

# STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION



Asilomar, Pacific Grove, Monterey County

## 2014 ANNUAL REPORT

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

January 2015



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Custom House, California Historical Landmark #1, Monterey, Monterey County

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January 1, 2015

Lisa Ann L. Mangat, Acting Director  
California Department of Parks and Recreation  
Post Office Box 942896  
Sacramento, CA 94296

**RE: *State Historical Resources Commission's 2014 Annual Report***

Dear Director Mangat:

On behalf of my colleagues on the State Historical Resources Commission (Commission) and the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), please find the Commission's *2014 Annual Report*. This report documents the accomplishments of a very busy and productive year. We continue to be in awe of and proud to recognize so many amazing historical and cultural resources in our great state.

The Commission was pleased to hold one of our quarterly meetings at Asilomar, one of our newest California Historical Landmarks. We remain appreciative of the support you have shown to the Commission and the OHP. Our strong partnership furthers the mission of historic preservation in California.

Re-elected Chairperson at our last quarterly meeting, I look forward to working with your office, the OHP, preservation partners, and the public, to achieve the goals set forth in the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan in 2015. It is an exciting time in preservation as we advance our thinking regarding the preservation of our rich history, both tangible and intangible, for present and future generations. We delve deeper into the recognition of sites of cultural diversity, recognize resources of the modern movement, and broaden our thinking regarding cultural landscapes. Working in lockstep with State Historic Preservation Officer Carol Roland-Nawi and her excellent staff, the Commission is well equipped to embrace preservation in the years ahead.

Once again, thank you for your support and continued partnership.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Julianne Polanco".

JULIANNE POLANCO  
Chairperson

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## Introduction

The State Historical Resources Commission is pleased to present its 2014 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 2014 and identifies future preservation goals for 2015 pursuant to the provisions of Public Resources Code, Section 5020.4(a)(13). 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.



**Members of the State Historical Resources Commission  
Sacramento Historic City Hall, Sacramento, November 7, 2014**

## 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.

### 2014 STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION MEMBERS

**Commissioner Alberto Bertoli, AIA** of San Francisco serves as the architect on the Commission. He was appointed to the Commission in October 2006 and re-appointed in December 2010. Commissioner Bertoli has served as director and faculty member at the Academy of Art University Graduate School of Architecture since 2004 and as an 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 Bryan K. Brandes** is a citizen member of the Commission from Temple City. Employed with the transportation and shipping company Maersk since 1996, currently Commissioner Brandes is Maersk's director of California regional dispatch. Prior to his employment with Maersk, Brandes was dispatch and dock supervisor for Roadway Express from 1994 to 1996. Commissioner Brandes was appointed to the Commission in October 2006 and re-appointed in December 2010.

**Commissioner Elizabeth Edwards Harris** resides in Los Angeles and is the Commission's architectural historian. She has worked as a self-employed architectural researcher and writer since 2001. Edwards Harris has been a member of the California Preservation Foundation Board of Trustees since 2005. She earned a Master of Arts degree and doctorate degree in architectural history from the University of California, Los Angeles. Commissioner Edwards Harris was appointed in March 2013.

**Commissioner Marshall McKay, Ph.D.** of Brooks fills the folklife position on the Commission. He was appointed in March 2013. Commissioner McKay has served as the tribal chairman for the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation since 2006 and was a tribal councilmember from 1984 to 2006. He serves as chair of the Autry National Center, is a delegate to the National Indian Gaming Association, and is a member of the California Native American Heritage Commission. McKay is a member of the Native Arts and Cultures Foundation, Native American Rights Fund, and the National Museum of the American Indian.

**Commissioner AnMarie Medin** of Fair Oaks holds the historical archaeology position on the Commission, and was appointed in March 2013. Medin is currently Chief of the Cultural Studies Office at the California Department of Transportation, where she has held multiple positions since 2000, including supervising environmental planner, senior



environmental planner, and associate environmental planner. She was historical archaeologist at KEA Environmental from 1997 to 1999. Commissioner Medin is a Registered Professional Archaeologist and is actively involved in the Society for California Archaeology and Society for Historical Archaeology. She earned a Master of Arts degree in Cultural Resources Management from Sonoma State University.

**Commissioner Rick Moss** of Alameda fills the ethnic history discipline on the Commission. He was originally appointed to the Commission in November 2005 for history, and was re-appointed in March 2013. Moss has been chief curator at the African American Museum and Library at Oakland since 2001 and was program manager from 1990 to 2001. Commissioner Moss has been a member of the California Council for the Promotion of History Board of Directors since 1998 and a member of the Alameda Multicultural Committee since 2009. He earned a Master of Arts degree in history from the University of California, Los Angeles and a Master of Arts degree in museum studies from the University of California, Riverside.

**Commissioner Julianne Polanco** of Mill Valley serves as the historian on the Commission, and was re-appointed in March 2013. Her original appointment was in November 2005 as the Commission's architectural historian. Polanco has been director of cultural resources at Lend Lease since 2006. She was senior preservation specialist for the Presidio Trust from 1999 to 2006 and assistant to the vice president for programs at the World Monuments Fund from 1998 to 1999. Polanco was office manager and projects coordinator at the Townscape Institute in 1998 and advisor to the chairman of the California Integrated Waste Management Board in 1997. She was special assistant to the secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency from 1996 to 1997 and was a committee analyst at the California Integrated Waste Management Board from 1994 to 1996. She is a trustee of the California Preservation Foundation and a member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Polanco earned a Master of Science degree in historic preservation from Columbia University.

**Commissioner David Phoenix** from Los Angeles fills a citizen member position on the Commission. He was appointed in September 2006 and re-appointed in December 2010. Commissioner Phoenix 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 Adrian Praetzellis, Ph.D.** is an archaeologist from Santa Rosa. He serves the Commission in the discipline of prehistoric archaeology and was appointed in March 2013. Commissioner Praetzellis has held multiple positions at Sonoma State University since 1983, including professor of anthropology and lecturer. He is a member of the Society for California Archaeology and the Society for Historical Archaeology. Praetzellis is a registered professional archaeologist and earned a Master of Arts degree and doctorate degree in anthropology from the University of California, Berkeley.

## Accomplishments of the Commission 2014

The Commission served as a catalyst for collecting, disseminating, and documenting historic preservation programs, issues, and concerns in California through considerable accomplishments in 2014. The specific accomplishments of the Commission are highlighted in the following sections:

- Meetings Held in 2014
- Nominations Heard by the Commission
- Governor's Historic Preservation Awards
- Commission Committees



**State Historical Resources Commission meeting at Asilomar State Historic Park  
Pacific Grove, Monterey County, April 22, 2014**

### Meetings Held in 2014

Public Resources Code Section 5020.3(a) states: "The State Historical Resources Commission shall meet at least four times per year in places it deems necessary to fulfill its responsibilities." In 2014 the Commission held three of its quarterly meetings in Sacramento and one on California's Central Coast. Commission meetings served as a public forum to report on the quarterly preservation activities of the Commission Chairperson, Commission Executive Secretary, and Commission committees.

**2014 Commission Meeting Location Table**

Date	Meeting Type	Location
February 7, 2014	Commission Meeting	Historic City Hall Historic Hearing Room 915 I Street, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Sacramento, California
April 22, 2014	Commission Meeting	Kiln Room Asilomar Conference Center 800 Asilomar Avenue Pacific Grove, California
August 1, 2014	Commission Meeting	Stanley Mosk Library & Courts Building California State Library Meeting Room 914 Capitol Mall, Room 500 Sacramento, California
November 6, 2014	Workshop	Ella K. McClatchy Library Large Community Room (Upstairs) 2112 22 <sup>nd</sup> Street Sacramento, California
November 7, 2014	Commission Meeting	Historic City Hall Historic Hearing Room 915 I Street, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Sacramento, California

## Commission Workshops in 2014

To maximize efficiency and keep costs down, no workshops were held prior to the February, April, or August Commission meetings. The November workshop emphasized procedural training, and information about programs pertinent to the Commission.

The November 6, 2014 workshop was held at the Ella K. McClatchy Branch of the Sacramento Public Library, housed in an older home on a quiet residential street in midtown Sacramento. The building was designed by Northern California architect Rudolph Adam Herold in the early 1900s for Charles and Ella McClatchy and their family. Herold was also the architect of Sacramento's historic city hall, Masonic temple, Capitol National Bank, and Hall of Justice. The house became a library in 1940 after Eleanor McClatchy and Charlotte Maloney presented it to the City of Sacramento as a memorial to their mother. Although the library was originally a young people's library, today it serves all ages. The building is listed in the Sacramento Register of Historic and Cultural Resources.

Following training and discussions, Commissioners and staff toured the Poverty Ridge neighborhood, guided by OHP State Historian and Sacramento authority William Burg.

According to local legend, Poverty Ridge got its name during the 1850s when residents living near the waterfront ran up the ridge to escape Sacramento's frequent floods. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, Poverty Ridge became an affluent neighborhood, home to Buffalo Brewery founder Herman Grau, Sacramento mayor and real estate developer Dan Carmichael, and the aforementioned Charles K. McClatchy, publisher of *The Sacramento Bee*. An attempt to rebrand the neighborhood as Sutter's Terrace was ineffective, and the neighborhood is still known as Poverty Ridge.



**SHRC Workshop, November 6, 2014  
Ella K. McClatchy Library, Sacramento, Sacramento County**

## Nominations Heard by the Commission

The Commission is responsible for reviewing, commenting, and approving or not approving nominations to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), California Historical Landmarks (Landmarks), and California Points of Historical Interest (Points). 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 (NPS) are also listed in the California Register. Properties recommended and approved for listing by the Commission as Landmarks are also listed in the California Register. Points are simultaneously listed in the California Register if they meet California Register criteria.

The Commission heard and recommended for listing thirty-three National Register nominations, including four Determinations of Eligibility. One California Register nomination was heard by the Commission. As part of the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of California State Parks, the Office of Historic Preservation undertook a project to designate new Landmarks, and place plaques at existing Landmarks, located in state parks. The Commission recommended for designation by the California State Parks Director five new and six updated Landmarks nominations. Nine of these eleven Landmarks nominations were part of the 150<sup>th</sup> Legacy Landmarks Project. No new Points nominations were heard by the Commission in 2014.

### MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION

Those National Register nominations associated with an existing Multiple Property Submission (MPS) are indicated in the table on pages 9 and 10.

NPS introduced the MPS in 1984. The purpose of the MPS is to document as a group for listing in the National Register properties related by theme, general geographical area, and period of time. It may cover any geographical scale – local, regional, state, or national. It is used to register thematically related properties simultaneously and establishes the registration criteria for properties that may be nominated in the future.

Technically the MPS acts as a cover document and is not an independent nomination. It is a combination of the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) and the individual registration form. Information common to the group of properties is presented on the Multiple Property Documentation Form, and the Individual Registration Form is specific to the nominated individual building, site, district, structure, or object. Once an MPS is listed, additional associated property nominations may be submitted to the Commission at any time.

Two new Multiple Property Submissions were presented to the Commission in 2014.

## 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 of 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 represent the work of a master architect, or possess high artistic values, or 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 predominantly for archaeological 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 (Keeper) at the National Park Service. The Commission's approval is a recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer, Carol Roland-Nawi, Ph.D., to forward the nomination to the Keeper for final approval.

OHP staff presented thirty-three National Register nominations to the Commission. Nominated properties represented a variety of historic resources located throughout the state and included examples of residential, commercial, industrial, and archaeological districts, traditional cultural properties, individual houses and housing developments, civic buildings, and recreational properties.

The following National Register nominations were heard by the Commission in 2014.

### Properties Recommended for Listing in the National Register

<b>County</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Associated MPS</b>	<b>Property Name</b>
Amador	Ione	n/a	C.W. Swain House
		n/a	George and Eliza Withington House
Contra Costa	Danville	n/a	Tassajara One Room School
Kern	Location Restricted	n/a	Sebastian Indian Reserve Discontiguous Archaeological District
Los Angeles	Altadena	n/a	Villa Carlotta
	Inglewood	n/a	Forum
	La Cañada Flintridge	n/a	Franklin Rosborough Thomas House
	San Marino	n/a	Michael White Adobe
Marin	Mill Valley (vicinity)	<i>The National–State Park Cooperative Program and the Civilian Conservation Corps in California State Parks 1933-1942</i>	Mount Tamalpais Mountain Theater
Monterey	Marina	n/a	Fort Ord Station Veterinary Hospital
	Pebble Beach	n/a	Arthur and Kathleen Connell House
	Soledad	n/a	Mission Nuestra Señora de la Soledad Historic District
Multiple	see individual listings	<i>The National–State Park Cooperative Program and the Civilian Conservation Corps in California State Parks 1933-1942</i>	Multiple Property Document
Orange	San Juan Capistrano	n/a	CA-ORA-855
Riverside and San Diego	Temecula (vicinity)	n/a	Luißeño Ancestral Origin Landscape
Sacramento	Sacramento	n/a	Capitol Towers
		<i>Public Housing in the United States, 1933-1949 (Draft)</i>	New Helvetia Historic District
		n/a	Sacramento City Cemetery

<b>County</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Associated MPS</b>	<b>Property Name</b>
San Bernardino	Location Restricted	n/a	Guapiabit-Serrano Homeland Archaeological District
San Diego	San Diego	n/a	Robert O. Peterson – Russell Forester Residence
		n/a	San Diego Fire Department Shops at Station 6
San Francisco	San Francisco	n/a	Burr House
		n/a	Union Iron Works Historic District
San Luis Obispo	Morro Bay	<i>The National–State Park Cooperative Program and the Civilian Conservation Corps in California State Parks 1933-1942</i>	Morro Bay State Park Trailer and Tent Campground
San Mateo	Half Moon Bay	<i>Historic Highway Bridges of California</i>	Pilarcitos Creek Bridge
	San Mateo	n/a/	Amelia Vollers House
Santa Clara	Palo Alto	n/a	Women’s Club of Palo Alto
	San Jose	n/a	Century 21 Theater
		n/a	San Jose Central Fire Station
Santa Cruz	Boulder Creek (vicinity)	<i>Historic Resources of Big Basin Redwoods State Park</i>	Multiple Property Document
			Lower Sky Meadow Residential Area
Sonoma	Guerneville (vicinity)	n/a	Pond Farm Pottery Historic District
	Sonoma	n/a	Sonoma Valley Woman’s Club



## AMADOR COUNTY

The **C.W. Swain House** is a one-and-one-half-story, single-family Shingle Style residence of approximately 2,200 square feet. It was designed and constructed circa 1893 by its owner, Clarence Warren Swain, an architect of regional importance whose



**C.W. Swain House, Lone, Amador County**

work included many municipal and public buildings in Amador County. The most notable of these is the Preston School of Industry in Lone, better known as Preston Castle. The house sits on a foundation of ashlar faced red sandstone, the same material used to construct Preston Castle, and is supported by both wooden beams and steel girders. The roof is cross-gabled and of steep pitch, with minimal eave overhang. Walls beneath the gables on eastern (primary) and southern façades are wooden shingles, with wavy wall surfaces that project to encompass bays on

primary and secondary façades. The primary façade features a deeply inset double-hung wooden window with one pane in each sash, with shingles curving into the recessed window. The front porch is inset under the main roof with three Romanesque arches. Adjacent to the home is a carriage house, also designed by Swain and a contributor to the site.

The property was listed under Criterion C at the local level of significance as an excellent example of late nineteenth century residential architecture by master architect Clarence Warren Swain. The property retains a high degree of historic integrity, although some modifications are evident, including windows enclosing the porches and composite shingles on the roof replacing wooden shingles. Swain was born in Petaluma, trained as an architect and engineer in San Francisco, and moved to Lone in 1882. His other works include the Jackson Grammar School and Amador County Hospital, bridges at Farmington and Jackson Valley, the Jasper Lane and Camptonville Road bridges in Yuba County, and many single-family homes in the region. Swain also had a second profession of undertaker, using the carriage house as an embalming facility. Swain was involved in many civic organizations, serving as Lone's first Scoutmaster and a Sunday School teacher, working with boys at the Preston School of Industry, and coaching a baseball team organized among the local Miwok tribe.

Located at 10 Welch Lane in Lone, California, the **George and Eliza Withington House** is a large, two-story brick Greek Revival house, constructed in 1857. Sitting on just over

three acres of land along the northern banks of Sutter Creek, the house has a low pitched hipped roof with a large monitor at its peak. The building has an essentially rectangular footprint, with a single story projection on its northeast corner and a rectangular projection in the center of its second story. A full-façade front porch with second story balcony supported by vernacular squared columns dominates the



**George and Eliza Withington House**  
lone, Amador County

building's primary façade. Wide, divided bands of trim emphasize the building's cornice lines. The house has a poured concrete perimeter foundation and is of running bond brick masonry. A small two-story brick and fieldstone building, constructed at approximately the same time as the main house, is situated directly behind the main house. Four noncontributing resources are located on the property. The Withington House is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

The house is eligible for the National Register at the local level of significance under Criteria B and C in the areas of art, architecture, and settlement. Under Criterion B, the Withington House is eligible as the home of lone Valley pioneers George and Eliza Withington. Settling in lone in 1857, Eliza Withington is the only known female photographer working in Amador County during the nineteenth century. Withington was a highly regarded local portrait photographer. She is most notable for her landscape photography, which she took on numerous trips to the mining camps in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. While she worked out of a photography studio, the building no longer exists and the Withington House is the property most associated with Eliza Withington's productive life; she lived in the house from 1857, the year of its construction, until her death in 1877. The house is also associated with the productive life of her husband, George Withington, who moved to the lone Valley in 1851. He became involved in mining and farming, and was most significant for his time spent as an agent for the Rancho Arroyo Seco land grant that encompassed the lone Valley. George Withington lived in the Withington House from 1857 until his death in 1900. Under Criterion C, the Withington House is eligible for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Greek Revival style of architecture. One of four brick houses constructed in the lone Valley during the 1850s, the Withington House is an excellent local example of Gold Rush-era architecture in Amador County. The period of significance for Criterion B extends from 1857 to 1900, the entirety of the period that Eliza or George Withington lived in the house. Under Criterion C the period of significance is 1857, the year of construction.

## CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

**Tassajara One Room School** is a vernacular Victorian era building constructed in 1889 to serve as a schoolhouse for the children of the rural community of Tassajara Valley, east of Danville. The redwood framed building features horizontal tongue-and-groove siding and a front-gabled porch supported by rectangular wooden posts with a decorative wooden balustrade and brackets above the entrance. The pyramidal roof is of moderate pitch, topped by a small, open-sided belfry with its own pyramidal roof. Windows are narrow double-hung wooden sash with nine lights in each sash. The main entrance is a pair of six-panel double doors topped with a pair of glazed transom windows. The schoolhouse includes some elements of Stick style architecture and is primarily vernacular in style. It was designed and constructed by architect Julius L. Weilby for use as a school.



**Tassajara One Room School, Contra Costa County**

The schoolhouse includes some elements of Stick style architecture and is primarily vernacular in style. It was designed and constructed by architect Julius L. Weilby for use as a school.

The property was listed under Criterion A for its role as a rural community school, operating from 1889 until 1946. During the school's first year, students took charge of planting 49 black walnut trees on the site, many of which are still present. The school also served as a social hall for the community, including immigrants from Portugal, Denmark, and Japan, and functioned as a polling place and meeting house. Tassajara students were merged into the nearby Danville Union School in 1946. The property has been restored to a limited extent. The cedar shingle roof was replaced in kind, but the front doors are modern hollow core doors. The property retains a high degree of integrity in all other aspects, including the rural setting of the Tassajara Valley.

## KERN COUNTY

CA-KER-280, -810, -1085, -1091 and -2185, also known as the **Sebastian Indian Reserve Discontiguous Archeological District**, consists of six archeological sites in Kern County, California. These sites represent five of the nine primary villages of one of the first Indian reserves in California, including the first reserve headquarters, and remnants of the second reserve headquarters. The District's environmental setting consists of the transition between the Tehachapi Mountains to the south, and the open flats of the southern San Joaquin Valley to the north. The foothills, canyon mouths, and

slopes of the Tehachapi are largely unmodified natural landscape in open space, currently used for livestock grazing. Although the introduction of foreign plants has changed aspects of the flora of this area, especially grasses and other under-story species, the immediate setting of each site is minimally changed from its appearance during the period of significance. This setting consists of oak woodlands on the Tehachapi slopes above the sites, with grasslands on the flats and riparian environments in the canyon bottoms that are adjacent to the sites.

Based on historical accounts and archaeological evidence these sites are considered to have a period of significance from 1850 to 1875. This twenty-five year period witnessed the events immediately leading to the creation of the reserve, the attempt at its creation and ultimate dissolution, and the period of consolidation of the multi-tribal resident Native American population into a single settlement and tribal entity. The sites maintain archeological integrity under Criterion D. The District is significant under Criterion A, for its demonstrated association with the ethnogenesis of a new tribal organization, the Tejon Indian Tribe; and under Criterion D, for the District's potential value for archeological research, especially concerning the nineteenth century acculturation and assimilation of Native American people.

#### LOS ANGELES COUNTY



**Villa Carlotta, Altadena, Los Angeles County**

their full-time residence. The primary façade is hidden from the street by trees and has a subdued appearance. The building rear is more articulated, with a prominent cross gable, and fenestration placed to enhance the connection between indoor and outdoor, and provide dramatic views of the surrounding landscape. Battered piers on the first floor, and portions of ground floor wall, are faced with arroyo stone. The second floor and a portion of the first floor are stucco. The roof is cross-gabled with a central ridge chimney and a clay tile roof.

**Villa Carlotta** is a two-story, single-family residence of approximately 7,000 square feet, incorporating elements of Mission Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Craftsman architectural styles. Designed and constructed in 1918 for Francis R. Welles, an associate of Alexander Graham Bell who worked to promote Bell telephones in Europe, Villa Carlotta was originally intended as a summer home for the Welles family and later became

The property was listed under Criterion C at the local level of significance as an excellent example of early twentieth century residential architecture by master architect

Myron Hunt. The property retains a high degree of historic integrity, including distinctive interior features designed by Hunt including an oak library with built-in shelves, bathroom fixtures and tile, the original oven and stove, and seven original Alexander Graham Bell telephones used as a custom-designed intercom system. Hunt's other works include buildings on the campus of the California Institute of Technology, the Huntington Library, Occidental College, and the Pasadena Public Library. Hunt was considered a pioneer in styles that integrated Mediterranean vernacular and California's Spanish colonial architecture. Villa Carlotta's design was adapted to the site and environment of Altadena, including the use of local materials, and a level of integration between indoor and outdoor spaces made possible by Los Angeles' comfortable climate.



**Forum, Inglewood, Los Angeles County**

**Forum** was designed by Charles Luckman and Associates in the New Formalist architectural style. Construction began in 1966, and the first event was held in 1967. The building is located in Inglewood, approximately 12 miles southwest of downtown Los Angeles. Forum was originally constructed as the home of three sports franchises: the Lakers (basketball), Kings (hockey), and Wolves (soccer). It exhibits the monumental scale and massing, classical proportions and motifs, and strict symmetry associated with New Formalist buildings, and was described by the *Los Angeles Times* as a “modern and highly stylized version of the Coliseum of ancient Rome.”

After being underutilized for over a decade, the Forum underwent a two-year rehabilitation project and reopened as an entertainment venue in 2014. It is a rare, intact example of a post-World War II sports arena, significant in the area of Architecture. Forum retains integrity and significant character defining features. It was listed at the local level under Criterion C as an excellent example of New Formalism in Southern California, and as a prominent example of the work of architect Charles Luckman. The period of significance is 1967, reflecting the date that construction was completed. Forum exhibits exceptional importance, particularly given the rarity of the type, and therefore meets Criterion Consideration G for properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years.

The **Franklin Rosborough Thomas House** was designed by Theodore Criley, Jr. in the Mid-century Modern style for Frank Thomas and his family. Completed in April 1949, the house sits on a wooded lot in La Cañada Flintridge, approximately 18 miles northeast of downtown Los Angeles, and approximately six miles northwest of Pasadena. Preliminary site plans were prepared in 1948 by landscape architect Garrett Eckbo. The house

exhibits the modest scale and massing, horizontal emphasis, and asymmetrical plan associated with Mid-century Modern homes. Though additions were made, the house retains integrity and significant character defining features. The property is eligible under Criterion B



**Franklin Rosborough House, La Cañada Flintridge, Los Angeles County**

as the home of Franklin Rosborough “Frank” Thomas. Frank Thomas was a member of Walt Disney’s elite “Nine Old Men,” and a pioneering animator who worked on many classic films during his forty-three year career at Disney Studios.

In addition to his achievements as an animator and directing animator, Thomas authored four books in collaboration with his lifelong friend and colleague Ollie Johnston. Thomas and Johnston were the title subjects of an award-winning 1995 feature-length documentary entitled *Frank and Ollie*. The period of significance under Criterion B is 1949, the date that construction was completed and Thomas moved into the house, until 1978, when Frank Thomas retired from Disney Studios. The residence meets Criteria Consideration G because the house continued its association with Frank

Thomas' exceptional productive life into a period less than fifty years ago. The property is also eligible under Criterion C as an excellent example of Mid-century Modern architecture and as a rare example of the residential work of renowned Modernist Theodore Criley Jr. Criley was the lead architect for colleges, churches, libraries, city halls, government buildings, housing developments, hotels, auto body dealerships, and schools throughout Southern California. Many of these properties are acknowledged as some of the area's most important civic buildings. The period of significance under Criterion C is 1949 to 1962, reflecting the date the original house was completed, through the addition of the bedroom and carport in 1962 that give the house the appearance that it has today.

The **Michael White Adobe** is a three room adobe building of approximately 925 square feet, located on the campus of San Marino High School. The adobe was originally constructed circa 1846 and has been modified many times, including expansion, repair, and restoration. It was documented in 1936 for the Historic American Building Survey program as a rare example of nineteenth century adobe construction. The adobe is L-shaped with two wings, a two-room south wing with walls of 22-inch wide adobe blocks laid as headers, and a one-room north wing with narrower, 12-inch wide adobe blocks laid in a running bond coursing. The steeply pitched roof is wood framed covered with wood shakes, with horizontal shiplap siding on the gable ends. Fenestration generally consists of double-hung wooden windows, and some of the original window openings in east and west gables are blocked. The building was covered in an exterior stucco finish in 1952 as part of a restoration effort, with two sections of the stucco removed and framed as viewing portals to observe the exposed adobe masonry.



**Michael White Adobe, San Marino, Los Angeles County**

The property was listed under Criterion A in the areas of settlement and agriculture, as the last surviving building of the Rancho San Ysidro, used as a residence by multiple individuals who farmed the land for more than a century, including Joseph Heslop, James Foord, and Kojiro Tomoyasu. The property was listed under Criterion B for its association with Michael White, an English sailor who came to California in

1817. White sailed, commanded, and built ships along the California coast. In 1830 he married Maria Rosario Guillen, became a Mexican citizen, and adopted the Catholic faith. Christened Miguel Maria Blanco, he was awarded a land grant by the Mexican

government in 1843. Blanco maintained the rancho through the Mexican War (when he briefly became a prisoner of war) and the Gold Rush, selling the last portion of the property in 1878. He did not live in this adobe, and the property is the only surviving building associated with the life of this early California pioneer. The property was also listed under Criterion C as a rare example of adobe building construction, including its 1953 restoration. This restoration used different methods than contemporary preservation methodology, and has gained significance in its own right as a mid-twentieth century example of interpretation and restoration of early California historic properties.

## MARIN COUNTY



**Mount Tamalpais Mountain Theater  
Mill Valley vicinity, Marin County**

**Mount Tamalpais Mountain Theater** is an open-air amphitheater in the north central section of Mount Tamalpais State Park. Secondary contributing resources include three outbuildings, a series of trails in a designed landscape, and two stone fountains. Designed by landscape architect Emerson Knight and constructed of natural stone in the Park Rustic style by enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the theater on the southeast slope of Mount Tamalpais accommodates approximately 4,000 people. Mount Tamalpais Mountain Theater retains its integrity and effectively conveys the initial design effect through a near unspoiled historic fabric. The theater is eligible for listing at the local level of significance under Criterion A for its association with the CCC, an influential

New Deal agency created by President Franklin Roosevelt and the United States Congress to combat unprecedented unemployment and develop fledgling state and national park systems, treat public forests, and address field spoilage in agricultural areas. Mountain Theater reflects a unique moment in American history when the forces of art, activism, and design culminated in public policy that helped create a remarkable public space devoted to furthering civic virtue, enhancing cultural awareness, and promoting an environmental consciousness ever linked with outdoor dramatic performance. The period of significance under Criterion A is from 1925, the year the Mountain Play Association hired Emerson Knight to develop plans for a permanent theater, to 1940, the year the theater and its contributing resources were completed.

Mountain Theater is also eligible at the local level of significance under Criterion C as an excellent example of CCC Cyclic Amphitheater Design and the New Drama movement. Renowned San Francisco landscape architect Emerson Knight merged



classical aesthetics with rustic naturalism in creating a space of utmost simplicity utilizing local materials, skilled CCC veterans, and the site's astounding vistas. Under Criterion C the period of significance is 1940, the year construction was completed. The property meets the requirements of *The National–State Park Cooperative Program and the Civilian Conservation Corps in California State Parks 1933-1942* Multiple Property Submission as a visitor facility clearly associated with the CCC and characteristics of the Park Rustic style including use of native materials, evidence of handcraftsmanship, and planning characteristics such as sensitive siting, cluster organization, conformance with the natural environment, and setting. The property continues to convey its original entertainment function, and retains its original design and layout, construction materials, and landscape elements.

### MONTEREY COUNTY

The **Fort Ord Station Veterinary Hospital (SVH)** is a set of six Series 700 WWII mobilization era buildings, intended to be temporary, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street on the former Fort Ord in Marina. The buildings occupy their original positions in a footprint of approximately 1.8 acres. The SVH is bisected by Fifth Avenue into an eastern set of five buildings, owned by the City of Marina within the 35-acre Marina Equestrian Center municipal park, and a single western veterinary barracks owned by the Marina Coast Water District. All are slab on grade floor and wood frame construction, except the barracks, which is post and pier. The buildings are uniform in appearance and aligned in a row facing Fifth Avenue, spaced forty feet apart. They display substantial architectural integrity and features related to veterinary use, such as sliding doors for horses and abundant windows and roof ventilators for air circulation. Much of the original hardware, including light switches, doorknobs, cabinet latches, and drain covers, and all but one of the original windows, is intact. Additional original contributing resources are four concrete watering troughs, two hitching posts, one horse stock, and three wash racks.



**Fort Ord Station Veterinary Hospital, Marina, Monterey County**

The Station Veterinary Hospital was listed under Criterion A at the local level of significance in the area of Military for its association with World War II history. It was one of the last built medical facilities for mounted, horse-

drawn, and mule-packing units of the U.S. Army. Twelve Series 700 station veterinary hospitals were built at forts around the nation in the WWII mobilization era, including the

SVH at Fort Ord, the only known complete hospital surviving. The period of significance spans the hospital's opening on January 30, 1941 to the removal of most horse apparatus in 1946. When ground broke on Fort Ord construction in 1940, the horse-drawn 76<sup>th</sup> field artillery battalion was the first unit assigned and stables and a veterinary hospital were among the first buildings erected. The transition to mechanized was felt abruptly at Fort Ord, where the interval between major new horse construction and the decline of active military use of horses was measured in months.

The **Arthur and Kathleen Connell House** is a 3,299 square-foot wood frame International Style residence with an integral three-car garage. It is situated on a two-acre lot located high above the Pacific Ocean in the resort community of Pebble Beach on the Monterey Peninsula. Designed by Southern California architect Richard J. Neutra in 1957 and completed the following year, the house comprises two levels. A large upper floor with a U-shaped plan extends around three sides of a courtyard that faces east toward Signal Hill Road. A smaller lower floor with a rectangular plan sits below the base of the U. Built of stucco, wood, Masonite, and glass, with dramatic projections of the flat slab roof on all sides, it is situated below street grade and is entered by a staircase that leads to a tall double door on the north side. An intermediate half-floor entry landing provides access to the lower level, where the three bedrooms offer views to the west, and to the upper floor, where a glass wall provides the living and dining rooms with an uninterrupted panorama of the coastal landscape and Pacific Ocean. A cantilevered balcony runs along part of the west elevation and wraps the north corner to form a large private deck. The sandy parcel on which the house stands is sparsely landscaped with cypress trees, bushes, and patches of ice plant. A few changes have been made to fenestration over the years, and a small service yard at the southwest corner was enclosed in 1993 to form a studio, bringing to completion a plan anticipated by the architect nearly forty years earlier.



**Arthur and Kathleen Connell House, Pebble Beach, Monterey County**

Completed in 1958, its period of significance, the Connell House was determined eligible at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It is an excellent example of the International Style within the Modern Movement in Pebble Beach, and representative of master architect Richard Neutra's mid-century

residential work. The house exemplifies the rational design approach associated with Modern architecture, with thoughtful delineations between public and private areas that do not compromise its open, flowing spatial quality. As an intact and outstanding expression of the International Style of Modern architecture by a master architect, the Connell House is a superb contributor to the architectural heritage of Pebble Beach, Monterey County, and northern California.

**Mission Nuestra Señora de la Soledad Historic District** is located southwest of the City of Soledad on Fort Romie Road, in the Salinas Valley near the Salinas River and the northeastern edge of the Santa Lucia Range to the southwest, within rich agricultural lands that have been under intensive cultivation for almost a century. To the northeast of the valley lies Pinnacles National Park in the Gabilan Range. The district includes original adobe building ruins and reconstructed adobe buildings as well as an intact historic setting that provides visual acuity to the historic complex. Contributing resources include three buildings, two of them reconstructed; nine sites, including ruins, buried footings, a cemetery, and a gravesite; and two structures, portions of a road and an aqueduct. The district retains integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It does not retain integrity of design because most of the original above-ground building fabric is no longer in extant condition.



**Mission Nuestra Señora de la Soledad Historic District  
Soledad, Monterey County**

The district was listed under Criteria A, B, C, and D at the local level of significance in the areas of Exploration/Settlement, Hispanic and Native American Ethnic Heritage, Religion, Architecture, and Archaeology. Mission Soledad was the thirteenth of twenty-one Catholic missions established in California by the Franciscan order between 1769 and 1823. The missions and subsequent settlements impacted the overall development of the state through architecture, language, and culture. Mission Soledad is the final resting place of Governor José Joaquín de Arrillaga, first governor of Alta California 1804-1814. The mid-twentieth century reconstruction of the Chapel and South Wing represent the work of a master, Harry Downie, established as a mission restorer in the 1930s. Much of the rest of the district is in ruins, with potential to yield important information about the life of the Franciscans, the mission system, and the Native Americans who lived and worked at Mission Nuestra Señora de la Soledad.

The first period of significance begins in 1791 with establishment as the thirteenth California Mission and concludes with the 1850 repair and/or reconstruction of the 1832 Chapel by Feliciano Soberanes. The second period of significance begins in 1954, when Harry Downie completed the reconstruction of the Chapel and ends in 1962, when he completed the South Wing reconstruction. The property satisfies Criteria

Consideration A as a religious property whose primary significance is associated with early patterns of development of California during the Spanish and Mexican periods. Criteria Consideration C is met because José Joaquín Arrillaga's grave site is one of the few in California identified with specific individuals associated with the Spanish period. The historic district meets Criteria Consideration D because the unmarked cemetery serves as a primary means of recognition of collective ethnic identity of the Native Americans associated with the mission.

## MULTIPLE COUNTIES

***The National–State Park Cooperative Program and the Civilian Conservation Corps in California State Parks 1933-1942*** Multiple Property Submission has two associated historic contexts: California State Park Development, and Park Rustic Architecture and Landscape Design in California State Parks. Associated property types include: Service Facilities, Visitor Facilities/Public Use Buildings, Campgrounds and Day Use Facilities, Circulation Systems, and CCC Camp Facilities. The geographic area of the MPS is statewide. Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) in state parks was one of the major public works programs of the New Deal. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was established to carry out the work of the ECW and became the name by which the program was commonly known. In California the CCC renovated and developed twenty-nine existing and newly acquired state parks. The creation of the CCC by federal legislation in 1933 provided both the funding and the manpower to make the park system one of the major recreational resources in the state.

California State Parks development during the Great Depression was a joint effort among the CCC, the National Park Service, and the state park authorities. Under Criterion A the extant national–state park and CCC work in California State Parks represents one of the largest and most successful examples of New Deal park planning and development. All of the state park development work that was undertaken in California was carried out within a well-defined aesthetic and design tradition. This style, known as Park Rustic, had been developed in the previous decade by the National Park Service specifically to harmonize visitor and administrative facilities with the natural environment and to enhance park visitors' enjoyment of nature. Under Criterion C the state park units developed through the national–state park cooperative program and the CCC in the 1930s represent an extensive and fine example of this distinctive architectural style.

## ORANGE COUNTY

Archaeological site **CA-ORA-855**, a large village and cemetery occupied by the Acjachemen/Juaneño people from approximately 1400 to 1800, is located on a 28.9-acre privately owned parcel. The core area of the site, approximately 11 acres in the northwestern portion of the parcel, includes burials, reburials, and intact midden. It retains integrity in that it is capped and lies beneath the Junipero Serra High School athletic fields. The village of Putiidhem was the first village established in the San Juan Capistrano Valley by Native Americans of the Late Prehistoric Era, or approximately

600 years before the present. It was still occupied at the time of Spanish exploration into Alta California, and the inhabitants were inducted into and helped to build the mission and local historic adobes. Archaeologists have investigated the site intermittently for more than 30 years, primarily through the use of professionally directed community college field classes. Their findings support identification of the site as a major village during the Late Prehistoric, Protohistoric, and Early Historic periods. Ethnohistoric research suggests that the site is that of Putiidhem.

CA-ORA-855 represents a significant chronological period and cultural affiliation in the archaeology, history, and culture of southern California, and it has the characteristics that make it representative of properties associated with that context. The site is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's prehistory, the Spanish and Mexican eras, and present day local inhabitants of Orange County, particularly the Native Americans. CA-ORA-855 is eligible for the National Register at the local level of significance under Criteria A, B, and D in the areas of History, Ethnic Heritage, Exploration/Settlement, and Archaeology. Under Criterion A the property is associated with the historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices of the Native Americans of the San Juan Capistrano Valley, with a period of significance 1400 to 1800. Under Criterion B with a period of significance circa 1400 the property is associated with Coronne, co-founder of Putiidhem and its first leader. Under Criterion D the site has yielded, and is likely to yield, information important in prehistory and history, with a period of significance 1400 to 1800.

### **RIVERSIDE AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES**

The **Luisseño Ancestral Origin Landscape** is a Traditional Cultural Property located primarily in southwest Riverside County near the City of Temecula, with a small portion in San Diego County. The landscape covers 8.39 square miles, encompassing approximately 5,373 acres. The boundary is plotted based on oral tradition and ethnographic literature, and is significant to Luisseño traditions. The nominated area extends from the canyon floor of the Santa Margarita River to 2,200 feet above mean sea level at the top of the mountain that is approximately 20 air miles from the coast. The eastern boundary drops dramatically to the I-15 freeway and extends along a gradual slope to the Temecula Valley. The Santa Margarita River and the bluffs that surround the River form the western and northwestern boundary. This property represents the Luisseño Ancestral Origin Landscape, where the Creation of the World occurred and where the *Káamalam*, Luisseño First People, lived. There are 28 mostly intact contributing resources located within the boundary, which include sacred rock formations, rock art, and village sites. The majority of the property is undeveloped and located in a protected ecological reserve. This nomination expands upon the previously listed 55-acre Murrieta Creek Archaeological Area located in the northern section of the nominated property.

The Luisseño Ancestral Origin Landscape was listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, C, and D at the local level of significance in the areas of Religion, Ethnic Heritage, Social History, and Archaeology. The Origin Landscape is

one of the most important and sacred areas for the Luiseño People: the place of their origin, the beginning of the world, and place where *Wuyóot*, one of the first born and a prophet to the *Káamalam*, First People, instructed the people on how to live and gave them their religious songs and ceremonies that are still practiced today. The Origin Landscape is eligible under Criterion A as a hilltop associated in oral historical accounts with the founding of a tribe and is associated with events significant to the cultural traditions of the Pechanga Tribe and larger Luiseño community. The property is eligible under Criterion B for its association with tribal prophet *Wuyóot* and tribal leader *Naxáchish*. Under Criterion C the district is eligible because it derives its importance from being a unified entity whose interconnected resources reflect the cultural narrative. The Origin Landscape is eligible under Criterion D for its potential to yield important ethnographic, archaeological, and historic information about the Luiseño People.

### SACRAMENTO COUNTY

**Capitol Towers** is a large-scale, multi-family Modern residential complex with low-rise garden apartment buildings, a high-rise tower, and pedestrian-oriented landscapes constructed between 1959 and 1965 on an approximately 10-acre superblock. Architects Wurster, Bernardi, and Emmons, Edward Larrabee Barnes, and DeMars & Reay, and landscape architect Lawrence Halprin collaborated on the design of the property. The modest, stucco-clad, deep-eave, low-rise garden apartment buildings, consisting of staggered unit modules to prevent monotonous linear blocks, fan across the superblock and shape exterior spaces such as landscaped courts, pedestrian walkways, and surface parking lots. The horizontality of the garden apartment buildings also complements the concrete and glass high-rise building on-site and those on adjacent properties in a dynamic interplay between well-scaled horizontal and vertical elements. At the center of the property is a central plaza and swimming pool. Capitol Towers retains integrity of its primary spatial relationships, residential buildings, and landscape features.

Capitol Towers is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development as the residential component and inaugural privately sponsored development in Sacramento's first realized urban redevelopment area, the Capitol Mall Redevelopment Project.

The initial construction of 92 garden apartment units, completed in 1960, represented the first private investment in Sacramento to replace the blighted neighborhoods demolished by the Sacramento Redevelopment Agency



**Capitol Towers, Sacramento, Sacramento County**

under slum clearance. Capitol Towers is also locally significant under Criterion C as a well-planned example of urban redevelopment housing. Not only does its pedestrian-oriented design combine low-rise and high-rise buildings, integrated landscape features, and amenities for its residents, the design also maintains a strong urban presence while balancing privacy and community for its residents. Capitol Towers exhibited thoughtful and people-oriented design and planning features from conception through completion, even as the designers refined the design while adhering to the requirements that came with federal funding. As the final components of the property, the high-rise tower and the four-level parking garage, were completed in early 1965, the period of significance under Criterion C is 1965. Two months shy of the fifty-year mark at the time of hearing, Capitol Towers was effectively fifty years old and the need to satisfy Criteria Consideration G was waived.

The **New Helvetia Historic District** is located within the Alder Grove housing complex between Broadway, Muir Way, Kit Carson Street, and Kemble Street in Sacramento. There are 62 contributing buildings, including the central community center building at 816 Revere Way. Buildings are wood framed with gabled roofs, clipped eaves, brick cladding, clinker brick, and metal framed windows. The simplicity and lack of exterior ornamentation illustrate the influence of the Modern Movement that focused on the functional aspects of architecture, and reflect wartime economic constraints as well. The buildings are set in a 26-acre rectilinear pattern of organized blocks, asphalt paved streets, and concrete sidewalks, with pathways separated by lawn and containing trees, bushes and shrubs within a defined landscape accessible from major city streets. The one- and two-story buildings are narrow and long, have brick veneer surfaces, side-gabled roofs with composition shingles and clipped eaves, shallow roof overhangs on the side-gabled elevations, small entry canopies above doorways—some with shed-roofs and some flat—and metal framed windows, both sliding and double-hung. There is ample open space within the block layout and parking lots surrounded by lawn. Plantings and open yards without fences are dominant and provide little privacy. A very few units use plantings in their backyards to create small partially private outdoor areas. The property is in good condition.



**New Helvetia Historic District  
Sacramento, Sacramento County**

The New Helvetia Historic District was listed in the National Register at the local level under Criteria A, B, and C. It meets the registration requirements of the National Register of Historic Places *Public Housing in the United States, 1933-1949* Multiple Property Submission (Draft) and is specifically listed as a Defense Housing project in the Multiple Property Documentation Form. In the

area of Social History, New Helvetia represents an important local attempt to improve the housing conditions of African Americans, and in the area of Ethnic Heritage is associated with the career of Nathaniel Colley, the first African American attorney in private practice in Sacramento, who had a significant role in the effort to implement fair housing practices. In the area of Architecture, the buildings were designed by a coalition of Sacramento's Master architects—Charles Dean, Leonard Starks, Ed Flanders, and Harry Devine, Sr.—working together as a Board of Architects, the only project on which they collaborated. The combined period of significance for all criteria is 1942 to 1952.

The **Sacramento City Cemetery** is a 31.8-acre public cemetery located on the southwestern corner of Broadway and Riverside Avenue. Located at a site immediately outside the original Sacramento city limits, the cemetery was founded in 1849 and is the oldest municipal graveyard of its type in the western United States. The cemetery sits atop an elevated outcropping originally called Sand Hill, a location selected for its height above flood levels. It is surrounded on three sides by a metal fence with a main entrance on Broadway, and is open along its southern boundary, onto land that was previously part of the city cemetery and later sold to a private organization for cemetery use. The cemetery is divided into a series of sites of various sizes, and the subsequent plots are divided into smaller rectangular plots surrounded by brick, stone, and concrete landscape dividers. Some of these boundary dividers are used to create terraces along the original hill, providing more flat ground for burials, reinforced by walls of the same materials used in the landscape dividers. The cemetery features multiple tree plantings,

including large canopy elms along the western end, rose gardens, and other landscaping of grass and flowering shrubs throughout the cemetery.



**Sacramento City Cemetery**  
**Sacramento, Sacramento County**

The property was listed under Criterion A for the role played by the cemetery in early Sacramento history, including the tumultuous Gold Rush period and the establishment of Sacramento as the capital of California, and its association with groups significant to the city's history. It was listed under Criterion B for its association with patron and benefactor Margaret Crocker, who worked to improve and maintain the cemetery, and is also buried there, and as the gravesite of individuals significant to state, local, and national history, including John Sutter Jr., General Albert M. Winn, Mayor Hardin Bigelow, Governor John Bigler, Governor Newton Booth, Maulavi Barakat Ullah, General George Wright, and Mark Hopkins, for



whom there are no surviving resources directly associated with their working lives. The property was also listed under Criterion C as a cultural landscape, featuring elements of landscape architecture, building architecture, and funerary statues and monuments of high artistic value and craftsmanship.

### **SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY**

The **Guapiabit-Serrano Homeland Archaeological District** was submitted in order to (1) establish public recognition of the strong and on-going cultural connection between the District and the Serrano people, (2) honor the generations of Serrano ancestors who lived at this location within Serrano traditional lands, and (3) promote preservation of the scientific information that the District contains, and provide for the dissemination of that information to the public, as well as the Serrano themselves. The District consists of 6,074 acres and includes 47 known archeological sites scattered along the West Fork of the Mojave River and its tributaries within the Summit Valley. The District represents a Serrano-named area, Guapiabit, that is a core component of the prehistoric and ethnographic traditional homeland of the Serrano People: Included within the District are large village sites with the remains of many residential features, remains of a ceremonial structure, campsites, plant gathering, animal hunting, and processing locations, as well as stone tool quarrying and manufacturing locations. The natural features of the District, such as the West Fork of the Mojave River, vegetation, fauna, and views of distant mountain slopes and peaks have additional cultural significance to the Serrano People and add an Ethnographic Landscape component to the District.

The District is eligible under Criterion A for its role as a vital part of the Serrano homeland for over 3,500 years and for specific events that occurred within the District until it was abandoned in the mid-nineteenth century. The District is also eligible under Criterion D because the archeological sites within the District have yielded and have the potential to yield information important to regional scientific research domains centered around chronology, settlement patterns, social and political organization, tool technology, trade and transportation networks, cosmology, subsistence, and demographic, cultural, and technological changes in the aftermath of Spanish mission building and the recruitment of Serrano people to the San Gabriel and San Fernando Missions. The District retains integrity of setting, location, relationship of its components to each other and the natural environment, design, materials, and workmanship, as seen in the archaeological features and artifact assemblages, feeling, and association within the Summit Valley. The District is nominated at the state level of significance with a period of significance from about 2,000 BCE to 1866 CE.

### **SAN DIEGO COUNTY**

The **Robert O. Peterson – Russell Forester Residence** is located in the La Playa section of Point Loma. Containing almost 12,000 square feet of indoor living space, the various buildings associated with the Peterson Residence rest on a sloping 1.69-acre, densely landscaped lot with an eastward view of the Bay of San Diego. The residence is of wood post-and-beam construction. Broad and low-pitched hipped roofs with enclosed

overhanging eaves are the most common roof form. Typical fenestration consists of massive floor-to-ceiling panels of tempered glass. Full-height glazed wood doors open to exterior wrap-around redwood decks and catwalks. In addition to the main residence, the property contains a small compound of auxiliary buildings including a detached bedroom and laundry building, a multi-car garage, guard house, also used as a guest house, and “floating” tea house, plus a gardening shed. The property conveys a strong atmosphere of peace and tranquility and retains a high level of integrity.



**Robert O. Peterson – Russell Forester Residence, Point Loma, San Diego County**

The Robert O. Peterson – Russell Forester Residence was listed under Criterion C as a significant example of the residential design work of local master architect, Russell Forester. Viewed within the context of San Diego Modernism, the property is an impressive representation of the type of groundbreaking architecture that was being created by Forester and other local visionaries during this relatively recent but notable period of cultural development of San Diego and Southern California. The period of significance is 1964, the year of the building’s original construction.

The **San Diego Fire Department Shops at Station 6** is a two-story stucco firehouse with elements of Mission Revival style located in San Diego’s Little Italy neighborhood and constructed in 1915. The building comprises a one-story machine shop and a two-story facility housing firefighters and fire engines, with stucco walls and wooden sash windows, and multiple large wooden garage doors allowing access to the machine shop and fire engines. The property is eligible at the national level of significance under

Criterion A in the areas of engineering, maritime history, and invention, and under Criterion B for its association with fire chief and inventor Robert Ely.



**San Diego Fire Department Shops at Station 6  
San Diego, San Diego County**

The *Bill Kettner*, the first gasoline-powered, wooden-hulled firefighting boat, was constructed at the shops in 1919 under the supervision of Chief Louis Almgren. Robert Ely's inventions included the Ely Fog Nozzle Adapter; an educator, also known as a jet pump ejector, to suction flooding holds of ships. Ely's

most important invention was the invention and engineering of the Ely Fire Hose Thread Standardizer in 1957, which became the National Standard Thread used by fire departments throughout the United States, reducing the hundreds of different types of fire hose thread to a single national standard, saving billions of dollars in property damage and countless lives. Like the *Bill Kettner*, the Ely Fire Hose Thread Standardizer was invented and built at the Shops building and is still located there today, as part of the building's current use as a fire department museum. The period of significance is 1915 through 1963, the year the National Fire Service Hose Thread was standardized.

### **SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY**

**Burr House** was constructed in San Francisco for Edmund Burr and his wife Anna Barnard. The historical record indicates that Edmund's father, Ephraim Burr, commissioned construction of the house for his son and daughter-in-law. Ephraim Burr played a significant role in Gold Rush San Francisco and went on to develop large portions of the Cow Hollow neighborhood near the eastern boundary of the Presidio. Edmund Burr played important roles in the mining, real estate, and sugar refining industries. Burr House is a three-story plus basement, wood frame, Italianate style

house with a mansard roof. The house sits on a brick foundation at the west side of a large rectangular parcel. The Burr House is a unique combination of Italianate architecture with a mansard roof that is distinctly Second Empire, and presents a hybrid of two of the most popular residential architectural styles of the late nineteenth century.

The large, angled bays rise from the first through the second floor. Each bay contains quadruple sets of double-hung arched windows with ornately carved hood molding. Colonnets flank the windows, and a scallop rests over the center pairs of windows on each bay. An overhanging cornice with large wood brackets separates the second floor from the mansard level. The mansard features angled dormers with double-hung,



**Burr House, San Francisco  
San Francisco County**

arched top windows and elaborate hood molding. The exterior of the house retains a high degree of historic integrity. The freestanding Burr House was constructed in a relatively undeveloped area of the city. This allowed for greater architectural variation and embellishment on more than just the primary façade. Furthermore, the garden setting provides a sense of openness and breathing room from dense neighboring buildings. The property is eligible under Criterion C at the local level with a period of significance of 1878. Although the City Landmark designation states that the house was constructed in 1875, water tap records show that water service began in August of 1878, indicating that construction may have actually been completed in that year.

The **Union Iron Works Historic District** shipyard comprises 65 acres at the foot of Potrero Hill in San Francisco's Central Waterfront District. For almost 80 years the shipyard was owned and operated by Bethlehem Steel. The area is primarily industrial and is rapidly being transformed to a mixed-use district including commercial, light industrial, and residential uses. The district features 44 contributing and 10 noncontributing resources, including buildings, piers, slips, cranes, segments of a railroad network, and landscape elements. Most buildings are industrial, constructed of unreinforced brick masonry, concrete, and steel framing with corrugated iron or steel cladding. There are also several architect designed buildings from prominent San Francisco architectural firms of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Also present are modified waterfront structures inherent to shipbuilding and ship repair, including slipways, wharves, and floating drydocks, remnants of the district's historical

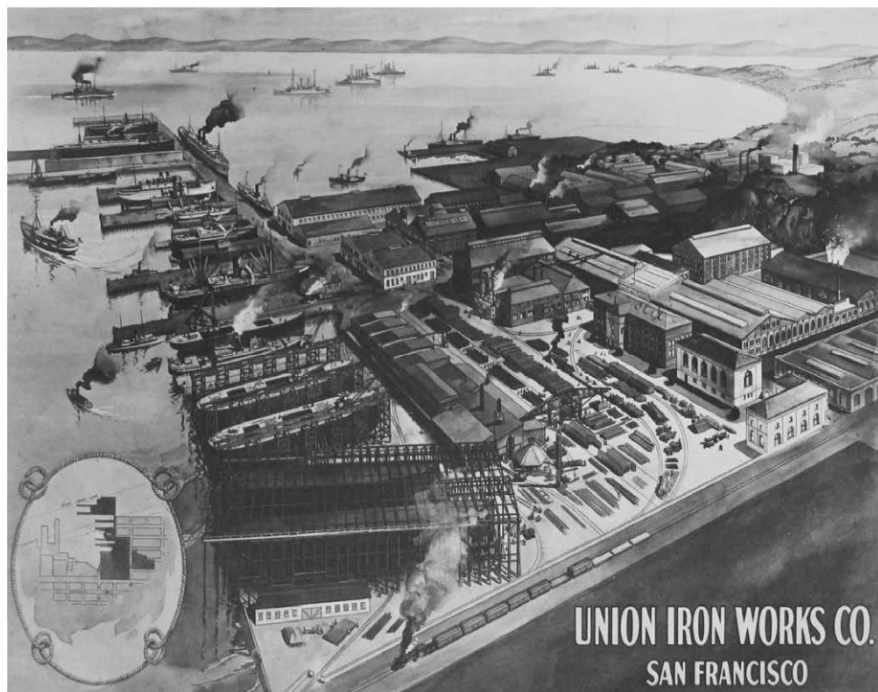


Figure 11. View of Union Iron Works Company during WWI. San Francisco Maritime Museum.

#### **Union Iron Works, San Francisco, San Francisco County**

1945 at the close of World War II, when the yard was at its greatest build-out. Union Iron Works is significant for its pioneering technological developments in shipbuilding, and the production of significant wartime vessels, including *USS Olympia* and *USS Oregon*. The district is also eligible at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for the same period of 1884 to 1945, as a physical record of the trends in industrial architecture from the late nineteenth century through WW II.

function. The property maintains exceptional integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Union Iron Works is a maritime industrial district listed under Criteria A and C. The district is significant at the national level under Criterion A for its association with the development of steel shipbuilding in the United States. The period of significance begins in 1884, with the construction of the shipyard, and ends in

#### **SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY**

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) completed a four loop campground facility for tent and trailer camping in Morro Bay State Park in 1938. **Morro Bay State Park Trailer and Tent Campground** is located on the shore of Morro Bay, an estuary on the California coast between Los Angeles and San Francisco. Constructed in the Park Rustic style, the design of the campground closely follows the principles of the design as described by Albert Good in *Park and Recreation Structures* (1938). The four campground loops are defined by five loop roads and contain all of the original twenty trailer camp sites and twenty-eight tent sites. Ten of the tent sites have been converted to trailer sites. The campground retains historic integrity. Significant features include the park layout, stone walls, curbing, gutters, forty-seven stone picnic tables, and a campground combination building.

The property was listed under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the areas of Politics/Government, Architecture, and Landscape Architecture. The



**Morro Bay State Park Trailer and Tent Campground  
Morro Bay, San Luis Obispo County**

campground was constructed in 1937-38 by CCC Camp SP-17 at Morro Bay as part of the national–state park cooperative program, and is one of the earliest and best examples of campground facilities designed and executed in the Park Rustic architectural style. The property meets the requirements of *The National–State Park Cooperative Program and the Civilian Conservation Corps in California State Parks 1933-1942* Multiple Property Submission as a campground facility that

demonstrates its association with the public works programs that oversaw and administratively controlled the development of facilities within state parks. The campground also exemplifies a national–state park master planned landscape design, associated with documented design plans and continues to retain a majority of organization, features, and landscaping in the original design.

## SAN MATEO COUNTY

**Pilarcitos Creek Bridge**, also known as Main Street Bridge or Bridge CA 0035C-25, is a steel-reinforced concrete bridge constructed in 1900. Approximately 80 feet long and 24 feet wide, the bridge consists of a single concrete arch supported by two concrete piers, with a concrete parapet on either side. A wooden walkway was added to the western side of the walkway in 1941, and another to the eastern side of the bridge in 1991. On the inside of the eastern parapet is a bronze plaque commemorating the bridge’s completion in 1900, “First Concrete Bridge Erected In San Mateo Co. 1900.” The property was nominated under the *Historic Highway Bridges of California* Multiple Property Submission as an example of the Concrete Arch Bridge type.

The bridge was listed under Criterion A at the local level of significance for its association with the development of Half Moon Bay, serving as the only approach to the city’s downtown from its construction in 1900 until 1955; under Criterion B for its association with businessman and politician Joseph Debenedetti who was an active advocate for the bridge’s construction and closely involved with the project to replace the earlier wooden bridge; and under Criterion C as an extremely rare and early prototype of prestressed reinforced concrete, designed by engineer and architect Curtis Tobey. The Pilarcitos Creek Bridge predates modern methods of prestressed concrete

construction by several decades. The bridge uses Hallidie braided steel-and-hemp wire rope previously used by the city of San Francisco's cable car network. While not technically identical to modern prestressed concrete using rebar under tension, this method uses tensioned steel cable. Reinforced concrete uses steel reinforcing bars embedded passively in the concrete, not under tension, and thus a different method than used in the Pilarcitos Creek Bridge. The property retains a high degree of historic integrity due to limited modification to the bridge structure, other than the addition of two street lamps and the wooden walkways, distinct and separate elements of the bridge. The bridge has suffered physical deterioration, including points where the hemp-cored Hallidie wire rope cables are visible through cracks in the concrete.



**Pilarcitos Creek Bridge, Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County**

Located in a residential neighborhood six blocks west of downtown San Mateo, the **Amelia Vollers House** is a one-and-one-half-story Queen Anne house, constructed in 1891. This wood framed and wood clad house is defined by its irregular massing, its steeply pitched hipped roof with lower cross gable, and its highly ornamented primary façade. Built for Russian immigrant Amelia Vollers, the house is one of the surviving works of builder James Sharpe Tannahill. During the mid-to-late nineteenth century, Tannahill built many homes along the San Francisco Peninsula before moving to Fresno in 1891, shortly after completing the Amelia Vollers House.

The house is eligible at the local level of significance under Criterion C, for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Queen Anne style. These include an asymmetric façade with irregular massing, a complex roofline comprised of a steeply pitched hipped roof with a lower cross gable that overhangs a cutaway bay window below, spindlework ornamentation, and highly textured wall surfaces achieved through a variation of horizontal board siding, vertical board siding, and octagon-shaped fish scale shingles.



**Amelia Vollers House**  
San Mateo, San Mateo County

Mateo and is an excellent local example of the style.

The narrow, paired, double-hung, mostly single-lite windows are typical of the style. The interior of the house also demonstrates many distinctive Queen Anne characteristics, including decorative wooden molding and trim, high ceilings and picture rails, large pocket doors between the parlor and dining room, a fireplace with a tiled hearth and surround, decorative brass strike plates and door knob face plates, and filigreed steel door hinges. The Amelia Vollers House is one of only a small number of Queen Anne houses remaining in San

#### SANTA CLARA COUNTY

The **Woman's Club of Palo Alto** is a one-story meeting hall that combines elements of Tudor Revival and Craftsman styles, with a stucco exterior above a water table at sill height and clapboard beneath the sills. Decorative half-timbering, main entry portico details, doors, and windows are wooden. The building's design suggests residential architecture despite its intended use as a meeting hall for the women of Palo Alto. The



**Woman's Club of Palo Alto**  
Palo Alto, Santa Clara County

building was designed by architect Charles Edward Hodges and constructed in 1916.

The property is eligible at the local level of significance under Criterion A for its role in the women's club movement in Palo Alto, and under Criterion C as an example of community building unique to the Women's Club movement and the work of Charles Edward Hodges. The period of significance is from 1916 when the building was constructed until 1964 when membership declined in the early 1960s.



The **Century 21 Theater** occupies a 2.44-acre parcel located near the intersection of Interstate 280 and Winchester Boulevard in San José. The theater is a one-story, concrete block, steel frame, domed building containing an auditorium, lobby/concession area, restrooms, projection rooms, and storage. The shingled dome is parasol-shaped, with scalloped eaves, and it terminates at the top with an antenna-like steel finial. The primary façade faces east and consists of a projecting arcade composed of square piers supporting a painted plywood canopy embellished with zig-zag detailing. The canopy is surmounted by a plain stucco parapet, in front of which is a Century 21 neon sign. The primary entrance is located at the center of the primary façade; it is composed of four pairs of glazed aluminum doors surmounted by transoms. The ticket sales area is located to the right of the main entrance and an aluminum frame window wall is to the left. Concrete block wing walls extend beyond the main entry area to the left and to the right, enclosing the lobby. The wing walls are embellished with decorative



**Century 21 Theater, San Jose, Santa Clara County**

detailed in the form of alternating projecting half-blocks arranged in a grid pattern. The Century 21 Theater is surrounded by mature landscaping consisting of palm trees, pepper trees, and other ornamental plantings. The property retains integrity.

The theater was determined eligible under Criterion C at the local level as an early and notable example of a Cinerama-type theater designed by noted Bay Area architect Vincent G. Raney. The period of significance is 1964, the year the building was completed. Virtually unaltered on its exterior, the Century 21 Theater embodies the distinctive characteristics of the mid-century modernist style and suburban roadside architecture popular during the 1960s. It is one of the best-known modernist landmarks in San José, a city that grew from a small agricultural community during the postwar period into America's tenth largest city and the center of high technology for the world. The Century 21 Theater represents a period of optimism and prosperity in a fast-growing city. Cinerama is the name for a patented widescreen projection system that uses three synchronized 35 mm projectors to project images on a curved screen extending 164 degrees. In the United States there are only two theaters currently equipped to show films in Cinerama, the precursor to the wide-screen IMAX projection system of fifty years later. Later, the process was refined so that the Cinerama films could be exhibited with a single-lens projector. The Century 21 Theater in San José joins the locally landmarked Cinerama Dome in Hollywood as one of the best surviving examples of the freestanding dome type theater remaining in California.



The **San Jose Central Fire Station** is a two-story International Style fire station designed by the prestigious local architectural firm of Binder & Curtis. It was constructed in 1951 during the beginnings of an expansive era of growth in San Jose. Built of reinforced, poured-in-place concrete, the main façade is divided into three bays along North Market Street, each with a vehicular entrance for its associated engine company. Fenestration consists of multi-light metal casement,

**San Jose Central Fire Station, San Jose, Santa Clara County** tilt, and fixed windows, horizontally grouped on the second story with integral concrete header and sill trim that visually wraps and bands the windows together. An elongated keystone along North Market Street originally provided a roof-mounted flagpole base.

The property is eligible at the local level of significance under Criterion A for its role as a central fire station in downtown San Jose during the city's period of transition from an agricultural community to the capital of Silicon Valley, and under Criterion C as a significant work of institutional architecture by architects Ernest N. Curtis and Warren Heid, with a period of significance of 1951 to 1958. San Jose's transition to non-agricultural industries was accompanied by enormous population growth, from 95,000 in 1950 to 500,000 in 1975. The property was one of five fire stations constructed after a 1946 bond measure, and the most significant due to its design and function as an emergency communications center, a role it played until 1958. Binder & Curtis, the architectural firm who designed the fire station, designed much of downtown San Jose during 60 years of active work. The project architect, Warren Heid, was a San Jose native who received multiple awards and distinctions during his career. The firehouse combines architectural simplicity and functionality. Its use of International Style design elements represent a transition from late 1930s Art Moderne styles, as expressed in civic buildings of that era, to the late 1950s parametric styles characterized by the evolving regional Bay Tradition style.

#### SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

The **Historic Resources of Big Basin Redwoods State Park** Multiple Property Submission has three associated historic contexts reflecting the three periods of development: 1902-1933, 1933-1941, and 1941-1955. Associated property types include: Employee Residences, Utility Buildings and Infrastructure, Roads and Associated Structures, Lodging and Related Facilities, Administration Buildings,

Museum/Nature Center Buildings, Comfort Stations, Outdoor Theaters and Campfire Centers, Campgrounds, Picnic Areas, and Associated Features, and Trails. The geographic area of the MPS is within the boundaries of Big Basin Redwoods State Park. The park lies in the Santa Cruz Mountains of California, forty-three miles southeast of San Francisco and twenty-three miles northwest of the city of Santa Cruz. Park headquarters is nine miles north of Boulder Creek. The park contains 18,130 acres of land in one large and several smaller, noncontiguous parcels. It includes almost the entire Waddell Creek watershed. Big Basin is an oval-shaped depression, bounded by high hills and containing a number of streams that converge into Waddell Creek on the west side of the park. The park is characterized by steep, north-south running ridges, canyons, perennial streams, and old-growth redwood forest. Elevations range from sea level to more than 2,000 feet. Established in 1902, Big Basin Redwoods is California's oldest state park.



**Lower Sky Meadow Residential Area Historic District  
Boulder Creek vicinity, Santa Cruz County**

**Lower Sky Meadow Residential Area Historic District** is set along Sky Meadow Lane, a spur off of Sky Meadow Road, about two miles northwest of park headquarters by road. The site is level and open, and known as one of the rare sunny spots in the densely forested park. Sky Meadow Lane is characterized by its sweeping curve, and by the maple trees that line both sides of the roadway. The residential area contains seven one-story, wood framed single-family homes. Four of the homes were completed in 1942 and are located on the south side of Sky Meadow Lane. Three homes, completed in 1948, are set on the north side of the lane. The homes are designed in the minimal traditional architectural style. The four homes built in 1942 feature prominent

front gables, front porches, and bay windows, while the later homes reflect the evolution of the minimal traditional style, with smaller gables and porches. Lower Sky Meadow retains a high level of integrity, and remains the largest and most intact housing development built between 1941 and 1955 in a California state park.

The district was listed at the state level of significance under Criterion A for its association with development in Big Basin Redwoods State Park and in California State Parks. Lower Sky Meadow was the first residential complex built in a California state park between 1941 and 1955, an era when the construction of employee housing in California state parks became a priority and standardized plans were utilized in the parks for the first time. Lower Sky Meadow Residential Area remains the largest and most intact example of a California State Park housing development built during this period. The historic district was also listed at the state level of significance under Criterion C, for its representation of minimal traditional architecture in California State Parks. Lower Sky Meadow Residential Area meets the criteria for listing as defined in the *Historic Resources of Big Basin Redwoods State Park Multiple Property Submission*, with a period of significance 1942 to 1949 when the resources were built.

## SONOMA COUNTY



**Pond Farm Pottery Historic District** is a 35-acre rural property in the hills above the Russian River in Austin Creek State Recreation Area. The most prominent building is the barn/studio, a two-story tall vernacular barn with a prow-like entry. The nearby guest house is a one-story building northwest of the barn. The modest one-story main house is downhill of the barn, partially obscured by garden plants. Both one-story buildings are in the Second Bay Tradition of architecture. At one corner of the barn is a simple metal and wood

**Pond Farm Pottery Historic District  
Guerneville vicinity, Sonoma County**

structure that contained a kiln. Behind the barn are a handmade seat and a barbecue. In front of the house there is an area of paving embedded with pottery and stones. The barn and main house are vacant, and the guest house is used for State Parks staff housing. The property has a rustic appearance. The group of wooden buildings is surrounded by a rough fence and located just east of a winding, narrow road. A tributary of Fife Creek cuts into the gently rolling meadows behind the buildings. A pond, roughly fish-shaped, for which the property was named, is located east of the tributary in an area of open grass land. Wooded hills rise sharply in the distance, and on the west side of the road, creating a feeling of isolation. The west side of the road is also the location of an old orchard of which a few trees remain. The site of the former Herr complex, north of the extant buildings, is marked by garden plants, a remnant section of concrete paving and wall, and a small water catchment basin. The extant buildings, as well as large portions of the district, have changed little from the period of significance and as such retain a strong level of historic integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Pond Farm Pottery was listed under Criteria A and B at the national level of significance in the areas of Art, Education, and Social History for its association with the Studio Pottery Movement and ceramist and teacher Marguerite Wildenhain who lived, worked, and taught at Pond Farm. American ceramists of the 1940s and 1950s were in the early stages of a ceramics revolution that resulted in several developments in ceramics in the United States, including the emergence of the Studio Pottery Movement. During the first half of the twentieth century, European immigrant ceramists such as Marguerite Wildenhain introduced new arts and crafts skills, methods, and philosophies across the country. Her school, Pond Farm Pottery, played an important role in the emergence of ceramics as an important art form. Wildenhain arrived at Pond Farm in 1942 and concluded her active working life in 1980 with the last summer session, publication of her third book, and a retrospective exhibit of her work. She remained at Pond Farm until her death in 1985. The property meets Criteria Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years for its strong association with the Studio Pottery Movement of the mid-twentieth century and the internationally significant contributions of Wildenhain, an exemplary ceramist who was an important female pioneer in ceramics and ceramics education.

The **Sonoma Valley Woman's Club** is located in the town of Sonoma, on the eastern edge of the Sonoma Valley. It is located less than one block south of the Sonoma Plaza that the women of the club helped preserve, which is part of the Sonoma National Historic Landmark District and National Register District. The property, a single building, is located at 574 1<sup>st</sup> Street East and faces west, overlooking the primarily residential street. It is a one-and-one-half-story, wood frame building with a moderately pitched, cross gable roof, designed in the Craftsman style. Designed by architect Brainerd Jones, the 1916 building was commissioned by the Sonoma Valley Woman's Club and has been continuously occupied by the Club. The building retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association. There has been a slight loss of integrity of materials and workmanship, due to the application of aluminum siding in 1963. With this exception, the building is virtually unchanged from its date of construction.

The Sonoma Valley Woman's Club is eligible for listing at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the areas of Social History and Women's History, for its association with the Sonoma Valley Woman's Club, an organization integral and critical to the civic development of the town of Sonoma. The building has been occupied by the club continuously since its construction. The period of significance is 1916, the construction



**Sonoma Valley Women's Club, Sonoma, Sonoma County**

area of Architecture, as the work of a master, Petaluma architect Brainerd Jones. The period of significance under Criterion C is 1916, the year of construction.

date of the building, to 1963, when the club agreed to and raised funds for the installation of aluminum siding over the original wood siding as a protective measure. This is the only significant change that has taken place to the building. The building retains sufficient integrity to be also eligible for listing under Criterion C, in the

## 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, archaeological, 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 at least one of the registration criteria:

- **Criterion 1** is for properties associated 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 represent the work of a master architect, or possess high artistic values.
- **Criterion 4** is for properties that have yielded or have the potential to yield information important 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. The California Register allows a property's integrity to be evaluated with reference to the particular criteria under which the property is nominated.

One California Register nomination was presented to the Commission in 2014.

### Properties Listed in the California Register of Historical Resources

County	City	Resource Name
San Diego	San Diego	Cottrell House

**SAN DIEGO COUNTY**

**Cottrell House, San Diego  
San Diego County**

**Cottrell House** is a one-story residence of approximately 2,260 square feet, designed in the Hacienda style by architect Cliff May. Constructed in 1936, the house was designed with a hollow square plan around a central courtyard. It represents a transitional work by May, based on nineteenth century Mexican ranchos around a central courtyard, translated into a twentieth century setting via its lengthy estate-type driveway with wrought iron gate, two-car garage, and separate pedestrian entry. The roof is Spanish tile, stacked and mudded at the gable ends, and of low pitch. Walls are stucco. Windows are

wooden casements with a large fixed picture window on the primary façade. The two entrance doors are deeply set and built of vertical wooden planks with heavy, exposed wooden lintels. Other exterior doors are glazed with four horizontal lights. The massive and prominent two-car garage door is constructed of heavy, unpainted vertical wooden planks superimposed with a grid of interlocking wooden planks. Like the entry door, it is deeply recessed, mimicking a thick adobe wall. The central courtyard is the focus of the house, functioning as a private outdoor room. Windows and windowed doors facing the inner courtyard provide visual transitions between indoor and outdoor space. The large picture window provided dramatic views of the surrounding valley.

The property was nominated under Criterion 3 as an important example of the Hacienda style, a transitional style explored by California architect Cliff May that links Spanish Colonial Revival design elements with later elements of the California Ranch style. The hacienda style drew heavily from homes of the Spanish colonial period, influenced by the built environment of San Diego. As a sixth-generation San Diegan, May developed his designs based on firsthand observation of borderlands architectural vernacular, translated into contemporary form for modern living. The Cottrell House was also the last Hacienda style home May undertook in San Diego before moving to Los Angeles. The house has undergone alteration, including removal of landscaping planted by a subsequent owner of the home, and alteration of the building including replacement of the prominent picture window facing the ocean with a sliding glass door, leading to an external patio also added by the later owner. Although the property retains sufficient historic integrity for listing in the California Register, the nomination was not approved as presented to the Commission due to unresolved boundary issues.



## California Historical Landmarks

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

The specific standards now in use were first applied in the designation of Landmark Number 770, the Oroville Chinese Temple. 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. Birth place, 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 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 Number 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.

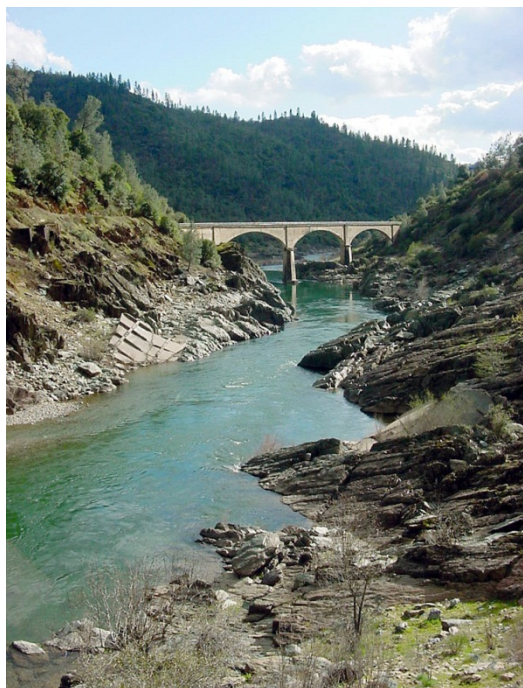
The California Historical Landmarks Program was created on August 14, 1931, and the first Landmark, the Custom House in Monterey County, was registered on June 1, 1932. It is the responsibility of the Commission to review and approve nominations. Landmarks are designated by the Director of State Parks. In 2014 the Commission approved the designation of five new California Historical Landmarks and six updates to earlier Landmarks, bringing the total to 1,055 registered Landmarks.

### Properties Approved for California Historical Landmark Designation

County	City	Resource Name
El Dorado and Placer	Auburn (vicinity)	Mountain Quarries Railroad Bridge
Kern	Tehachapi (vicinity)	Tomo-Kahni
Los Angeles	Arcadia	Reid-Baldwin Adobe (Update)
Marin	Novato (vicinity)	Camilo Ynitia Adobe (Update)
Monterey	Monterey	Custom House (Update)
	Pacific Grove	Asilomar
Nevada	Penn Valley	Bridgeport Historic District (Update)
San Benito	San Juan Bautista	Castro-Breen Adobe (Update)
		Plaza Hotel (Update)
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	The Mystery Spot
Tuolumne	Jamestown	Sierra Railway Shops

#### EL DORADO AND PLACER COUNTIES

**Mountain Quarries Railroad Bridge** is a 482 foot reinforced concrete railroad bridge, originally constructed in 1912 for the Mountain Quarries Railway, an industrial railroad, to carry limestone from nearby quarries to Southern Pacific Railroad facilities in the nearby city of Auburn. John Leonard came to California in 1888, working in the city of Los Angeles' engineering department, and moved to San Francisco the following year. In 1904 he became a consulting civil engineer. In 1905 he became Associate Editor of *Architect and Engineer of California* and designed his first reinforced concrete bridge. He subsequently designed concrete bridges across the Truckee River in Reno, the San Joaquin River near Fresno, the Dry Creek Bridge at Modesto, and the Stanislaus River Bridge at Ripon. The 1906 San Francisco Earthquake and Fire popularized the use of durable and flexible materials like reinforced concrete for civil engineering construction.



**Mountain Quarries Railroad Bridge**  
El Dorado and Placer Counties

In 1911 Leonard designed the Mountain Quarries Railroad Bridge, intended to bear the enormous weight of huge limestone blocks and the heavy steam locomotives needed to transport them. The bridge was completed in 1912, the largest railroad bridge of its type in California and the largest of its type owned by a private concern in the United States at the time of its construction, and Leonard's only existing railroad bridge. The bridge was used by the Mountain Quarries Company from March 23, 1912 until 1941, when the engines and rolling stock of the Mountain Quarries Railroad were sold. The tracks atop the bridge were removed in 1942 to salvage metal for the war effort. While the quarry continued operation after the end of World War II, the quarry owners used trucks instead of railroads to transport the limestone blocks, rendering the bridge obsolete. Mountain Quarries Railroad Bridge was listed as California Historical Landmark Number 1051 as a prototype of reinforced concrete construction and one of the best examples of reinforced concrete bridge construction in northern California, the work of master civil engineer John B. Leonard, with a period of significance of 1912 to 1941.

### KERN COUNTY

**Tomo-Kahni**, Winter Village in the Kawaiisu language, is a late prehistoric/protohistoric site affiliated with the Kawaiisu and is located in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains near Tehachapi. Tomo-Kahni State Historic Park became a unit of California State Parks in 1993. The site contains a range of features associated with long term occupation, and includes numerous discrete locations throughout the area of the park. A number of features have been recorded at the site, including food processing areas with bedrock mortars, milling slicks, rock art panels on boulders and within shelters or caves, and concentrated deposits of artifacts. The rock art recorded throughout the site contains stylistic elements from the Great Basin and Central Valley cultures. The site includes a complex of ceremonial features, and the living descendants of the Kawaiisu consider the rock art sites sacred.



**Tomo-Kahni, Kern County**

Archaeological investigation at Tomo-Kahni has revealed that the site was an area of extensive occupation and contains potential data for better understanding community and village life in the local area as well as on a statewide level. The site is uniquely located to take advantage of three cultural provinces within California: the Central Valley, the coast, and the desert. Situated midway between the coast and desert

provinces, it held an important place for trade between these areas and the southern Central Valley. The Kawaiisu of Tomo-Kahni held a distinctive place in Native Californian culture that is reflected in their art and culture, and can still be felt and experienced at the site of their Winter Village. For its association with a group having a profound influence on the history of California, Tomo-Kahni was designated California Historical Landmark Number 1054.

### LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Built in 1839 and originally known as the Hugo Reid Adobe, the **Reid-Baldwin Adobe** sits slightly elevated above the southern shore of a spring-fed lake within the 127 acres of the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden. The Adobe is a single story, adobe walled, California Rancho style, residential building. It is rectangular in plan, with its longitudinal axis oriented in the north-south direction. The exterior dimensions of the adobe building are approximately 60 feet long and 20 feet wide. The residence is comprised of three rectangular rooms, which vary slightly in size. In its early years, the Adobe was part of the vast 13,000-acre Rancho Santa Anita, which included all or parts of the present day communities of Arcadia, Monrovia, Sierra Madre, Pasadena, and San Marino. Hugo Reid acquired private use of the property first through a provisional Mexican land grant in 1841, and then formally in 1845. Between 1847 and 1875, the ranch transferred title through a succession of owners, culminating with Elias J. "Lucky" Baldwin. Lucky in business, including silver mining and real estate ventures, Baldwin acquired over 40,000 acres including several ranchos. He sold off sections in the 1880s for the development of town sites, as Southern California entered one of its most significant periods of expansion.



**Reid-Baldwin Adobe, Los Angeles County**

In 1947, the State of California and the County of Los Angeles jointly purchased the property. An extensive restoration/reconstruction of the Adobe was performed between 1958 and 1960. The building retains its architectural characteristics representative of the California Rancho period. The Hugo Reid Adobe was first identified as a Point of Historical Interest, and later designated California Historical Landmark Number 368 in 1940. The nomination was updated to incorporate more current historic research

and writing standards. Such research has demonstrated that Lucky Baldwin's long and direct association with the Adobe is certainly on par with that of Hugo Reid. Introducing Lucky Baldwin's name to the formal title of this resource venerates that relationship, and provides a solid context on which to base current and future preservation efforts.

## MARIN COUNTY

**Camilo Ynitia Adobe**, formerly The Oldest House North of San Francisco Bay, was designated California Historical Landmark Number 210 in 1935. The nomination was updated to officially rename the Landmark in recognition of the only U.S. land grant owned and maintained by a Native American in Alta California. Reportedly built as a one-room adobe in 1776 with the assistance of Lieutenant Bodega's survey party under the King of Spain, further research indicates a more likely two part construction beginning in 1834 and possibly after 1843. The original adobe was constructed with stone laid on a lime mortar and a stone foundation, with walls two feet thick when covered by plaster and mud mortar. The adobe formed a "T" shape that measured approximately 2,150 square feet. In 1911, a two-story stucco building known as the Burdell Mansion was constructed over the original adobe and an 1866 renovation that fully encased the adobe within the mansion walls. A 1969 fire left the building in ruins, consisting of adobe walls, fireplaces, and debris.



**Camilio Ynitia Adobe, Marin County**

Camilo Ynitia is commonly recognized as the last headman of the Coastal Miwok Olompali. By all period accounts, he was a well-respected and shrewd leader. Early on, he allied himself with Mariano Vallejo as Vallejo was solidifying his status in the region. Ynitia petitioned Vallejo to transform Olompali village to an official land grant, known as "Rancho Olompali" in 1843, and received the grant later that year. Olompali, loosely translated from the language of the Miwok inhabitants to "southern

village" or "southern people," was an important and thriving cultural center of the Miwok. The village was the center of Miwok activity on the Marin coast from the mid-1500s to about 1860. Olompali village appears to have further acted as a missionized Rancheria operated by Christianized Indians who maintained relations with Mission San Rafael. Rancho Olompali was also a stopping point on the El Camino Real for ranchers, traders, and mission officials heading north to Mission San Francisco Solano. Under the leadership of Camilo Ynitia, Olompali village remained intact as a Native American settlement until the Burdell family acquired the land from Ynitia in 1852. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D in 1973 for its ability to yield significant information about the Coastal Miwok people at Olompali village before European contact, Rancho Olompali, including the Camilo Ynitia Adobe, is also listed in the California Register of Historical Resources.

## MONTEREY COUNTY

The **Custom House** is California Historical Landmark Number 1. The oldest portion was built in 1827 as a small one-story adobe building of two rooms. By 1846, the Custom House was a long, one-story tile roofed building, built of adobe and rock, with two-story hip roofed wings in the Monterey Colonial style at the northern and southern ends. The building, including the verandas, is 135 feet long and 34 feet wide. The ground plan is composed of four rooms in a straight line with inter-connecting doorways, and each with doors to the exterior. The large main room is approximately 19 feet by 60 feet and contains a brick fireplace. The ground floor level of the north (original) wing is two steps higher than the main room. Interior wood stairways lead to the second floors of the north and south wings. Windows on the ground floor have interior solid paneled shutter and iron bar grills on the exterior. Restored and rehabilitated in the early twentieth century, the building is maintained in excellent condition and is open to visitors as a museum. It lies within the boundary of the Monterey Old Town Historic District, a National Historic Landmark, and is designated an individual National Historic Landmark, resulting in listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance, and subsequent automatic listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.



**Custom House, Monterey, Monterey County**

and the United States, a period of great transition. The building played a critical role in the functioning of the Mexican government, as duties from foreign commerce were the prime source of revenue. It was the site of the official takeover of California by the U.S. military in 1846, and remained an important edifice during the transition to American rule. Though its importance waned following the Gold Rush and the later moving of customs activities to San Francisco, the building became a symbol of an earlier age. The building was a catalyst in the preservation movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, led by groups such as the Native Sons of the Golden West.

The original nomination recognized the resource for its role in Commodore John D. Sloat's proclamation of California as part of the United States. The nomination was updated to document the building's significance as a physical representation of an important phase in the history of California

**Asilomar** is located in the coastal community of Pacific Grove, established in 1913 by the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) as their first permanent conference grounds for the western United States. Asilomar's development by the YWCA came at a time of progressive social and political change for California women. Like women nationwide, California women were actively asserting the role they could play in shaping modern society. To develop their new conference grounds, the YWCA chose architect Julia Morgan, who had successfully confronted preconceptions about women in the workplace and helped redefine this role for others. Born and raised in the San Francisco Bay Area, Julia Morgan was one of the first women to earn a civil engineering degree from the University of California at Berkeley. In 1901, Morgan was the first woman to graduate from the renowned architecture program at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Upon returning to America, she became the first woman to receive California's State Architectural License.



**Asilomar, Pacific Grove, Monterey County**



**Julia Morgan, Architect of Asilomar**

By 1952 the YWCA renewed earlier efforts to dispose of its real estate holdings, and Asilomar was put up for sale. Local citizens formed a "Save Asilomar" Committee that lobbied both the YWCA and the State of California to preserve the property. The committee's work culminated in the purchase of the property by the State. On July 1, 1956, Asilomar officially became a unit of the California State Park System. Asilomar was listed as California Historical Landmark Number 1052 for its association with the YWCA, a group that profoundly influenced the history of California; as an outstanding example of the First Bay Tradition, a regional off-shoot of the Arts and Crafts Movement that emphasized the integration of buildings with their natural surroundings and the use of local, natural materials; and as a more notable work of master architect Julia Morgan, a pioneer of women in the architectural profession. Asilomar contains the largest collection of Morgan's work in the First Bay Tradition and reflects her masterful ability to blend architecture into existing landscapes.

## NEVADA COUNTY

**Bridgeport Historic District** is an update to California Historical Landmark Number 390. The 1947 nomination for the Bridgeport Covered Bridge documented the significance of the bridge alone, recognizing its unique combination truss and arch construction and its role as the longest single span wooden covered bridge in the United States. The nomination was updated to document the significance of additional resources in the district, including the associated Virginia Turnpike, the 1862 barn, the 1927 gas station, and the Kneebone Family Cemetery. The district is at the west end of South Yuba River State Park on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. The portion of the Turnpike in the district follows the original route and the rock walls are of original construction. The district also includes remnants of other buildings and structures of the Thompson/Cole/Kneebone Ranch. The barn was used to house and feed large wagon teams transiting the Virginia Turnpike as well as provide a facility for repair of those wagons. It now contains conserved wagons and carriages of the historic period of the Virginia Turnpike and the agricultural industry. The gas station has been restored to its original appearance.



**Bridgeport Historic District, Penn Valley, Nevada County**

Driven by the discovery and pursuit of gold in the Sierra Nevada foothills, Bridgeport provided the means for men to reach the placer and hydraulic mines and to transport supplies and materials to meet their needs. It became even more critical with the discovery of silver and gold in the areas around Virginia City, Nevada and the need to connect them to the shipping available in Marysville, California. The resulting construction of the Virginia Turnpike, the covered wooden bridge at Bridgeport, the barn, and the associated ranch provided a necessary lifeline across the Sierra Nevada. In 1970 the bridge was designated a National Civil Engineering Landmark and in 1971 was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The 2012 Draft *Covered Bridges National Historic Landmark Context Study* recognized the Bridgeport Covered Bridge's high degree of integrity and proposed National Historic Landmark consideration under Criterion 4 (architecture/construction). The study also acknowledged the bridge's closure due to structural problems and an uncertain future. The California State Budget includes funds to stabilize the bridge, with restoration to follow in a second phase.



## SAN BENITO COUNTY

The Castro House, now known as the **Castro-Breen Adobe**, was designated California Historical Landmark Number 179 in 1935. The circa 1841 rectangular, two-story adobe brick and wood building has an 1850s wood framed and clad addition at the west end of the house. The long north and south elevations feature second floor balconies and first floor verandas. A low-pitched, red-tiled, side-gabled roof overhangs the balconies, with a chimney at the east end. The Castro-Breen Adobe is located along El Camino Real across the plaza from the San Juan Bautista Mission founded by Father Junipero Serra in 1797. The adobe lies within the boundary of San Juan Bautista State Historic Park, designated a National Historic Landmark in 1970. As a National Historic Landmark contributor the property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance. Listing in the National Register results in automatic listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

The Castro-Breen Adobe remains eligible as a California Historical Landmark as an excellent example of blended Eastern and Western building methods first produced in Monterey to form the Monterey Colonial architectural style. The adobe served as headquarters to Jose Castro, Commandant General of Northern California, and later the residence of Donner Party survivor Patrick Breen. The property is also associated with



the early development and settlement of Mexican California, the California Mission system, and El Camino Real. The nomination was updated to officially rename the landmark the Castro-Breen Adobe in recognition of the additional significance and interpretation of Breen family history.

**Castro-Breen Adobe, San Juan Bautista, San Benito County**

The **Plaza Hotel** was designated California Historical Landmark Number 180 in 1935. Built in 1792 as a one-story adobe, by the mid-nineteenth century the building was the home of the Anzar family. Later it was leased to a merchandise firm and then sold to Angelo Zanetta, an Italian immigrant and talented chef. Zanetta removed the roof of the original adobe and added a second story of timber. He opened the building as a hotel in January 1859. The Plaza Hotel became noted for its fine cuisine and liquors. By the late 1860s seven stage lines passed through San Juan Bautista. The Plaza Hotel was the official stopping point and contained eighteen furnished rooms for guests. Two or three stage drivers remained in readiness to operate an extra stage when heavy traffic created a demand. When the Idriana quicksilver mines opened just to the southeast, even more patrons frequented the hotel. The advent of the railroad slowed patronage of the Plaza Hotel, as it discontinued the stagecoach line and bypassed San Juan Bautista. Though business decreased, the hotel maintained a healthy trade and remained open until 1933 when it was purchased by the State of California.



**Plaza Hotel, San Juan Bautista, San Benito County**

The Plaza Hotel lies within the boundary of San Juan Bautista State Historic Park, designated a National Historic Landmark in 1970. As a contributor to a National Historic Landmark the property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance. Listing in the National Register results in automatic listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. The Plaza Hotel remains eligible as a California Historical Landmark as an excellent example of blended Eastern and Western building methods first produced in Monterey to form the Monterey Colonial architectural style. The property is also associated with the early development and settlement of Mexican California, the California Mission system, and El Camino Real. The nomination for the Plaza Hotel was updated to complement its partner nomination for the adjacent Castro-Breen Adobe.

## SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

**The Mystery Spot**, built in 1940-41, was the first of the roadside attractions known as gravity houses or tilt boxes built in the state of California. Originally constructed by George Prather, The Mystery Spot has been in continuous operation since 1941, and it inspired other similar attractions throughout the state. The property is an outstanding example of the golden age of automobile tourism, a classic example of roadside attractions that dotted the American landscape after World War II, and the most recognizable and widely known attractions of its type in California. The Mystery Spot was inspired by the Oregon House of Mystery, designed by Arthur Griffen, constructed to give visitors the impression that the rules of gravity were suspended. George Prather, a talented electrician, mechanic, and inventor, was born near Fresno and moved to Santa Cruz in 1920, where he operated a welding shop and auto repair garage. After a trip to the Oregon House of Mystery, Prather decided to create a similar attraction in California. He purchased three acres of redwood forest straddling Granite Creek along recently completed Highway 17, on the way to regional attractions including state beaches and the Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk, logged several redwood trees, and milled them on site to create the original Mystery Spot buildings. Prather died in January 1946, and his son Bruce inherited the real estate, continuing its operation with Prather's business partner Vaden McCray.



**The Mystery Spot, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County**

The Mystery Spot was listed as California Historical Landmark Number 1055, as the first, last, only or most significant of its type, California's original gravity house. A 1948 article in *LIFE Magazine* brought enormous attention to The Mystery Spot, a watershed that inspired subsequent articles and visits. The Mystery Spot became an iconic and well-known roadside attraction as automobile trips became a popular pastime during the postwar prosperity of the 1950s. The vernacular buildings retain a high degree of historic integrity, in its original wooded setting to control exterior reference points, retaining Prather's original design intended to trick the eye. The legend of The Mystery Spot, originally developed by George Prather, is an equally important element of the property's significance, a script based on the discovery of a gravitational anomaly utilized in conjunction with Prather's manufactured optical illusions, to promote suspension of disbelief.

## TUOLUMNE COUNTY

**Sierra Railway Shops** is a complex of track, buildings, and structures covering approximately 22 acres in Jamestown, encompassing the historic resources within the boundary of Sierra Railway's steam locomotive shops currently in use as Railtown 1897 State Historic Park. The first Shops buildings were built in 1897 in conjunction with the construction of Sierra Railway, a short line serving the Sierra Nevada range. The complex includes a freight depot, turntable and roundhouse, machine shop, carpenter and blacksmith shops, section house, sand house, oil tank and delivery system. Several of the buildings are recent reconstructions, and are contributors because they embody traditional building methods and techniques, and comply with the Secretary of Interior's standards for reconstructed properties. 38 of the railroad's locomotives and cars are also contributors to the landmark, based on their association with the Shops during its period of significance.



**Sierra Railway Shops, Jamestown,  
Tuolumne County**

Sierra Railway Shops is the last fully intact steam locomotive maintenance shop and roundhouse/turntable complex in the state of California, serving as the railroad's main shop until 1955 and still used for steam locomotive maintenance through the present day. Sierra Railway was a common carrier railroad that facilitated gold mining, logging, and dam construction in the region. Sierra Railway also represents the most significant movie railroad site in California. From 1919 through the present day, Hollywood has utilized these facilities for some of the most iconic moments in American

cinema. In order to portray multiple railroads during different eras and regions of the country, the Sierra Shops developed interchangeable smokestacks, pilots, headlamps and nameplates to function as makeup and costumes for their steam locomotives, whose roles were as varied as the actors who performed on the railroad and its equipment. The first film shot on the Sierra took place in 1919. In 1965, the filming of multiple color television pilots on the property represented a shift in the motion picture and television industries, ending the period of significance. The property is still used by the motion picture and television industries. Sierra Railway Shops was designated California Historical Landmark Number 1053 as the last intact California short line steam locomotive shops, and the most significant movie railroad location in California, with a period of significance of 1897 to 1965.

## 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, technical, religious, or experimental value.

The Points 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 and it was determined that an additional program was needed. Dr. Martin Ridge, of San Diego State College and a member of the Commission, contacted his local Assemblymember, James Mills, and presented him the situation that faced the Commission. On April 1, 1965, Assemblyman Mills introduced Assembly Bill 2166, which added the California Points of Historical Interest program to the responsibilities of the Commission.

The purpose of the new program was to generate interest in local history. When the program began, all nominations had to be approved by the local County Board of Supervisors before the Commission could register the resource. In 1974 the State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Bond Act 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 Points program registration criteria are the same that govern the Landmarks program, and are directed to a local context. The Points program allows for properties that have lost their integrity to be listed as a "site of."

It is the responsibility of the Commission to review and approve Points nominations. Points are formally designated by the Director of State Parks.

No new California Points of Historical Interest nominations were heard by the Commission in 2014.

## Governor's Historic Preservation Awards

The Governor's Historic Preservation Awards were started in 1986 by Governor George Deukmejian. The Awards program is distinguished from other preservation awards in two important respects: it emphasizes involvement by community groups, and it recognizes a broad array of preservation activities, from building rehabilitation to archaeology, interpretation, and preservation planning. The Awards exist to give praise to the hundreds of groups and local agencies that do all different types of important preservation work throughout the state, usually without even a small part of the recognition they deserve.



**Dr. Carol Roland-Nawi**  
**State Historic Preservation Officer**  
**2014 Governor's Historic Preservation Awards**

The OHP received nineteen nominations for the 2014 Award year. A panel of three, composed of one Commissioner and two outside experts from the historic preservation community, selected eleven 2014 Award recipients. Adrian Praetzellis represented the Commission; his biography is on page 3. Additional panel members were Vicki Beard, Archaeology and Architectural History, Tom Origer & Associates, and Paul Kelley, Principal, Paul Kelley Architect, Inc.

Ms. Beard has worked at Tom Origer & Associates since 1990. She holds a Master of Arts in cultural resources management with an emphasis in historical resources, and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Architectural History. Her graduate coursework and applied studies included building and structure evaluation, and historical research. She has completed postgraduate work in historical architecture, heritage resource management, and architectural history and historic landscapes. Her professional affiliations include the Society of Architectural Historians, Northern California Chapter, Vernacular Architecture Forum, and the Society for California Archaeology.

Mr. Kelley has been a Bay Area architect for two decades, serving as principal architect on numerous projects, including the restoration of landmark and historic properties such as the Niebaum-Coppola House, and The Sherry House & Depot Saloon. Kelley was the principal architect and president of Lail Design Group in St. Helena for more than a decade; he founded Paul Kelley Architect, Inc., in 2008. He is a certified Master Green Building Professional; a member of the US Green Building Council and the Napa Chamber of Commerce; founder of the Napa Valley Building Design & Construction Consortium; a past board member of Napa County Landmarks; a past commissioner/chair of the city of Napa's Cultural Heritage Commission; and a current commissioner on the city of Napa's Planning Commission.

California State Parks and the Office of Historic Preservation hosted the 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Governor's Historic Preservation Awards Ceremony on Thursday, November 20, 2014 at the historic Stanley Mosk Library and Courts Building of the California State Library. Organizations, firms, and state and local agencies were recognized for their outstanding commitments to excellence in historic preservation.



**Gerry Maginnity, Deputy State Librarian  
2014 Governor's Historic Preservation Awards**

Deputy State Librarian Gerry Maginnity welcomed award winners and guests to the California State Library. Founded in 1850, the California State Library is the central reference and research library for the Governor's office, Legislature, state employees, and the general public. The State Library leads and promotes innovative library services by providing and managing state and federal funding programs to ensure all Californians have access via their libraries to information and educational resources.

California State Parks Acting Director Lisa L. Mangat joined State Historic Preservation Officer Carol Roland-Nawi to present the awards. The event was sponsored by the California Historical Society, California Preservation Foundation, Los Angeles Conservancy, San Francisco Heritage, Save Our Heritage Organisation, and the Society for California Archaeology.



**Lisa Mangat, Acting Director, California State Parks  
2014 Governor's Historic Preservation Awards**

## 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Governor's Historic Preservation Awards 2014 Award Recipients

### Organizations



**CyArk, Image of Mission Carmel**

**CyArk** is a nonprofit organization with the mission to leverage cutting-edge technology to digitally preserve and share the world's cultural heritage. Using non-invasive techniques, CyArk captures digital records of heritage sites that are accurate down to millimeters. Since their founding in 2003, CyArk has added over 120 heritage sites to their free online archive. Besides its global activities, CyArk has established strong partnerships with sites and public and

private organizations throughout California. Their extensive work in the state includes, among others, the John Muir National Historic Site, Manzanar War Relocation Center, a vernacular cabin at Henry W. Coe State Park, and California Missions Carmel, San Juan Bautista, Sonoma, San Luis Rey, and Dolores.

The **San Diego Archaeological Center** is at the forefront of preserving and supporting archaeological collections that are tangible links to the region's cultural and historical identity. The Center was purpose-built to effectively preserve, manage, and use archaeological collections and is considered a model institution at the local, state, and national levels. It meets federal and state regulation requirements and meets and exceeds Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act repatriation standards. In the past fifteen years the Center welcomed more than 40,000 visitors, delivered workshops and lectures, hosted exhibits and special events, partnered with more than fifteen organizations to conduct archaeological research, and provided educational programs for K-12 and college students.



**San Diego Archaeological Center**

**Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Cultural Resources Committee (CRC)** is the Tribe's governing body overseeing the preservation of cultural sites and resources. Preservation and understanding the culture and language of their ancestors is at the core of Yocha Dehe Wintun values. In addition to site protection, the CRC oversees the





**Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Cultural Resources Committee**

rebuilding and revitalizing of the Patwin language. They are developing a history program and have created the largest Patwin archival document and photograph collection. The CRC has promoted the revitalization of other California Indian languages through the sponsorship of the Living Language Circle Conference, which brings together Native American language teachers throughout California to share knowledge and experiences.

## Projects

The **Lemon Grove History Mural** is a community project of the Lemon Grove Historical Society, involving the creation of a 65-foot wide by 18-foot high, five panel mural depicting the history of the Lemon Grove community. The mural is the city's first public art installation, and conveys a strong sense of place and history. Local artists, businesses, and individual citizens all came together to make the project a success. The Lemon Grove History Mural has become a destination point for school groups and public tours, and is a tangible example of grass roots efforts to preserve and interpret a community's past. (Lemon Grove Historical Society)



**Lemon Grove History Mural**



**Pilgrim Congregational Church**

**The Wright Time: A History of the Pilgrim Congregational Church** is a film project dedicated to preserving, on video, the story of the construction of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Redding, California, in the early 1960s. Designed by famed architect Frank Lloyd Wright, the church was built by the men, women, and children of the congregation. While the actual church building itself is historically significant, the focus of the film project was to preserve the human stories and history

associated with the building's creation and the process of turning Wright's design into tangible form. A captivating blend of historic film footage, photographs, and oral history interviews, the film is available to scholars, researchers, and the public through local libraries and colleges, the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, and soon will be available online as well. (Shasta Historical Society)



**Mount Diablo Beacon**

The **Mount Diablo Beacon**, in Mount Diablo State Park, is one of the last remaining working beacons from the transcontinental string of guides that were installed in the 1920s to assist with commercial aviation. First lit in 1928, the Beacon shone every night until December 8, 1941, when it was shut off following the attack on Pearl Harbor. The Beacon remained off until 1964 when Admiral Chester Nimitz suggested it be lit every December 7<sup>th</sup> in memory of those who served and sacrificed at Pearl Harbor. Over the years, however, the Beacon fell into disrepair. The nonprofit Save Mount Diablo assembled a team of experts to develop a plan for accurately restoring the historic light. With the help of dedicated volunteers, businesses, and the community, including veterans of Pearl Harbor and their families, the restored Mount Diablo Beacon will shine once more every December 7<sup>th</sup>. (Save Mount Diablo)

**Captain Fletcher's Inn**, in Navarro River Redwoods State Park, was built in 1865 by Captain Charles Fletcher, a Scottish seaman who settled in the area. The Inn is one of only two surviving buildings of the original town of Navarro. By the 1920s, the Inn was a popular roadside destination known as Navarro-by-the-Sea, one of the longest running inns on the North Coast. The Inn closed in the 1980s, and by 2010 was in disrepair to the point of collapse. The nonprofit Navarro-by-the-Sea Center, California State Parks, and a team of architects and other professionals worked diligently to restore the Inn and successfully preserve its historic character and significance. Captain Fletcher's Inn is destined to become an interpretive visitor center for Navarro River Redwoods State Park. (Navarro-by-the-Sea Center)



**Captain Fletcher's Inn**



**Atascadero City Hall**

others, rotunda overlooks, and architectural design motifs. With carefully located portals that allow visitors to see the original building and enhanced reinforcement, and two rooms restored back to their 1918 appearance, the building serves as both a center of civic activity and an educational space for highlighting the community's rich heritage. (Pfeiffer Partners)

**Atascadero City Hall** was originally constructed in 1918 to be the centerpiece of the utopian Atascadero Colony, the first master planned community in California. On December 22, 2003, the landmark building suffered severe damage from the San Simeon earthquake. City officials, the restoration project team, and the community dedicated themselves to repairing and restoring this historic symbol of the city. Years of inappropriate alterations were removed, allowing original features to be restored, including among

The **MA Center LA Building**, designed in 1948 in the Streamline Moderne style by architect George Morlan, is an excellent example of its style and is beloved by the local beach community. The building housed the Fraternal Order of Eagles AERIE 935 since its initial construction. In 2012, the Order sold the aging building to the MA Center, who embraced the building's architectural significance. They hired historic preservation experts to restore the



**MA Center LA Building**

building's historical and architectural integrity, while meeting programmatic and city safety code requirements. Long-missing Streamline Moderne elements were restored, including window bands and smooth stucco exterior. The MA Center LA continues the building's tradition of public service, offering educational and community programs to local residents and the greater Los Angeles area. (GPA Consulting)



**Hallidie Building**

San Francisco's **Hallidie Building**, designed by Willis Polk and commissioned by the University of California, Berkeley, is extraordinary for its unique front: its glass façade is generally recognized as a forerunner of contemporary and ubiquitous curtain wall systems. Completed in 1918, the Hallidie Building was Polk's last major work before his death. The restoration project's focus was to restore the integrity of the iconic façade through repair of the curtain wall and decorative features. Project efforts included, among others: removal of historic materials in a way that would minimize damage; extensive color analysis to determine the original blue and gold colors of the façade; and cataloging of all features repaired or replaced. The Hallidie Building embodies fundamental architectural elements that make the modern city livable in design and form. (McGinnis Chen Associates)

**140 New Montgomery Street**, San Francisco, was designed by noted Art Deco architect Timothy Pflueger in 1925. At the time of its construction it was one of the tallest skyscrapers on the West Coast. Originally home to the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, this 26-story terra cotta and granite building includes a richly detailed façade and dramatic lobby. The rehabilitation project seismically retrofitted the building, and upgraded it as a state-of-the-art office building, while preserving its historic character and key spaces. The ornate lobby is the hallmark of the building and was retained in its entirety and carefully restored as were elevator lobbies, the plaster ceiling, marble walls, and floors. 140 New Montgomery Street has regained its status as an iconic home for some of the region's most forward-looking companies. (Perkins+Will)



**140 New Montgomery Street**

## State Historical Resources Commission Committees

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 Polanco, as 2014 Chair of the Commission, had the authority to appoint members to each of the Commission's committees. In 2014 there were four active committees, each comprised of two or more commissioners and members of the public with expertise and interest in the particular area.

**Archaeological Resources Committee** –The Committee's 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, through white paper implementation, to meet the goals of the California Statewide Historic Preservation Plan. That plan defines five distinct areas in which archaeological practices may improve: Curation, Conservation, Interpretation, Preservation, and Standards and Guidelines. Commissioners Medin (Chair) and Praetzellis.

**Cultural Diversity Committee** – This committee seeks out and encourages nominations of properties from California's underserved ethnic communities and participates in outreach activities that inform all Californians about the mission of the Office of Historic Preservation and the importance of historic preservation. Commissioners McKay and Moss (Chair).

**Information Center Procedural Advisory Committee (ICPAC)** – This committee works closely with Jenan Saunders, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, and Eric Allison, California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Coordinator, to guide CHRIS management and operations. Commissioners Brandes, Medin, Polanco, and Praetzellis (Chair).

**Modernism Committee (ModCom)** – This committee protects endangered Modern architecture by supporting local advocacy groups statewide, and addressing the many challenges in landmarking and preserving Modern resources. ModCom believes the buildings and resources defining California's mid-century history serve to embody boundless optimism, creativity, and environmentalism, and are irreplaceable cultural assets that enhance contemporary life for the people of California. Commissioners Bertoli, Harris (Chair), McKay, and Phoenix.

## Program Goals

*Sustainable Preservation: California's Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, 2013-2017* is the National Park Service-approved State Plan for California. Since 2008 the Commission, on the advice of OHP staff, has tied the Commission's committee system and goals to State Plan-identified goals. The Commission's current committee structure reflects the priorities of the Commission, and those committees attend to subject matters identified in the State Plan.

In 2014 the Commission continued working toward several of its goals.

### 2014 Goals and Status

**Archaeological Standards** – The Commission is concerned about disparities in the quality of archaeological inventory and mitigation work, particularly when conducted in relation to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance.

**Status:** Working through the Archaeological Committee, the Commission gathers input from targeted professional associations and public and tribal groups that are committed to improving the quality of archaeological inventory and mitigation work.

**CHRIS Administration and Organization** – The California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) is a cooperative partnership of the SHRC, the OHP, and ten Information Centers (ICs) located throughout the State. Building on previous analyses and accomplishments, the OHP has contracted for a more in-depth analysis of CHRIS operations (Service Delivery Model Analysis), which will result in recommended CHRIS structure, organization, fees, and policies. This analysis is scheduled for completion in early 2015.

**Status:** The analysis is underway, and preliminary stakeholder interviews have been completed. Follow-up interviews and final analysis continue, with draft and final reports to be completed in early 2015.

**Digital Information** – At its November 2014 meeting, the Commission approved continued use of the May 2012-approved fee structure for digital-based CHRIS products until the second Commission meeting of 2015, when it will again be reviewed.

**Status:** The financial status of the ICs will continue to be analyzed, both as part of the Service Delivery Model Analysis, and separately, focused on assessment of electronic fees. Digitization of the CHRIS inventory continues, with funding constraints limiting the rate of digitization. Due to a lack of outside funding, work will not be completed by April 2015. Efforts to acquire funding support from outside the CHRIS will continue after completion of the analysis. The OHP and the ICs are developing updated work plans concerning digitization goals for 2015.

**OHP Inventory Modernization** – The process of upgrading the technology used to manage the OHP’s inventory of historical resources is ongoing. The initial update has been completed, and additional functions and features are being added as part of application maintenance, to better meet the OHP’s business needs, and provide better public access to information.

**Status:** The new inventory system has been in use since October 2012, and improvements and other maintenance are ongoing. The OHP will report to the Commission on the ongoing status of this project and on the collaborative inventory management modernization effort of the OHP and the ICs.

**California Historical Building Code** – 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.

**Status:** The Commission and the OHP monitor implementation of these standards to assess how they are being implemented and whether they are effective.



**Major General Anthony L. Jackson, Ret., Director of State Parks  
welcoming State Historical Resources Commission to  
Asilomar State Historic Park, April 22, 2014**

## 2015 Program Goals

The 2015 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 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:** Increase awareness, scholarship, and the exchange of information on, and preservation of, resources of the recent past.

**Goal 5:** Work to implement the California Main Street Program in the Office of Historic Preservation and continue to search for permanent funding and staffing solutions to provide for the needs of existing Main Street communities and new communities.

**Goal 6:** Provide a 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.



### Resolutions Adopted in 2014

The Commission adopted three resolutions in 2014.



**Resolution No. 2014-01** commended Leigh Jordan, Coordinator of the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, for her three decades of service to the State, the Nation, and the cause of historic preservation.



**Resolution No. 2014-02** recognized the City of Palm Springs in Riverside County for becoming the 65<sup>th</sup> Certified Local Government in California.



**Resolution No. 2014-03** recognized the City of Sonoma in Sonoma County for becoming the 66<sup>th</sup> Certified Local Government in California.