addressing some concerns and values of Native American tribes and others, including archaeologists and resource-managing government agencies.

In addition to their inventory management roles, the ICs provide products, services, education, assistance, and outreach to public and private entities. Records searches – reviews of CHRIS information on file at the ICs – are the most common service provided and may be conducted by IC staff or qualified historical resource management professionals. Results are provided in a variety of formats, increasingly electronic format on CD or DVD.

Through agreements, formal and informal, the ICs have developed partnerships and relationships with federal, state, and local governments to assist and advise them in matters related to compliance with historic preservation laws. This service, though separate and different from the statutory role of OHP in historical resource management, provides an important service to clients with historical resource management responsibilities and to the public. ICs also provide tours and overviews of their operation to school groups and other interested parties as well as participate in meetings with other members of the historic preservation community to educate, learn, and sometimes help develop multi-party approaches to better manage historical resources.

The ICs receive some federal funding through OHP, but must generate their own income to remain in operation. Fees for products and most services are listed in the CHRIS Rules of Operation Manual, developed by the ICs and OHP, and a public document. Changes to the current Manual must be approved at quarterly public meetings of the State Historical Resources Commission. The current version of the Manual, approved in April of 2008, may be accessed at http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1068.

If you have questions about the CHRIS and historic preservation, contact OHP or your local IC. The ICs and their contact info are listed on OHP's website at <http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1068/files/IC%20Roster.pdf>.

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

Lucinda Woodward, Supervisor of the Local Government Unit of the Office of Historic Preservation, advises that the County of Santa Clara has been named the State's 55th Certified Local Government (CLG). The county's Historic Preservation Program Manager, Dana Peak, is their CLG coordinator. She can be reached at (408) 299-5798 or at Dana.Peak@pln.sccgov.org. The county received a resolution recognizing their CLG status from the State Historical Resources Commission at their July 25, 2008 meeting in Santa Barbara.

In addition, she is pleased to announce that eight cities and counties have been awarded \$143,000 in Certified Local Government Grants to help them identify, register and preserve historic properties. They are:

City of Los Angeles: \$20,000 to develop "MYhistoricLA: A Guide to Neighborhood Participation in SurveyLA."

County of Monterey: \$25,000 to survey the South County's historical agricultural resources.

City of Napa: \$25,000 to develop a citywide historic context as part of its ongoing historic properties survey program.

City of Richmond: \$25,000 to develop a historic structure report/historic preservation plan for Atchison Village.

City of Riverside: \$25,000 to develop a citywide modernism historic context statement as part of its ongoing historic properties survey program.

City of Sacramento: \$12,000 to survey downtown Sacramento's raised streets and hollow sidewalks, built in the 19th century in response to flooding.

City of San Clemente: \$6,000 to put on five community workshops and to publish several brochures about city historic preservation incentives and programs.

City and County of San Francisco: \$5,000 to input data from past historic resources surveys into a new California Historic Resources Inventory Database.

A total of 14 applications for \$302,900 were submitted this year under the CLG Program administered by OHP to promote partnerships among local governments, the State of California, and the National Park Service (NPS). At least 10% of California's yearly share of federal funds received through the NPS Historic Preservation Fund Grants Program must be allocated to certified local governments. California's CLG grants are awarded on a competitive basis and require a 40% local government match that can be



SHRC Chair Grenda presenting Resolution to Santa Clara County CLG Coordinator Dana Peak. SHPO Wayne Donaldson is at left.

provided using a combination of public funds, private funds, and allowable in-kind donations. Additional information about the CLG Program is available online at www.ohp.parks.ca.gov.

Tuolumne County, one of California's Certified Local Governments, just received notice that it has been named a **Preserve America** community. Tuolumne is the first and only county in the state of California which has been so designated and one of only 52 counties nationwide. [Editor's note: please see the Preserve America article on page 7 of this issue.] See <http://www.preserveamerica.gov> for more information about the program.

Deputy SHPO Stephen Mikesell notes that close to thirty nominations to the 2008 Governor's Historic Preservation Awards have been received by the Office of Historic Preservation. Mikesell reports that there are many strong, exciting projects for the review committee's consideration. Award winners will be announced in October and honored at an event at the Stanford Mansion in mid-November.

As this newsletter is posted, there are numerous fires burning in California. Fortunately, there have been no National Register-listed buildings destroyed by the many fires of summer 2008. Whenever there is a disaster, however, OHP receives a rash of requests for expedited listing of properties in the National Register, under the belief that listing will prove beneficial in receiving federal disaster relief. Our advice: if your building deserves listing in the National Register, do it **BEFORE** a disaster occurs. If you wait for the disaster, it is probably already too late. OHP will continue to work closely and cooperatively with those who provide and receive disaster relief. Watch the OHP website for information on disasters, which is updated periodically.

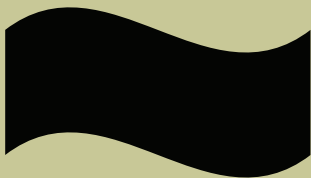
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Preservation Matters is the quarterly newsletter of the California Office of Historic Preservation, California State Parks. If you have questions or comments about this newsletter, email preservationmatters@parks.ca.gov.

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 **Los Angeles Conservancy** sponsors **Sunset Walking Tours** (slightly shorter versions of regular Saturday Walking Tours) on Wednesday evenings, **July 16 through August 27**. For more information, see <http://www.laconservancy.org/>

The **Office of Historic Preservation** will present two workshops in Ventura:

Identifying Historical Integrity, August 14, 2008

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, August 15, 2008; for more information check 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 Cultural Resources Section of the **Idaho Transportation Department's Environmental Department** is sponsoring a two-day symposium titled **Modernism in the Northwest** in Boise, Idaho on **September 4-5, 2008**. For specifics and registration information, visit <http://www.preservationidaho.org/modernism/schedule.html>

The **American Cultural Resources Association** meets in Tucson **September 25-28, 2008**. For more information, see <http://acra-crm.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>

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