

STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION



Hewlett-Packard House and Garage, Palo Alto, Santa Clara County. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places April 20, 2007 at the national level of significance.

2007 ANNUAL REPORT

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

January 2008



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STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION



Powell Street mural by Lucien Labaudt inside stairwell at Coit Memorial Tower, San Francisco, San Francisco County.

2007 ANNUAL REPORT

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January 1, 2008

The Honorable Ruth Coleman
Director, California State Parks
Post Office Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-001

RE: *State Historical Resources Commission's 2007 Annual Report*

Dear Director Coleman:

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

At our last quarterly meeting I was re-elected Chairperson and I am looking forward to working with my fellow commissioners to achieve our goals for 2008. We are also looking forward to working with the State Historic Preservation Officer and his staff to further historic preservation throughout California and address the goals set forth in the State Historic Preservation Plan.

Please find herewith the Commission's *2007 Annual Report* for the past year that includes a summary of the Commission's accomplishments in 2007 and its goals and objectives for the coming year. This report documents the accomplishments of what was a very busy year for the Commission. We held our four meetings alternating between northern and southern California. We were excited to hear nominations that touched the communities where the properties were located and the owners of such wonderful historic sites.

Please accept this report on the annual achievements for the Commission. Again, we thank you for your support in the past and look forward to working very closely with you in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Donn R. Grenda".

Donn Grenda, Ph.D.
Chairperson

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INTRODUCTION

The State Historical Resources Commission is pleased to present its 2007 Annual Report to the Director of California State Parks and to the California State Legislature. The Annual Report summarizes the activities of the State Historical Resources Commission in 2007, identifies future preservation goals for 2008, and recommends historic preservation legislation pursuant to the provisions of PRC, Section 5020.4 (m). A complete description of the powers and duties of the State Historical Resources Commission is provided in Section 5024.2-4 of the Public Resources Code.



State Historical Resources Commission, Office of Historic Preservation Staff, and members of the public pose at the site of Sutter's Mill on the American River in El Dorado County, February 1, 2007.

MEMBERS AND DISCIPLINES

The State Historical Resources Commission (Commission) is comprised of nine members, appointed by the Governor of California, who serve four year terms. Five commissioners are specialists in the fields of history, prehistoric archaeology, historical archaeology, architectural history, and architecture. Two commissioners are experienced professionals in ethnic history and folklife. The two remaining commissioners are citizen members.

2007 STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION MEMBERS

Commissioner Alberto Bertoli, AIA is from San Francisco. He was appointed in October 2006 to fulfill the architecture position on the Commission. He has served as director and faculty member at the Academy of Art University Graduate School of Architecture since 2004 and architect with Patri Merker Architects since 1997. Previously, he was self-employed as a design architect and consultant from 1991 to 1996 and architect with Arthur Erickson Architects from 1981 to 1991. Commissioner Bertoli's term will end in October 2010.

Commissioner Bryan K. Brandes is a citizen member of the Commission. Commissioner Brandes is from Temple City, and has served the transportation and shipping company Maersk since 1996, currently as the director of California regional dispatch. Prior to that, Brandes was dispatch and dock supervisor for Roadway Express from 1994 to 1996. Commissioner Brandes was appointed in October 2006, and his term will end in October 2010.

Commissioner Trish Fernandez is an archaeologist and fulfills the historical archaeology position on the Commission. Commissioner Fernandez, of Placerville, was appointed in November 2005 and her term will expire in November 2009. Professionally she serves as environmental review specialist for the El Dorado Irrigation District. Previously, she served as historical and local government program director for Pacific Legacy, senior archaeologist and project manager for Jones & Stokes, archaeologist for El Dorado National Forest, and legislative aide for California Rural Legal Assistance & Hopcraft Communications. She earned a Bachelor of Arts and Masters of Arts degrees in Anthropology from California State University, Sacramento.

Commissioner Donn Grenda, Ph.D. is an archaeologist from Redlands. He serves the Commission in the discipline of prehistoric archaeology. Commissioner Grenda was appointed in November 2005 and his term expires in November 2009. Commissioner Grenda is president and chief executive officer of Statistical Research, Inc. and is an adjunct professor in the Department of Sociology/Anthropology at the University of Redlands. Previously, he served as director, principal investigator/project manager and project director of the California Office of Statistical Research, Inc. Commissioner Grenda earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Anthropology and Economics from the

University of Redlands, a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology from the College of William and Mary, and a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Arizona.

Commissioner Fernando Guerra, Ph.D. fulfills the folklife position on the Commission. He was appointed in November 2005 and his term will expire in November 2009. Commissioner Guerra is from Los Angeles and has served as director for the Thomas and Dorothy Leavey Center for the Study of Los Angeles at Loyola Marymount University since 1996, and is an associate professor in the Department of Chicano Studies and Political Science. Commissioner Guerra is a member of the American Political Science Association, the National Association for Chicano Studies, the Western Political Science Association, and the Political Council of the International Policy National Civic League. He earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science and International Relations from the University of Southern California, a Masters of Arts degree and a Ph.D. from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Commissioner Rick Moss of Alameda serves as the historian on the Commission. He was appointed in November 2005 and his term will expire November 2009. Professionally Commissioner Moss has served as director of the African-American Museum and Library in Oakland since 2001. He is a member of the board of directors of the California Council for the Promotion of History, the Program Review Committee for Western Museums Association, the Curators Committee for American Association of Museums and the City of Oakland Public Art Advisory Committee. He earned his Bachelor of Arts and Masters of Arts degrees in history from UCLA.

Commissioner David Phoenix was appointed in September 2006 and his term will expire in September 2010. He fulfills the public member position on the Commission. Commissioner Phoenix is from Los Angeles and has served as president of the interior design firm David Phoenix Incorporated since 1996. Previously, he was a sales and design representative for Ralph Lauren Home Furnishings from 1990 to 1993, sales representative for Pierre Deux, a high end French fabric company from 1989 to 1990 and sample librarian for Braunschwig & Fils, a wholesale interior design supplier from 1987 to 1990.

Commissioner Julianne Polanco was appointed in November 2005 and her term will expire November 2009. Commissioner Polanco, of San Francisco, serves as the architectural historian on the Commission. She is the Director of Cultural Resources for Actus Lend Lease, and was previously the Senior Preservation Specialist for the Presidio Trust. Commissioner Polanco also served as Assistant to the Vice President for Programs at World Monuments Fund, Project Manager for Townscape Institute, and Advisor to the Chairman of the California Integrated Waste Management Board. She earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science and International Relations from the University of California, Santa Barbara, and a Masters of Science degree in Historic Preservation from Columbia University.

Commissioner Richard Shek, Ph.D., of Carmichael, fulfills the ethnic history discipline on the Commission. He was appointed in November 2005 his term will expire in November 2009. Commissioner Shek has served as professor of Humanities and Religious Studies at California State University, Sacramento, since 1976. He is a member of the Association for Asian Studies and the Association of Taoist Studies in Japan. Commissioner Shek earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from International Christian University of Japan, a Master of Arts degree from University of California at Davis, and a Ph.D. from University of California at Berkeley.



Portion of the Federal Art Project mural at Baywood Elementary School. The kindergarten classroom mural was painted by artist George Gaethke between 1939 and 1940. Baywood Elementary School is located in San Mateo, San Mateo County and was listed in the California Register of Historical Resources, August 3, 2007.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE COMMISSION 2007

The Commission had considerable accomplishments in 2007. The Commission recommended thirty-six properties to the National Register of Historic Places; approved five properties for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources; and designated a California Point of Historical Interest. The specific accomplishments of the Commission are highlighted in the following sections:

- Meetings Held in 2007
- Nominations Heard by the Commission
- Preservation Grant Funds for Certified Local Governments
- Committee Activities



Donn Grenda, Ph.D., Chair, Rick Moss, Vicechair, and Stephen Mikesell, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer at the August 2, 2007 workshop meeting.

Meetings Held in 2007

Section 5020.3(a) Public Resources Code states: “The State Historical Resources Commission shall meet at least four times per year in places it deems necessary to fulfill its responsibilities.” The Commission served as a public forum during the quarterly Commission meetings for hearing committee reports by Commission members and progress reports by the Chairperson, Commission Executive Secretary, and California State Parks Liaison.

The table below lists the specific meeting locations for 2007.

Date	Meeting Type	Location
February 1, 2007	Workshop	Town Hall 549 Main Street Placerville, California
February 2, 2006	Commission Meeting	El Dorado County Board of Supervisor’s Chambers Public Meeting Room 330 Fair Lane Placerville, California
May 2, 2007	Workshop	Richard Neutra VDL Research House 2300 Silver Lake Boulevard Los Angeles, California
May 3, 2007	Commission Meeting	Women’s Club of Hollywood 1749 North La Brea Hollywood, California
August 2, 2007	Workshop	African American Museum and Library 659 14th Street, Second Floor Oakland, California
August 3, 2007	Commission Meeting	Council Chambers Oakland City Hall One Frank Ogawa Plaza Oakland, California
November 8, 2007	Workshop	Palm Springs Art Museum Marks Graphics Center 101 Museum Drive Palm Springs, California
November 9, 2007	Commission Meeting	City Council Chambers Palm Springs City Hall 3200 East Tahquitz Canyon Way Palm Springs, California

The Commission served as a catalyst for collecting, disseminating, and documenting historic preservation programs, issues, and concerns in California. The Commission invited qualified individuals representing non-profit organizations, governmental agencies, and private industries to speak on historic preservation subjects. The Commission was also welcomed by esteemed guests and important partners in preservation.

The Honorable James (Jack) R. Sweeney, District Three, El Dorado County Board of Supervisors welcomed the Commission to Placerville and El Dorado County. Supervisor Sweeney was joined by **Mark Acuna**, Mayor of Placerville who also welcomed the Commission and thanked them for holding their first meeting of 2007 in Placerville.

Cindy Heitzman, Executive Director of California Preservation Foundation (CPF) welcomed the Commission to Hollywood where CPF was holding its annual preservation conference. Joining Ms. Heitzman in welcoming the Commission was the president of the Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Commission **Mary Klaus Martin**, and **Ken Bernstein**, Manager of the Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources.

Oakland's City Manger, **Deborah Edgerly**, and **Neal Parish**, Chair of Oakland Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board welcomed the Commission to Oakland and thanked them for holding their meeting in Oakland which is so rich in history and historical resources.

In Palm Springs the Commission was greeted by **Sidney Williams**, Chairperson for the City of Palm Springs' Historic Site Preservation Board, who expressed the excitement in city's preservation community that the Commission selected Palm Springs for their final meeting location. **Lauren Bricker, Ph.D.**, former Chair of the Commission, also welcomed the Commission to Palm Springs. She introduced her Cal Poly Pomona students who were attending the meeting to learn more about historic preservation and the important role it plays in the community.

At the August and November meetings, the Commission invited speakers to give presentation on preservation projects. **Donna Graves** and **Jill Shiraki** gave a presentation on the important work of their organization, Preserving California's Japantowns. They provided an overview of their methodology and the communities that have been surveyed. The organization is looking forward to presenting nominations for these important cultural resources.

In November **Kevin Bash**, Chair of the Park and Recreation Commission for the City of Norco, **Gini Austerman**, and Kathey Azevedo, a councilwoman from the City of Norco educated the Commission about the historic preservation crisis surrounding the Norconian Resort. They sought the Commission's help in preserving this important historic property.

There were several local citizens who took the opportunity to address the Commission and alert them to important preservation issues in their cities. In August **John William Templeton**, representing eAccess Corporation, **Peter Fitzsimmons** with Jazz Heritage Center, and **Miles Stevens, AIA**, with Stevens & Associates invited the Commission to attend the Preserving California's Black Heritage conference in October. These men are working on developing a historic context documenting San Francisco's African American cultural resources. They are hoping to submit several nominations to have these valuable resources recognized for their important role in social history.

Jade Nelson, Vice-Chair for the Palm Springs Historic Site Preservation Board addressed the Commission and provided a local commissioner's perspective on the important factors involved in historic preservation, and the difficult tasks local preservation officers encounter.

The Commission was also fortunate to tour many wonderful historic properties and sites in the cities after each Workshop was completed.

Neil Roby, a docent at the **Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park** in Coloma, lead the Commission, Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) staff, and members of the public on a tour of the park as part of the February 1 Workshop.

Former Commissioner Luis G. Hoyos, AIA, lead the Commission and staff on an architectural tour of the **Richard Neutra VDL Research House II** in the Silver Lake neighborhood of Los Angeles on May 2. As part of the architectural tour the Commission was given a tour of the private home of Gordon Olschlager in the **Avenel Cooperative Housing Project**. Mr. Olschlager prepared the nomination for the property which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places February 27, 2005.



Commissioners and staff on tour of the Richard Neutra VDL Research House II with Luis Hoyos.

Sisters Mary Catherine Rose and Theresa of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary gave a tour of the **Earl C. Anthony House**. This medieval-renaissance castle was built for the prominent Los Angeles automobile dealer in 1927 by Bernard Maybeck.

Commissioners and OHP staff were treated to a tour of the **African-American Museum and Library** in Oakland by museum staff Veda Silva and Kim Anderson on August 2. Housed in a former Carnegie Library, the museum contains a tremendous archival collection on the history of the African American community in the San Francisco Bay area. While in Oakland, the Commission also toured the **Peralta Hacienda Historical Park** with Holly Alonso, the executive director. Known as the birthplace of Oakland it is the site of the Peralta's adobe house which was built in 1821. It was the first non-native home on the land where Oakland is today. Today the adobe is gone, but there is an important archeological site the park and an 1870 house that the family occupied.

While in Palm Springs in November Sidney Williams gave the Commission a tour of the **Palm Springs Art Museum**. Ms. Williams serves on the local preservation board, but is also the Associate Curator for the museum. Following this, Anthony A. Merchell, Peter Moruzzi, and other members of the Palm Springs Modern Committee arranged a driving and walking tour of Palm Springs' architecture for the Commission and OHP. The Commission visited the **O'Donnell House**, which was constructed in 1925 for Thomas A. O'Donnell as a gift from Nellie Coffman, the owner of the Desert Inn. The Commission also visited the exclusive **Smoke Tree Ranch**, the first gated community in Palm Springs that got its start in the 1920s. This distinctive neighborhood was designed to be rustic, which continues mostly to today. The Commission also toured the **Kaufmann House**, which was designed by master architect Richard Neutra, and the **Tramway Gas Station**. The Tramway Gas Station now serves as the Palm Springs Visitor Center, but it was designed in 1965 by Albert Frey and Robson C. Chambers. It functioned for three decades as the gateway to Palm Springs and became a preservation success story. The Palm Springs architectural tour ended with a reception at the **Edris House**, which was designed in 1953 by noted architect E. Stewart Williams.



Entrance to Smoke Tree Ranch in Palm Springs.

Nominations Heard by the Commission

The Commission is responsible for reviewing, commenting, and approving nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest. The Commission recommends properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Those approved for listing or determined eligible for listing by the National Park Service are also listed in the California Register of Historical Resources. Properties recommended and approved for listing by the Commission as California State Historical Landmarks and California State Points of Historical Interest are also listed on the California Register of Historical Resources.

The following pages contain a summary of each registration program and the nominations heard by the Commission in 2007.



John Langley Howard's murals, *Farmer*, *Stockbroker*, and *Steelworker*. Located inside Coit Memorial Tower, San Francisco, San Francisco County.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places (National Register) is the nation's official listing of buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts worthy of preservation because of their significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. The program was authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The National Register recognizes resources that have local, state, and national significance.

Properties listed in the National Register are evaluated within a historic context and must meet at least one of the four registration criteria:

- **Criterion A** recognizes properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns or our history.
- **Criterion B** recognizes properties associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- **Criterion C** recognizes design and construction. Properties listed under this criterion embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master architect, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- **Criterion D** is for properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. This criterion is used extensively for archeological sites and districts.

In addition to being significant within a specific historic context, a property must also retain sufficient integrity in order to convey its significance. The National Register has seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

As California's review board, the Commission has the responsibility to review National Register nominations and decide whether or not the nomination meets the criteria for evaluation prior to it being submitted to The Keeper of the Register (The Keeper) at the National Park Service. The Commission's approval is a recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer, Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA, to forward the nomination for final approval by The Keeper of the Register.

Thirty-eight National Register nominations were presented to the Commission at its four quarterly meetings. The locations for the nominations stretched from Butte to San Diego counties. The types of nominated resources varied and included houses, churches, schools, and six archaeological sites.

The following properties were heard by the Commission in 2007.

ALAMEDA COUNTY



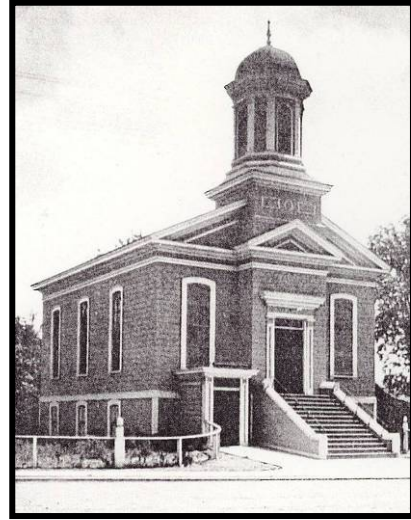
Alameda Veterans' Memorial Building is located in Alameda's civic area on the northeast corner of Central Avenue and Walnut Street. The memorial building was designed by noted local architect Henry H. Meyers in 1929. It is a Spanish Colonial Revival style building enlivened with Art Deco details, including a zigzag frieze and bas-relief medallions depicting World War I soldiers, sailors, airmen, and nurses. The property was listed in

at the local level of significance for its architecture, but additional documentation can be submitted to document the building's historical significance for the important role it played in the social history of local veteran organizations.

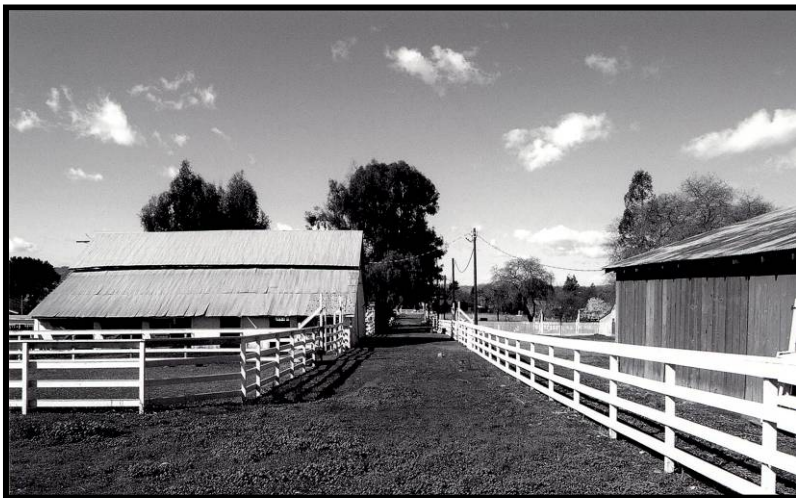


Berkeley High School Campus Historic District is situated on four consolidated city blocks in Berkeley's downtown area. The district is comprised of five contributing buildings, one of which is already listed in the National Register, and three non-contributing buildings. The oldest buildings were designed by William C. Hays in 1922 in the Beaux Arts style. The other three buildings were designed in the 1930s by Gutteron & Corlett in the Art Deco style. It was nominated

at the local level of significance in the area of architecture for its architectural distinction as a collection of school buildings executed in the Beaux Arts tradition and the Art Deco/Moderne style. These buildings are also designated as individual local landmarks.



Eden Congregational Church in the vicinity of Hayward was constructed 1867. In 1887 it was raised to enlarge the basement height for additional space. A central staircase and a projecting entry were added. In 1947 the building was moved about one mile north to new property the church had purchased. The church was then lowered to the original 1867 height. In 2003 the building was moved again, about 400 feet, and now faces south and its height is similar to its original. The church was listed at the local level of significance in the area of architecture. The building is one of the oldest surviving churches in Alameda County and is a good representative example of rural mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival design.



Hagemann Ranch Historic District consists of nine contributing buildings, two contributing structures, and one site dating to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries that are associated with the Livermore Valley's early agrarian industries. The district was nominated at the local level of significance as a good and rare surviving example of early Livermore Valley farmstead architecture.

The district demonstrates the distinctive characteristics of agrarian architecture. The district also exemplifies the common practice of using inexpensive materials for agricultural architecture and the customary adaptation of utilitarian farm buildings.



South Berkeley Community Church

is located in what is historically known as the Lorin District in Berkeley. This Mission Revival style church was designed in 1912 by architect Hugo Storch. It features many character defining features of the style including stucco surface, project eaves with exposed rafters, a bell tower, and arched entries. The interior exhibits the Arts and Crafts movement and exudes warmth and natural beauty. The church was listed at the local

level significance for its architectural qualities, but also for its important role in history as being one of the first integrated churches in the San Francisco Bay Area in the 1940s. South Berkeley Community Church is also a registered local landmark.

AMADOR COUNTY



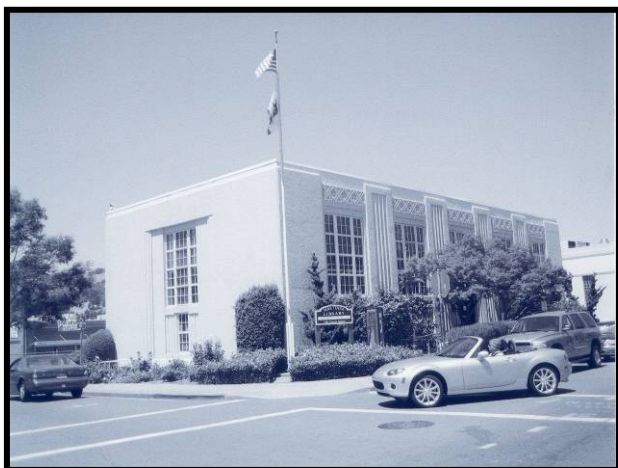
William J. Paugh House was listed at the local level of significance as a good example of the Gothic Revival style in Jackson, and as the work of architect Charles L. Parish. It is the only known building designed by Parish. The house was constructed in 1860 and during the years 1900 to 1940 portions of the house were remodeled. In 2004 the building was restored to its original 1860s appearance using an 1860s photograph and two illustrations; one 1860 and one 1881.

BUTTE COUNTY



Oroville Carnegie Library in Oroville was constructed in 1912 in the Greek Temple Classical Revival style by master architect William Weeks. The library met the requirements set forth in the Multiple Property National Register Listing, *California Carnegie Libraries*. It was listed at the local level of significance for the association with library development in California during the years 1849-1921, and for its style and as the work of a master.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



The **Martinez City Library** is located on the northwest corner of Court and Ward Streets in Martinez. This Art Deco/Classic Moderne style building was designed in 1941 by architect E. Geoffrey Bangs. It is cubical and rectangular in plan with Art Deco detailing. It was nominated under Criterion C at the local level of significance. The library exhibits the third manifestation of Art Deco architecture known as Classic Moderne which came to the forefront during the Depression. It was a conservative

blending of simplicity and monumental modernistic neoclassicism with a more austere form of geometric and stylized relief. It was a popular style to use for public buildings and was closely associated with the New Deal programs. In accordance with 36 CFR Part 800 of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act the Martinez City Library was determined eligible for the National Register in 1994. That consensus determination automatically placed the Martinez City Library on the California Register of Historical Resources.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY



The **Andrew McNally House** in Altadena is a two-story house designed in the Queen Ann, Shingle style by master architect Frederick L. Roehring. The house was constructed in 1888 and in 1894 the one and a half story Smoking Room was added to the southeast corner of the house. Included in the boundaries is an 1895 aviary that is now used as a covered patio and conservatory. The grounds also feature two original urns. The property was listed at the local level of significance in the area of settlement between the years 1888 and 1904, for its association with Andrew McNally. McNally was an early promoter of residential growth in Altadena.



Board of Trade Building was designed by Curlett & Beelman in 1927. It occupies the prominent northwest corner of Main and West 7th Streets in downtown Los Angeles. The building is Beaux Arts in style, but with a distinct Neoclassical influence. The property was nominated at the local level of significance as a good example of its style and as the work of Curlett & Beelman. Their firm designed a number of influential buildings in Los Angeles between 1922 and 1927 and relied heavily on the Beaux Arts style for its large commercial buildings.



Glassell Park Elementary School was designed by Edward Cray Taylor as a two-story brick Spanish Colonial Revival style schoolhouse in 1924 to serve as the primary elementary school for the Glassell Park neighborhood in northeast Los Angeles. After the 1933 Long Beach earthquake the Los Angeles Unified School District planned a phased school building reconstruction program. Taylor was rehired to design the school in the Public Works Administration style. The school was listed at the local level of significance for its association with the

Reconstruction Program of Los Angeles city schools that occurred between 1933 and 1935, and for its architecture.



The **Old Pasadena Historic District** was listed in the National Register in 1983 for its importance in the area of commerce and architecture as the largest and best collection of historic commercial buildings in Pasadena and one of the finest remaining examples of a late nineteenth and twentieth century commercial district in Southern California. An amendment to the nomination was presented to address changes that the district has undergone since it was originally listed.



Pisgah Home Historic District is located in the Garvanza/Highland Park neighborhood in Los Angeles. Developed as the headquarters of the religious-based social service organization in the early twentieth century, Pisgah Home Historic District was constructed between 1895 and 1925. The district was listed at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the areas

of religion, social history, and philosophy. The Pisgah Home Movement, founded by Dr. Finis E. Yoakum in 1895, was based on religious doctrine that emphasized service to the poor and social action over theology, and provided several social programs to the area's expanding transient and unemployed population. This property was previously certified by the National Park Service for a federal tax credit as a rehabilitation project.



The **Roosevelt Building** is a twelve story Italian Renaissance Revival building in downtown Los Angeles. The building is clad with off-white terra cotta manufactured by Gladding, McBean & Company with the intention of looking like rusticated stone blocks. The building was listed at the local level of significance as a good example of its style. The building embodies the distinguishing characteristics of the Italian Renaissance Revival style in its proportions, horizontal organization, symmetrical facades, bracketed cornice, and massive arched entryway. It is an excellent example of the style and was designed by Curlett & Beelman in 1926.

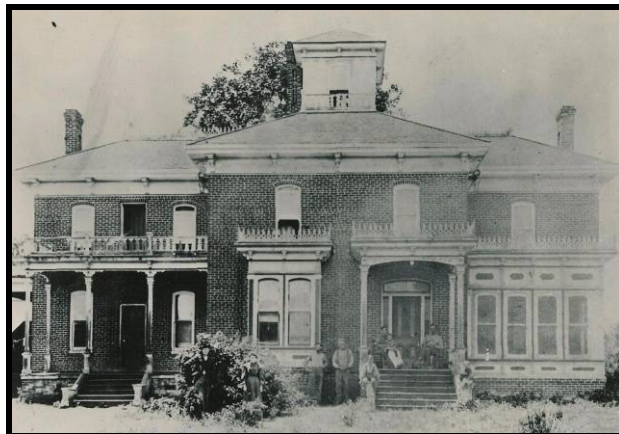


Royal Laundry Complex is located in an industrial area of Pasadena. The complex consists of three buildings, and a “drive-up” sign. The complex has a variety of architectural styles that were constructed at various stages. The property was listed under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its high artistic merit, and under the Multiple Property Listing, *Early Auto-Related Properties in Pasadena*. Royal Laundry Complex was also certified by the National Park Service for a federal tax credit as a rehabilitation project.



The **Southwest Museum** in Los Angeles was listed in the National Register in 2004. It was recognized as being significant at the state level for its association with Charles Fletcher Lummis in the areas of conservation and archaeology. It was also listed under in the area of architecture as a good example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style designed by prominent architect Sumner Hunt. Documentation was presented to supplement the nomination and support listing at the

national level of significance in the areas of education and archaeology. The museum was part of a national trend of acquisition of knowledge relating to Southwestern United States and Native American cultures. The museum played a vital role in the acquisition and academic study of archaeological and ethnological material relating to these cultures.

MENDOCINO COUNTY

The **Spotswood House** is located near the small village of Potter Valley in southern Mendocino County. Built in 1887 for a prominent local hops farmer and businessman, the house was listed in the National Register at the local level of significance for its association with the hops industry and for Joseph Spotswood. It is an excellent example of the Italianate style and was carefully restored after it was extensively altered in the 1930s. By a resolution, the Spotswood House is also listed in the Mendocino County Local Register of Historical Resources.

MONTEREY COUNTY

Carmel Valley Road-Boronda Road Eucalyptus Tree Row consists of thirty-three Eucalyptus trees in the vicinity of Carmel Valley. The trees were nominated under Criterion C in the area of landscape architecture at the local level of significance. The trees were planted for Nathaniel Spaulding and were planted at the height of the species' use in California. The trees defined the entry to Spaulding's property and nicely lined the road leading to his property's entrance.



The **Whaler's Cabin** is situated in Pt. Lobos State Reserve in the Carmel vicinity. The property was listed based on preliminary historical and archeological evidence, the Whaler's Cabin is likely to yield information important to early Chinese, Portuguese, and Japanese history in the Monterey Bay region. The period of significance is 1850, its date of construction to 1933 when the

cabin was purchased as part of the state reserve. The boundary encompasses the significant resources making up the property, including the Whaler's Cabin and the extent of previously visible surface archaeological remains associated with the cabin and other buildings that once composed the Chinese fishing village noted on a 1876 survey map.

NAPA COUNTY



The Ramos Sherry House/Depot Saloon in St. Helena is a two story stuccoed native tuff stone building constructed in 1880 for John Ramos and his sherry making business. The Depot Saloon was constructed in 1885, a few feet away. The two buildings were connected some time before 1899 by a two story wooded addition. The property was nominated in at the state level of significance in the area of industry for its association with

John Ramos. Ramos made a significant contribution to the California sherry industry by introducing the 'baked' sherry-making process to California. The property was also nominated at the local level of significance in the area of commerce for its association with St. Helena's early commercial history, as it developed adjacent to the railroad depot.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

Bono's Restaurant and Deli is located on the historically significant Route 66 outside the City of Fontana. Originally constructed as a roadside stand, the Bono family converted the building in 1942 to a full-service restaurant. The property was nominated at the local level of significance under Criterion A for important associations with Route 66. Bono's transformation from a 1936 roadside stand into a full service restaurant represents the "Roadside Eating Establishment"

property type identified by the National Park Service's special resource study, *Route 66*.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Armed Services YMCA was constructed in 1924 in the Italian Renaissance style by architect Lincoln Rogers. The building derives its historical significance in the area of social history from its unique role in providing a variety of religious, physical, cultural, educational, social, and outreach programs to San Diego's military personnel. The building derives its architectural significance as an excellent mid-1920s example of the Italian Renaissance Revival

style. This property was previously certified by the National Park Service for a federal tax credit as a rehabilitation project. It was listed at the local level of significance.

Cuyamaca Village / Ah-ha Kwe-ah-mac' is an archaeological site with a period of significance from AD 1000 to AD 1870. The site has significant associations with at least two major Native American cultural events important to the tribal community. The site has also demonstrated to contain data important to the regional research issues pertaining to southern California and its native peoples. Due to the sensitive nature of the site the address and photographs are restricted under law.

Felicita County Park Prehistoric Village Site is an archeological site that was nominated at the local level of significance for its potential to yield important information in prehistory. The integrity and preservation of this site within a county park provides a rare opportunity to analyze features and cultural materials. Due to the sensitive nature of the site the address and photographs are restricted under law.



William Black House / SMD-W-12 Locus is a house and an archaeological site. The William Black House was designed by master architect William Lumpkins and constructed in 1952. The house sits on a prominent mesa overlooking the Pacific Ocean. The house is U-shape in plan, and was designed in the Pueblo Revival style. The house was

nominated at the local level of significance in the area of architecture as an excellent example of the Pueblo Revival style designed by a master architect. This well-crafted building includes virtually every character-defining feature of the style and Lumpkins was able to integrate some features of Mid-Century Modernism into the style. The prehistoric archaeological site represents one of the earliest, if not the earliest site in its geographical location. Its period of significance spans from 9600 years BP to circa A.D. 1800. The archaeological site was nominated under Criterion A as a sacred Native American site and Criterion D for its potential to yield more information important in prehistory or history. Due to the sensitive nature of the site the address is restricted under law.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY



Coit Memorial Tower is located atop Telegraph Hill in Pioneer Park above San Francisco's North Beach neighborhood. The tower was constructed between 1932 and 1933 in the Art Deco style. The interior is adorned with twenty-five frescoes painted between 1933 and 1934 by various artists as part of the Public Works of Art Project (PWAP). The murals cover more than 3,000 square feet of wall space and depict a common theme, *Aspects of Life in California, 1934*. Coit Memorial Tower was nominated at the state level of significance in the area of art an excellent example of PWAP art representing the American Scene art movement. Coit Tower was selected as the PWAP's first project in California. The twenty-seven artists created murals representing agriculture, education, urban and rural life, and

New Deal idealism. The murals are often thought to be the work of one artist because of the singularly unified effect of the palette, the media, the scale and the subject matter. Coit Memorial Tower is also a locally designated landmark.



The **Colombo Building**, designed by James and Merritt Reid, is a two-story commercial structure constructed in 1913 for financier Elise Drexler. The Classical Revival style building is located on a gore lot at the intersection of Columbus Avenue and Washington Street in San Francisco's North Beach/Chinatown neighborhood. The property was nominated at the local level of significance under

Criterion B for associations with Elise Drexler, a prominent philanthropist and significant property owner in San Francisco during the early twentieth century.



The **San Francisco State Teacher's College** complex consists of four contributing buildings designed by California State Architect George McDougall between 1924 and 1935, all in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The property was nominated 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 for California's State College and university

system. The four buildings designed by McDougall and the WPA physically embody a major achievement in the development of California teacher education. 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 San Francisco Bay Area.

SAN MATEO COUNTY



La Dolphine in Hillsborough includes an imposing residence designed in 1912 by Lewis Parsons Hobart in the Beaux Arts Classical style favored by architects of the grand residential estates of Hillsborough in the early twentieth century. The residence is set within a 3.36 acre formal garden also designed by Hobart. Both house and garden are marked by French influences in the site relationship, style and design. Contributing

resources include the house, garden, and swimming pool, originally built as an ornamental reflecting pool with water jets, but altered to a swimming pool in 1941. The property was listed at the local level of significance in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture as an excellent example of the style, and as the work of a master.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY



Highway 152 Tree Row, also known as the Hecker Highway Tree Row, consists of 115 Deodar Cedars and 20 Oak trees that stretch 1.39 miles in Gilroy. The tree row was listed in the area of social history at the local level of significance. The town of Gilroy planted the trees in celebration of California's first Arbor Day, March 7, 1930. Similar events were happening simultaneously across California, and by the end of the day about 25,000 trees were planted in California.



The Hewlett Packard House and Garage in Palo Alto consists of a 1905 two-story Craftsman residence, converted in 1918 to two flats; a ca. 1924 garage; and a pre-1938 shed. When the property was acquired in 2000 by the Hewlett-Packard Company, the residence had been extensively altered. The garage and shed were essentially original, but deteriorated. In 2005 Hewlett-Packard undertook a complete rehabilitation of the property to return it to its original appearance during the brief occupancy of David Packard and William Hewlett. The

property was listed at the national level of significance in the area of engineering. Hewlett and Packard worked in the garage on what was to be the first product of their lifetime business together. The property is also California Historical Landmark No. 976, "The Birthplace of the Silicon Valley."

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Cowell Lime Works Historic District in Santa Cruz County consists of a concentration of industrial and ranch-related buildings, structures, and objects constructed of wood and limestone masonry. All the resources relate to limestone quarrying and lime production including lime kilns, a cooper-age, supporting barns, and residential buildings, dating to the latter half of the nineteenth century and early decades of the twentieth century. Throughout its years of operation, 1853 to 1920, the Cowell Lime Works was the largest lime

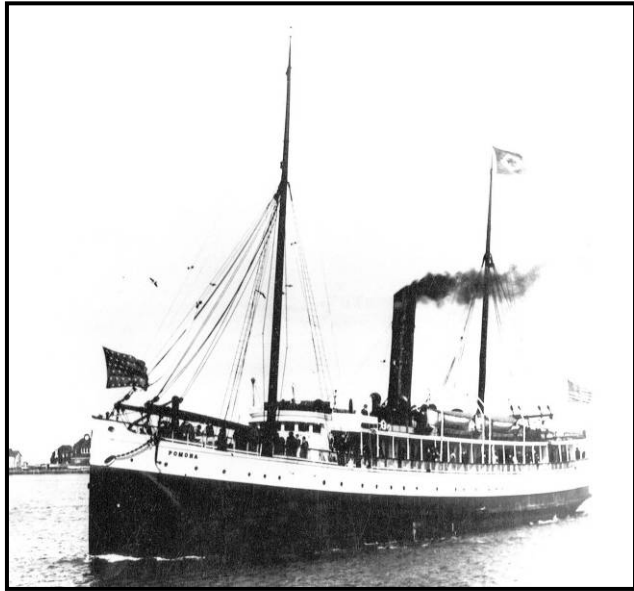
manufacturer in Santa Cruz County providing lime for mortar for brick and stone buildings, fireplaces, chimneys, and foundations the San Francisco Bay Area, and for exporting. The district was nominated under Criterion A in the area of industry.



Sand Hill Bluff Site was nominated as a prehistoric archaeological site situated on a coastal terrace. It is a large spectacular site, with stratified dune deposits extending over thirty-five feet above the coastal terrace that can be seen from many miles away. It is one of the oldest and largest archaeological sites in its geographical area. It has major occupations beginning at least 6,000 years ago to approximately 3000 years ago. The site was nominated under Criterion D at the local level of

significance for its potential to yield information in four specific research areas. Due to the sensitive nature of the site the address is restricted under law.

SONOMA COUNTY



The **S. S. Pomona** is a shipwreck located in the Jenner vicinity. The *S. S. Pomona* was built in 1888 by the San Francisco Union Iron Works as a three-decked, two-mast, propeller steam schooner. In 1894 the triple expansion engine was refurbished with a forced draught system which used less coal and made her go faster. In 1897 she was sold and reconditioned. The ship's rear superstructure was shortened and a steam-driven electric generator was added. On March 8, 1908, while en route from San Francisco to Eureka, the *S. S. Pomona* struck a submerged pinnacle off Monterey Reef and was 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. The *S. S. Pomona* shipwreck was nominated at the state level of significance in the areas of commerce and transportation; at the national level of significance in the areas of architecture and engineering, and archaeology.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY



Courthouse Square in Sonora, was part of a boundary increase for the Tuolumne County Courthouse. The square, designed in 1936, is located across the street from the Courthouse which was listed in 1981. County courthouses are usually associated with a special, designed, public space, and Courthouse Square is a natural and functional adjunct to the Tuolumne County Courthouse. Courthouse Square increased the boundary, added two periods of significance, and landscape architecture as an area of significance.

At the May 3, 2007, meeting the Commission reviewed a nomination for the Coyote Canyon Wild Horse Historic District located in San Diego and Riverside Counties. In a unanimous vote the Commission denied the nomination stating the district did not meet the registration criteria for the National Register. Per federal regulations any person or organization supporting or opposing a nomination can petition The Keeper to accept or reject a nomination. The applicant for Coyote Canyon Wild Horse Historic District appealed to The Keeper to have the nomination approved. The Keeper returned the nomination on October 26, 2007, stating the documentation failed to adequately describe and justify the significance of the property. The comments were returned to the applicant to revise the nomination and address The Keepers comments.

According to federal regulations properties cannot be listed in the National Register without the owner's consent. Properties can, however, be determined eligible for listing by The Keeper. At its August 3, 2007, meeting the Commission recommended Farpoint Site be determined eligible for the National Register because the property owner opposed the listing. This archaeological site is the location of a Clovis point from coastal California and is extremely important for its potential to yield further information and understanding of California's prehistory, and the peopling of the North American continent. It was nominated at the national level of significance.



Chairman Grenda, Vice-chairman Moss, Commissioners Brandes, and Shek at the November 8, 2007 Workshop in Palm Springs.

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) is a program designed by the Commission in 1992 for use by state and local government agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify, evaluate, register, and protect California's historical resources. The program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under the California Environmental Quality Act.

The Commission is responsible for overseeing the administration of the California Register and receives and evaluates nominations to the program. Similar to the National Register a property listed in the California Register is evaluated within a historic context and must meet one of the registration criteria:

- **Criterion 1** is for the property's association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
- **Criterion 2** is for properties associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- **Criterion 3** is for those properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master architect or possesses high artistic values.
- **Criterion 4** is for properties that have yielded or have the potential to yield information to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

The California Register also requires that the property retain sufficient integrity to its period of significance. The program uses the same seven aspects of integrity as the National Register; however, the California Register allows a property's integrity to be evaluated with reference to the particular criteria under which the property is nominated.

The following resources were approved by the Commission for listing in the California Register.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

The **Sharkey Building** in Martinez was constructed in 1926. The property was listed for its association with William R. Sharkey, who published the dominate newspaper in Martinez and Contra Costa County. He became a State Senator in 1916 where he authored legislation that expanded Mt. Diablo Park, caused oil regulation and conservation to become a forefront issue of its time, granted the cities of Richmond and Martinez the right to manage and wharf their own tidelands.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

The **Buffum House** is located in Altadena and was designed by master architect Wallace Neff in 1924. This French Provincial style house was listed in the California Register in the area of architecture as a good example of its style, and as the work of a master architect. Neff is recognized as one of the preeminent architects of the Spanish Colonial-Revival style in Southern California. The Buffum House is an example of his less common design choices and is the only known local Neff-designed house in the French Provincial style.

MONTEREY COUNTY



Located in Carmel-By-The-Sea, the **Reynolds/Kerby-Miller House** was listed in the California Register as the best remaining local examples of a “Honeymoon Cottage” designed by Robert Stanton. This is an excellent example of the experimental modular housing developed by Wallace Neff and Robert Stanton in the early 1930s in Los Angeles. The design was brought to Carmel-By-The-Sea in 1937. The style embodies the modernism

residential architectural trends occurring in the city during the 1930s, which incorporated natural materials while affording the benefits of modern design and technology. The property is also listed in the Carmel-By-The-Sea’s Inventory of Historic Resources.

SAN MATEO COUNTY



Baywood Elementary School is located in the City of San Mateo. Set in the Period Revival style neighborhood of Baywood, the school was constructed in 1939 by architect William H. Toepke. In 1940 Toepke was re-hired to design a wing that would include a bell tower. Inside the kindergarten classroom is a mural painted between 1939 and 1940 by artist George Gaethke. The school was listed in the California Register as a good example of the Colonial Revival style in San Mateo. It was also listed under the context of Works Progress Administration (WPA) art as an excellent example of a Federal Art Project (FAP) work of art. The FAP was an important WPA program that produced artwork for non-federal public buildings.

SUTTER COUNTY

The **Gerald Frye House** in Yuba City was listed in the California Register for its architecture. This Period Revival House reflects Tudor design as seen in its gable roof, decorative half-timbering, tall narrow windows, and massive chimneys topped with decorative chimney pots. It is a rare example for a rural ranch home. The house is also the first to be designated by the City of Yuba City for inclusion in its Official Register of Historical or Architecturally Significant Sites.

California Historical Landmarks

California Historic Landmarks (Landmarks) are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of statewide significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, or experimental value.

The specific standards now in use were first applied in the designation of Landmark No. 770. To be listed as a Landmark a property must meet at least one of the registration criteria:

- The property is the first, last, only, or most significant historical property of its type in the region. The regions are Southern California, Central California, and Northern California.
- The property is associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California. The primary emphasis should be the place or places of achievement of an individual. Birthplace, death place, or places of interment are not considered unless something of historical importance is connected with the person's birth or death.
- The property is a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement, or construction, or it is one of the more notable works, or the best surviving work in a region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder. An architectural landmark must have excellent physical integrity, including integrity of location. An architectural landmark generally will be considered on its original site, particularly if its significance is basically derived from its design relationship to its site.

If a property has lost its historic appearance (integrity) it may be listed as a site. Landmarks No. 770 and above are automatically listed in the California Register.

The Landmarks program is the oldest of California's three registration programs. Charles F. Lummis and Joseph R. Knowland were influential writers and historians concerned with the preservation of California's early historical resources. In 1895 Lummis organized the Landmarks Club of Southern California to promote the preservation of the Spanish missions. Later in 1902 Knowland organized the California Historic Landmarks League in San Francisco. Its purpose was the preservation of Northern California's historic resources. These early activities reflected a public-private partnership between these organizations and the California Legislature.

The California Historical Landmark Program was created on August 14, 1931, and the first Landmark, Monterey Customs House in Monterey County was registered in June 1, 1932. Today California has 1,044 registered Landmarks. The most recent Landmark, the Mission Beach Roller Coaster/Giant Dipper Roller Coaster in San Diego County was registered on August 5, 2005. It is the responsibility of the Commission to review and approve Landmark nominations, and the text for the official State Landmark plaque.

In 2007 the Commission was invited to attend three plaque dedication ceremonies.

Landmark No. 531 – Burial Place of John Brown (a.k.a. Juan Flaco) was registered in 1953. In 1969 California State Parks and local civic and historical organizations dedicated a plaque that reads:

In 1846, during American conquest of California, John Brown, nicknamed “Juan Flaco,” rode from Los Angeles to San Francisco in four days to warn Commodore Stockton of the siege of Los Angeles. As a result, troops were sent and the city secured. This “Paul Revere of California” lived in Stockton from 1851-59 and is buried in the former Citizen’s Cemetery near this site.

The plaque and monument were removed from their original location because of necessary street repairs and were relocated to the southeast corner of Weber Avenue and Union Street. On March 17, 2007, the plaque was rededicated during a public ceremony.

Landmark No. 869 – Site of the First and Second State Capitols at Sacramento is located in downtown Sacramento on the northwest corner of 7th and I Streets. The Landmark was originally registered on January 11, 1974. On June 27, 2007, a plaque was dedicated at the site.



Members of the Sacramento Trust for Historic Preservation at the plaque dedication for Landmark No. 831 in Sacramento, Sacramento County, June 27, 2007.

The ceremony was attended by members of the Sacramento Trust for Historic Preservation, the Honorable Dave Jones, and Councilmember Ray Trethleway. The plaque reads:

Sacramento's first county courthouse, formerly located on this site, served as California's State Capitol from January 16, 1852 to May 4, 1852 for the third session of the legislature and from March 1, 1854 to May 16, 1854 for the fifth session. Destroyed by fire on July 13, 1854, it was rebuilt in less than six months. The second courthouse served as the capitol from 1855-1869 when a transition began to the current statehouse. A third courthouse occupied this site and remained open until replaced by the County Jail in 1989.

Landmark No. 934 – Pinedale Assembly Center is located in Pinedale, Fresno County. This is a thematic Landmark that recognizes the assembly centers, which were part of the early phase of the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II. The Commission approved this Landmark in 1980, but a plaque was never placed in Pinedale until February 19, 2007. The plaque was placed in cooperation with California State Parks, City of Fresno, Japanese American Citizens League, and Central California Nikkei Foundation. This plaque reads:

This memorial is dedicated to over 4,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry who were confined at the Pinedale Assembly Center from May to July 1942. This was an early phase of the mass incarceration of over 120,000 Japanese Americans during World War II pursuant to Executive Order No. 9066. They were detained without charges, trial or establishment of guilt. May such injustice and suffering never reoccur.



Attending the plaque dedication ceremony were men and women held at the Pinedale Assembly Center, and the Honorable Mayor Alan Autry, February 19, 2007.

California Points of Historical Interest

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

The Point program is California's second oldest state registration program. It was started in 1965 by the Commission when the Commission was known as the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee. At that time many nominations were being reviewed that did not meet the criteria for Landmark designation. It was decided that an additional program was needed. Dr. Martin Ridge, of San Diego State College and a member of the Commission, contacted his local assembly person, James Mills and presented to him the situation which faced the Commission. On April 1, 1965, Assemblyman Mills introduced Assembly Bill No. 2166, which added the California Point of Historical Interest program to the responsibilities of the Commission.

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

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

In 2007 the Commission approved one Point of Historical Interest.



The **Site of the First Vacaville Buddhist Church** is located at the intersection of Dobbins and Monte Vista Avenue on the northwest corner. The church was built in 1912 and was destroyed by fire in 1951. It is now occupied by a contemporary commercial building. The site was listed as a Point because of its important historical association as the first Buddhist Church in Vacaville. It became the center of Vacaville's Japanese community and played a critical role in the religious, educational, and recreational needs of its members. The site is also locally recognized by the City of Vacaville and is marked with a commemorative plaque.

State Historical Resources Commission Committee Activities

The Commission continued the practice of employing an independent committee system designed to take the lead on specific preservation issues, and provide advice and guidance to the Commission. Each committee met as a working group and presented progress reports to the Commission as needed.

Under the Rules of Order adopted by the Commission on October 27, 2006, Commissioner Grenda as Chair of the Commission has the authority to appoint chairs to the each of the Commission's committees. In 2007, there were eight committees comprised of two commissioners, an Office of Historic Preservation staff liaison, and members of the public with expertise and interest in the particular area.

Archaeological Resources Committee – This committee was created in 2006 and is chaired by Commissioner Fernandez and Commissioner Grenda is a member. Michael McGuirt, Associate State Archeologist, served as OHP staff liaison to this committee. Its purpose is to increase awareness of archaeology and improve the quality of professional archaeological practice in California. To this end, the Archaeology Committee is building upon previous decades' work to meet the goals of the most recent California Statewide Historic Preservation Plan. That plan defines six distinct areas in which archaeological practices may improve: Curation, Conservation, Interpretation, Preservation, Standards and Guidelines, and Survey and Inventory. The committee met in September to discuss additional public outreach regarding the white papers. It was agreed that considerable additional outreach is needed to reach groups other than archaeologists, specifically California Indians, local governments, and building industry. The committee also set a schedule for presenting the Final White Papers to the SHRC for approval, which is planned for August of 2009. Other items discussed were updating the OHP website to clarify how comments will be handled, establishing a standing committee, and addressing the Statewide Plan's goals for survey and inventory.

California Cultural Diversity Committee – This committee is chaired by Commissioner Moss and Commissioner Shek serves as the member. The committee encouraged nominations of properties important to many diverse cultures. Commissioner Moss made himself available to individuals and groups or organizations interested in historic preservation. He attended and spoke at the Preserving California's Japantown meeting held in Berkeley in August. The Committee continues to support the efforts of that project while the applicants work on a National Register Multiple Property Submission for properties associated with the social and religious life of the Japanese American communities. In October, Commissioner Moss made the keynote presentation during the three-day Preserving California's Black Heritage at the Ingleside Presbyterian Church in San Francisco, hosted by John Templeton and funded by the Historic Preservation Fund Committee, and City and County of San Francisco. He also spoke to several local groups and visitors to the African American Museum & Library about the extant properties once belonging to notable Oakland residents as Delilah L.

Beasley, Captain William T. Shorey, and Cottrell L. Dellums, encouraging them to pursue a path of historic preservation utilizing the resources of the OHP and the Commission. The Committee's staff liaison, Patricia Ambacher, worked closely with the applicant on the Point nomination for the Site of the First Vacaville Buddhist Church.

Information Center Procedural Advisory Committee (ICPAC) – This is a long standing committee and was chaired by Commissioner Grenda and Commissioner Fernandez served as the member. Eric Allison, California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Coordinator, serves as the OHP staff liaison to the committee. The committee proposed fee changes that the Commission adopted at the November 2009 meeting.

Modern Cultural Resources Committee – Commissioner Polanco chairs this committee which was created at the February 3 meeting when the Commission voted to abolish the Cultural Resources for Modern Age Committee and Cultural Landscapes Committee and merge the two committees into one. Commissioner Bertoli is a member of the committee and Cynthia Howse, Architectural Historian and OHP's Registration Unit Supervisor, serves as the staff liaison to the committee. The purpose of the new committee is to not only encourage awareness, scholarship, and exchange of ideas on resources of the mid-century and to study thresholds for significance to facilitate registration, and to offer the same attention to California's cultural landscapes.

Public Policy and Legislation Committee – Commissioners Fernandez and Polanco served as co-chairs for this committee. Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Stephen Mikesell served as staff liaison to the committee. The committee worked closely with staff counsel, Tara Lynch and Patrick Kolashinski, legal intern, to propose language and a plan of action for proposed regulatory changes that govern the California Register.

State Historical Building Safety Board – Commissioner Bertoli was appointed chair of the committee. Timothy Brandt, AIA, Senior Restoration Architect and OHP's Architectural Review and Incentives Unit Supervisor, served as staff liaison to the committee.

Yearly Goals and Objectives Committee – Commissioner Brandes served as chair to the committee and Commissioner Phoenix served as the member. Working closely with Stephen Mikesell, the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, this committee recommended the new goals for the commission to achieve in 2008. Those goals are highlighted later in this report.

PROGRAM AND LEGISLATIVE GOALS

In 2007, the Commission, on the advice of the staff of OHP, tied its goals to its committee system and directly to goals that were identified in the Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan. In 2006, OHP, working closely with the State Historical Resources Commission, prepared and adopted a five-year Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, commonly called the State Plan. This plan was approved by the National Park Service in early 2006.

The current committee structure of the Commission reflects the priorities of the Commission and address subject matters treated directly in the State Plan. Recognizing this overlap, an effective way to state the goals of the Commission was the adoption of goals from the State Plan that corresponded with the subject matter of the committees of the Commission.

In 2007 the Commission successfully worked towards five of its goals.

2007 Goals and Status

Archaeological Standards – The Commission is also concerned about disparities in the quality of archaeological inventory and mitigation work, particularly when conducted in relation to California Environmental Quality Act compliance. The Commission intends to support any legislation or regulations that would work to establish better standards for such archaeological inventory and mitigation work.

Status: There was no legislation or regulations offered in 2007, but working through the Archaeological Committee, Commission provided outreach to targeted professional associations and groups who are committed to improving the quality of archeological inventory and mitigation work.

California Register – The Commission is interested in making regulatory changes to the California Register with the intent to correct administrative errors.

Status: The Commission's Public Policy Committee worked closely with staff counsel to draft proposed regulatory changes. Those changes were thoroughly discussed by the Commission at the May, August and November Workshops.

Digital Information – Support developing a fee structure for digital-based products and services at the Information Centers. This effort is underway primarily through a contract by the Northwest Information Center to analyze the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and develop a sustainable fee structure, through discussions between the Information Centers and OHP.

Status: The Commission approved a new fee structure at the November 9, 2007 meeting. The new fees will be implemented January 1, 2008.

Fee Legislation – Submit legislation to add section 5024.7 to the Public Resources Code to authorize charging of fees for access to, and review, retrieval, reproduction, interpretation, and analysis of the CHRIS inventory.

Status:

California Historical Building Code – Support efforts for legislative and regulatory changes to the California Historical Building Code.

Status: The 2007 revisions to the California Historical Building Code were approved by the California Building Standards Commission in June 2007 and are now part of California Administrative Code, Title 24, Part 8.

2008 Program and Legislative Goals

At the November 9, 2007, Commission meeting the Commission discussed the goals for 2008. It was decided to continue using its committee structure as a means for identifying and achieving the Commission's goals.

The Program Goals for the Commission are as follows:

Goal 1: Strengthen the tools and programs available for the identification, management, protection and interpretation of prehistoric and historical archaeological resources.

Goal 2: Acknowledge and evaluate culturally diverse historic properties, recognizing a broader definition of cultural diversity beyond ethnicity while achieving greater outreach to diverse cultures and encourage greater numbers of culturally diverse students to enter careers in historic preservation.

Goal 3: Promote the identification and protection of California's significant cultural landscapes and landscape features.

Goal 4: Ensure that the identification of, and information about, historical and cultural resources in California is comprehensive, available in a consistent and complete format, and continually acquired.

Goal 5: Increase awareness, scholarship, and the exchange of information on and preservation of resources of the recent past.

Goal 6: Work to implement the California Main Street Program in the Office of Historic Preservation with permanent funding and staffing to provide for the needs of existing Main Street communities and new communities.

Goal 7: Support the Office of Historic Preservation and Governor Schwarzenegger's Executive Order #S-20-04 to provide the leadership role in working with affiliated and appropriate advocates to integrate green building principles, smart growth, and historic preservation practices into a single goal that will provide positive environmental, economic, and social benefits while protecting historical resources.

In addition to Program Goals the Commission intends to monitor or support programs and legislation in six areas:

Main Street Program – The Main Street is an unfunded and non-staffed program at the Office of Historic Preservation that assists downtown businesses in historic city cores, commonly in smaller communities, but also in commercial community neighborhoods of large cities. The Commission intends to support any legislation that might be introduced to provide funding to allow the Office of Historic Preservation to provide technical support to Main Street communities.

Archaeological Standards – The Commission is also concerned about disparities in the quality of archaeological inventory and mitigation work, particularly when conducted in relation to California Environmental Quality Act compliance. The Commission intends to support any legislation or regulations that would work to establish better standards for such archaeological inventory and mitigation work.

California Register – The Commission is interested in making regulatory changes to the California Register with the intent to clarify processes.

Mills Act – The Mills Act has become increasingly popular with cities and counties throughout California. As property values go up, buyers and owners realize they can receive significant tax savings under the Mills Act. Approximately half the contracts in the state have been signed in the past five years; and three to five cities a year have added the Mills Act. However, the Mills Act has several significant flaws that require legislative changes to correct. The Commission intends to support the Office of Historic Preservation and the California Preservation Foundation's efforts to begin the groundwork for making changes to this important act.

Digital Information – Support developing a fee structure for digital-based products and services at the Information Centers. This effort is underway primarily through a contract by the Northwest Information Center to analyze the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and develop a sustainable fee structure, through discussions between the Information Centers and OHP.

Fee Legislation – Submit legislation to add section 5024.7 to the Public Resources Code to authorize charging of fees for access to, and review, retrieval, reproduction, interpretation, and analysis of the CHRIS inventory.

California Historical Building Code – Support efforts for legislative and regulatory changes to the California Historical Building Code.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY FOR 2007

During 2007 the Commission was briefed on several pieces of legislation that had the potential to impact historic preservation in California. Summarized below are those Assembly and Senate bills.

AB 136 (Emmerson) Search and Rescue Memorial – This bill would make the Department of General Services, in consultation with the California Search and Rescue Association, responsible for the planning and construction of a memorial in the Capital Historic Region in honor of California search-and-rescue volunteers who have died in the line of duty. The bill would establish the Search and Rescue Memorial Review Committee, and a specified membership, including, but not limited to, a representative of the Office of Historic Preservation within the Department of Parks and Recreation. It would require that the planning, construction, and maintenance of the memorial be funded with private donations through a nonprofit foundation to be established. It also would prohibit construction of the memorial until the master plan for the State Capitol Park is approved and adopted by the Legislature’s Joint Committee on Rules.

AB 576 (Carter) Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park: Proximity to Animal Feeding Operations – This bill would prohibit a person from operating an animal feeding operation or concentrated animal feeding operation within five miles of the boundary of Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park in Tulare County. This bill was amended on May 31, 2007 and returned for a third reading. It was then passed to the Senate on June 4, 2007 to the Committee on Natural Water and Resources.



Commission and OHP Staff on tour at the O'Donnell House in Palm Springs

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN 2007

The Commission adopted seventeen resolutions in 2007.



Clampers receiving their resolution,
February 2, 2007

Resolution No. 2007-01 recognized the E Clampus Vitus of California for celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary since its revival in 1931 in San Francisco as one of the state's largest historical societies.

Resolution No. 2007-02 commended Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park for making the gold discovery site available for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration for California's citizens and for completing the first phase of their museum restoration.

Resolution No. 2007-03 commended the outstanding service of Carol L. Novey during her five years on the Commission.

Resolution No. 2007-04 recognized the great strides taken by the El Dorado County Historical Museum to interpret the history of the El Dorado County and create a sense of community among its citizens.

Resolution No. 2007-05 was a resolution of appreciation to Luis Hoyos, AIA for dutifully serving the Commission from 2002 to 2006.

Resolution No. 2007-06 recognized former Commissioner Claire W. Bogaard for faithfully serving the Commission from 2002-2006.

Resolution No. 2007-07 was presented to the Los Angeles State Historic Park commending the park for celebrating the long and varied history of Los Angeles and its diverse population.

Resolution No. 2007-08 recognized the City of Los Angeles for becoming the most recent Certified Local Government in California.

Resolution No. 2007-09 was presented to Hollywood Heritage recognizing the organization's dedication to the preservation of Hollywood's past and the awareness the organization has raised about the rich architectural history of Hollywood.

Resolution No. 2007-10 recognized the City of Richmond for becoming a Certified Local Government.

Resolution No. 2007-11 recognized the City of Benicia for becoming a Certified Local Government.

Resolution No. 2007-12 was presented to Oakland Heritage Alliance recognizing the organization's dedication to the preservation of Oakland's past.

Resolution No. 2007-13 was a resolution of appreciation to Anza Borrego Desert State Park for efforts to preserve the integrity of its cultural and archaeological resources.

Resolution No. 2007-14 was presented to the Palm Springs Historical Society recognizing the organizations dedication to the preservation of Palm Springs' past.

Resolution No. 2007-15 was presented to the Palm Springs Modern Committee for the efforts to gain recognition for the city's modern resources.

Resolution No. 2007-16 recognized the Palm Springs Preservation Foundation's efforts to preserve not only the city's architecture, but the stories behind those buildings.

Resolution No. 2007-17 was a resolution of appreciation presented to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians for there dedication to the preservation of their sacred and cultural sites.



Commissioner Grenda, Luis G. Hoyos, SHPO
Donaldson, May 3, 2007