

STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

2016 AND 2017 ANNUAL REPORT

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



Big Creek Hydroelectric System Historic District, Multiple Counties

This publication has been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsements or recommendations by the Department of the Interior. This program received federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.



**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION**

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August 20, 2018

Lisa Ann L. Mangat, Director
California Department of Parks and Recreation
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RE: *State Historical Resources Commission's 2016 and 2017 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 2016 and 2017 Annual Report.

On August 3, 2018 in Sacramento, California, the California State Historical Resources Commission unanimously approved this documentation of the Commission's actions and accomplishments. We are proud to recognize so many diverse historical and cultural resources in our state, and appreciate the support you have shown to the Commission and the OHP. Our strong partnership furthers the mission of historic preservation in California.

We look forward to continuing to work with your office, the OHP, preservation partners, and the public, to recognize and designate as appropriate an increasingly broader cultural and architectural range of resources. Working with State Historic Preservation Officer Julianne Polanco 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,

Marshall McKay
Chairperson

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Introduction

The State Historical Resources Commission is pleased to present its 2016 and 2017 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 2016 and 2017 and identifies future preservation goals 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 5020.4 of the Public Resources Code.

Members and Disciplines

The State Historical Resources 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, and two commissioners are citizen members.

2016 AND 2017 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 reappointed 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 of Temple City is a citizen member of the Commission. He serves as Director West Coast Operations for CMA CGM Americas LLC, a worldwide organization headquartered in Marseille, France with more than 22,000 employees in over 160 countries. Prior to joining CMA CGM, Brandes was Director of California Inland Operations for Maersk. He joined the A.P. Moller-Maersk group back in 1996 and held a number of management positions within Sea Land and APM Terminals. His career started in transportation working for Roadway Express. Brandes received his Masters in Finance and Strategy from the Peter F. Drucker School of Management in Claremont. Commissioner Brandes was appointed to the Commission in October 2006 and reappointed in December 2010.

Commissioner Elizabeth Edwards Harris of Los Angeles was the Commission's architectural historian from March 2013 to February 2016. 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 Janet Hansen of Los Angeles represents history on the Commission. Hansen has been deputy manager for the Office of Historic Resources at the Los Angeles Department of City Planning since 2006. She was senior cultural resources manager at LSA Associates Inc. from 2005 to 2006 and historic preservation officer at the City of Riverside Planning Division from 1999 to 2005. Hansen was principal at Hansen Historic Resources Consulting from 1991 to 2002 and export manager at the Carlton Company from 1978 to 1982. She earned a Master of Arts degree in Historic Preservation from the University of California, Riverside. Commissioner Hansen was appointed to the Commission in May 2017.

Commissioner Luis Hoyos of San Dimas represents History on the Commission. Hoyos has been a professor in the College of Environmental Design at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona since 2008, where he served as an associate professor from 2001 to 2008. He was an architect at Castro-Blanco, Piscioneri and Associates from 1996 to 2001 and urban designer at Ehrenkrantz, Eckstut and Kuhn Architects from 1991 to 1996. Hoyos earned a Master of Architecture degree in urban design from the Harvard University Graduate School of Design. Hoyos served on the Commission from 2002 to 2006, and was reappointed in May 2017.

Commissioner Marshall McKay, Ph.D. of Brooks fills the folklife position on the Commission. He was appointed in March 2013 and reappointed in September 2017. McKay has been director of community enrichment for the California Tribal College since 2017 and tribal elder ambassador for the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation since 2015, where he served as tribal chairman from 2006 to 2015 and as a tribal council member from 1984 to 2006. He is a member of the Autry Museum of the American West Board of Trustees and the California Native American Heritage Commission Board of Trustees. McKay is past chair and co-founding member of the Native Arts and Cultures Foundation and past chair of the National Museum of the American Indian.

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. Until his retirement in late 2017, Moss had been Chief Curator at the African American Museum and Library at Oakland since 2001 and 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 in History from the University of California, Los Angeles, and a Master of Arts in Museum Studies from the University of California, Riverside.

Commissioner David Phoenix of Los Angeles fills a citizen member position on the Commission. He was appointed in September 2006 and reappointed 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 the French fabric company Pierre Deux from 1989 to 1990, and sample librarian for Braunschwig & Fils, a wholesale interior design supplier, from 1987 to 1990.

Commissioner Adrian Praetzellis, Ph.D. of Santa Rosa is an archaeologist. He serves the Commission in the discipline of prehistoric archaeology and was appointed in March 2013. Since 1983, Commissioner Praetzellis has held multiple positions at Sonoma State University 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 and Doctorate in Anthropology from the University of California, Berkeley.

Commissioner Adam Srio of Culver City represents Historical Archaeology. Srio has been manager of the Archaeological Program at Southern California Edison since 2010, where he has held several positions since 2002, including senior archaeologist and archaeologist. He was an associate archaeologist at the California Department of Transportation from 2000 to 2002. Srio earned a Master of Arts degree in Cultural Resources Management from Sonoma State University. Commissioner Srio was appointed to the Commission in May 2017.

Accomplishments of the Commission 2016 and 2017

The Commission served as a catalyst for collecting, disseminating, and documenting historic preservation programs, issues, and concerns in California through considerable accomplishments in 2016 and 2017. The specific accomplishments of the Commission are highlighted in the following sections:

- Meetings Held in 2016 and 2017
- Nominations Heard by the Commission in 2016 and 2017
- Commission Committees



**State Historical Resources Commission Meeting, Resources Building, Sacramento,
October 27, 2017**

Quarterly Meetings Held in 2016 and 2017

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 2016, the Commission held one of its quarterly meetings in Sacramento, one at the Presidio of San Francisco, one in Woodland, and one in Redlands. In 2017, the Commission held two of its quarterly meetings in Sacramento, one in Pasadena, and one in San Rafael. Commission meetings serve as a public forum to report on the quarterly preservation activities of the Commission Chairperson, Commission Executive Secretary, and Commission committees.

2016 and 2017 Commission Meeting Dates and Locations

Date	Location
January 29, 2016	Sacramento City Hall, Council Chamber 915 I Street, 1 st Floor Sacramento, California
April 18, 2016	Presidio of San Francisco, The Golden Gate Club 135 Fisher Loop, Ventana Room San Francisco, California
July 29, 2016	Woodland Opera House 340 2 nd Street Woodland, California
October 28, 2016	City of Redlands Civic Center, City Council Chambers 25 Cajon Street, Suite 2 Redlands, California
February 3, 2017	Justice Anthony M. Kennedy Library and Learning Center Robert T. Matsui Federal Courthouse 501 I Street, Suite 1-400 Sacramento, California
May 10, 2017	Pasadena City Hall, Council Chamber, Room S249 100 North Garfield Avenue Pasadena, California
July 28, 2017	San Rafael City Hall, Council Chamber 1400 Fifth Avenue San Rafael, California
October 27, 2017	State Resources Building Auditorium 1416 9 th Street Sacramento, California

Commission Workshops in 2016 and 2017

In October 2016, after an administrative session, co-hosts Redlands Conservancy and Redlands Area Historical Society led a tour of Redlands' historic downtown, followed by a reception at Morey Mansion.



Mural, 360 Orange Street, Historic Downtown Redlands, October 27, 2016

In February 2017, the Commission toured Sacramento's historic Sutter Club and discussed the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan.

In May 2017, the Commission discussed the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), with several representatives of the Information Centers in attendance.

In July 2017, the Commission continued discussion of the CHRIS, focused specifically on the fee structure for vote at the next day's hearing. Commissioners, staff, and guests toured the Marin Civic Center, and received an update on the status of the World Heritage nomination for multiple Frank Lloyd Wright buildings, including the Civic Center.

Nominations Heard by the Commission

The Commission is responsible for reviewing, commenting on, 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 on the National Register of Historic Places. Those approved for listing or determined eligible for listing by the National Park Service (NPS) are also listed on the California Register. Properties recommended and approved for listing by the Commission as Landmarks are also listed on the California Register. Points are simultaneously listed in the California Register if they meet California Register criteria.

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 on 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 if 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 to forward the nomination to the Keeper for final approval.

MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION (MPS)

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 time period. 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.

The MPS is not an independent nomination; it is a combination of the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) and individual registration forms. Information common to the group of properties is presented on the MPDF, 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 and one Amendment were presented to the Commission in 2016. Nominations presented to the Commission in 2017 were associated with three existing Multiple Property Submissions.

California Register of Historical Resources

In 1992 the Commission designed the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) to be used 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 on 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.

California Historical Landmarks

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.

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 by law because they are assumed to also meet the criteria for 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.

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.

In 1965, when the Commission was known as the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee, it created the Points program, which is California's second oldest state registration program. 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 required approval 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 overseen by the Commission. As a result, the Points criteria were revised to include additional documentation, photographs, and letters of support from the local historical society.

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.

2016 and 2017 Nominations

In 2016, the Commission approved sixty-one National Register (NR) nominations, one California Register (CR) nomination, and one California Point of Historical Interest (PHI) nomination. In 2017, the Commission approved forty-one NR nominations and two CR nominations. Following the table, nomination summaries are listed alphabetically by county, then city, then property name. Nominations can be accessed online at www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/actionstaken.

NR=National Register; CR=California Register; PHI=California Point of Historical Interest

	Program	County	City	Associated MPS	Property Name
1	NR	Alameda	Oakland	n/a	Alameda County Building and Loan Association Building
2	NR			n/a	Brooklyn Presbyterian Church
3	NR			n/a	Melrose Baptist Church
4	NR			n/a	St. Joseph's Home for the Aged
5	NR	Contra Costa	Richmond	n/a	Nystrom Elementary School
6	NR	El Dorado	Georgetown	n/a	Georgetown Civil War Armory
7	NR	Fresno	Fresno	Latinos	Azteca Theater
8	NR	Los Angeles	Altadena	n/a	Walter D. Valentine Cottage B
9	NR		Avalon	n/a	Christian Science Society
10	NR		Claremont	n/a	Peter Drucker House
11	NR			n/a	Helen Goodwin Renwick House
12	NR		Covina	n/a	Covina Bowl
13	NR		East Los Angeles	Latinos	Pan American Bank of East Los Angeles
14	NR		Glendale	n/a	Grand Central Air Terminal
15	NR			n/a	Rockhaven Sanitarium Historic District
16	NR		Los Angeles	Lautner	J.W. Schaffer House
17	NR			Lautner	Foster Carling House
18	NR			n/a	The Ellison
19	NR			Latinos	Great Wall of Los Angeles
20	NR			n/a	Grether & Grether Building

	Program	County	City	Associated MPS	Property Name	
21	NR			Lautner	Willis Harpel House	
22	NR			Lautner	Leo M. Harvey House	
23	NR			n/a	Hollywood Palladium	
24	NR			Lautner	John and Mary Lautner House	
25	NR			n/a	Los Angeles Plaza Historic District (Amendment)	
26	NR			n/a	Maxfield Building	
27	NR			Latinos	Edward Roybal House	
28	NR			n/a	Sears Roebuck & Co Mail Order Building (Amendment)	
29	NR			Lautner	Douglas and Octavia Walstrom House	
30	NR			n/a	Woman's Club of Hollywood	
31	NR			Malibu	n/a	Malibu Historic District
32	NR			Marina del Rey	n/a	<i>Zumbrota</i>
33	NR			Pomona	n/a	Mayfair Hotel
34	NR			San Gabriel	n/a	La Laguna de San Gabriel
35	NR			View Park-Windsor Hills	n/a	View Park Historic District
36	NR			West Hollywood	n/a	Mitchell Camera Corporation Factory
37	NR	Marin	Marin City	n/a	Marin City Public Housing	
38	NR	Mendocino	Albion	Bridges	Albion River Bridge	
39	NR	Monterey	Carmel-by-the-Sea	n/a	Mrs. Clinton Walker House	
40	NR		Point Sur	n/a	Point Sur Light Station (Amendment)	
41	NR	Multiple	Multiple	n/a	Big Creek Hydroelectric System Historic District	
42	NR		see individual listings	Williams	Architecture of E. Stewart Williams Multiple Property Document	
43	NR		n/a	Latinos	Latinos in Twentieth Century California Multiple Property Document (Amendment)	

	Program	County	City	Associated MPS	Property Name	
44	NR		see individual listings	Lautner	Residential Architecture of John Lautner Multiple Property Document	
45	NR	Napa	Yountville	n/a	Yountville Grammar School	
46	PHI	Orange	Fullerton	n/a	Amerige Bros. Real Estate Office	
47	NR			n/a	Beckman Instruments Building	
48	NR			n/a	Pomona Court and Apartments	
49	NR		San Juan Capistrano	n/a	Richard Egan House	
50	NR		Tustin	n/a	David Hewes House	
51	NR		Placer	Auburn	Auburn	Earl Crabbe Gymnasium
52	NR	Riverside	Corona	n/a	Thomas Jefferson Elementary School	
53	NR		Idyllwild	Lautner	Pearlman Mountain Cabin	
54	NR		Palm Springs		n/a	Dr. Franz Alexander House
55	NR			Williams	Coachella Valley Savings #1	
56	NR			Williams	Coachella Valley Savings #2	
57	NR			Williams	Edris House	
58	NR			Lautner	Arthur Elrod House	
59	NR			Frey	First Church of Christ Scientist	
60	NR			n/a	Hamrick House	
61	NR			Williams	Koerner House	
62	NR			Williams	Oasis Commercial Building	
63	NR			Williams	Palm Springs Aerial Tramway Mountain Station	
64	NR			Williams	Palm Springs Desert Museum	
65	NR			Williams	Palm Springs Unified School District Educational Administrative Center	
66	NR	Williams	Santa Fe Federal Savings			

	Program	County	City	Associated MPS	Property Name	
67	NR			Williams	Frank Sinatra House	
68	NR			Williams	E. Stewart and Mari Williams House	
69	NR			Rancho Mirage	Williams	Kenaston House
70	NR			Riverside	Latinos	Community Settlement House
71	NR	Sacramento	Sacramento	n/a	American Cash Apartments/ American Cash Store	
72	NR			n/a	Mohr & Yoerk Market	
73	NR			Latinos	Southside Park Historic District	
74	NR			n/a	Sutter Club	
75	NR	San Bernardino	Essex (vicinity)	n/a	Providence Townsite	
76	NR		Redlands	n/a	Robert J. Dunn House	
77	NR	San Diego	Location Restricted	n/a	Wii'puk Uun'Yaw Trail	
78	NR		Ramona	n/a	Montecito Ranch House	
79	NR		Rancho Santa Fe	n/a	Juan María Osuna Adobe	
80	NR		San Diego	n/a	Portuguese Chapel of San Diego	
81	CR		Vista	n/a	Rancho Minerva	
82	CR	San Francisco	San Francisco	n/a	310 7 th Street	
83	NR			n/a	Henry Geilfuss House	
84	NR			n/a	Sacred Heart Parish Complex	
85	NR	San Luis Obispo	Halcyon	n/a	Halcyon Historic District	
86	NR		Paso Robles	n/a	Paso Robles Almond Growers Association Warehouse	
87	NR		San Luis Obispo	n/a	Monday Club of San Luis Obispo	
88	NR	San Mateo	Atherton	n/a	Holbrook-Palmer Estate Carriage House and Water Tower	
89	NR		Burlingame	n/a	William A. Whifler House	
90	NR		San Mateo	n/a	X-100	
91	NR	Santa Barbara	Lompoc	n/a	Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building	

	Program	County	City	Associated MPS	Property Name
92	NR		Santa Barbara	Bridges	Rattlesnake Canyon Bridge
93	NR			n/a	Santa Barbara Veterans Memorial Building
94	NR	Santa Clara	Gilroy	n/a	Miller Red Barn
95	NR		San Jose	n/a	Messina Orchard
96	NR/CR			n/a	Willow Glen Trestle over Los Gatos Creek
97	NR	Santa Cruz	Ben Lomond	n/a	Wee Kirk
98	NR	Sierra	Sierraville	n/a	Sierraville School
99	NR	Siskiyou	Location Restricted	n/a	Upper Klamath River Stateline Archaeological District
100	NR	Solano	Benicia	n/a	Benicia Southern Pacific Passenger Depot
101	NR	Solano	Vallejo	n/a	Sperry Flour Company Vallejo Mills Historic District
102	NR	Sonoma	Location Restricted	n/a	Maria Carrillo Adobe
103	NR	Sutter	Live Oak (vicinity)	n/a	West Butte Schoolhouse
104	NR	Yolo	Davis	n/a	TB-9
105	NR		West Sacramento	n/a	Washington Firehouse

ALAMEDA COUNTY

Alameda County Building and Loan Association Building, Alameda County

Alameda County Building and Loan Association Building

Oakland, Alameda County

Period of Significance: 1907-1915

Criteria A and C

This five-story residential-over-commercial building in downtown Oakland was designed by Harry Cunningham and Matthew Politeo. Completed in 1907, this partially steel-framed building is significant for its architecture and its role as one of the earliest buildings constructed in central Oakland following the 1906 earthquake.

Brooklyn Presbyterian Church

Oakland, Alameda County

Period of Significance: 1887

Criterion C; Criteria Consideration A

Built in 1887 in an area of East Oakland once known as the township of Brooklyn, the two-story redwood building in the Late Victorian Romanesque style sits on a slightly raised knoll amidst a mixed industrial and residential neighborhood. The knoll and height of its two

towers allows the tips of the tower spires to be seen from miles away. The windows are among the largest stained glass windows in Oakland and the interior woodwork of the auditorium is crafted of redwood and black walnut.

Melrose Baptist Church

Oakland, Alameda County

Period of Significance: 1930-1949

Criterion C; Criteria Consideration A

The Spanish Revival style church and attached school are located in the Fruitvale district. This building includes a 1930 church sanctuary, two-story hall and offices added in 1939, and a two-story school building added in 1949. Church architects Roger Blaine and David Olson's travels through Spain influenced their choice of style, construction, and decorative materials.

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged

Oakland, Alameda County

Period of Significance: 1912-1948

Criterion C

A group of Georgian Revival style buildings constructed between 1912 and 1948. The Little Sisters of the Poor operated this property as a social services facility and home for male senior citizens of limited means. It is one of the best examples of Georgian Revival style architecture in the East Bay region, designed by architects Leo Devlin and John Donovan.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY**Nystrom Elementary School**

Richmond, Contra Costa County

Period of Significance: 1943-1945

Criterion A

The school was constructed by the US Maritime Commission in 1943 to provide educational services to the children of war industry workers. The school illustrates the effect of a massive influx of people on a small town and the subsequent development that resulted. As the population rapidly increased with laborers filling positions in the fifty-six war-related industries located in Richmond, the enrollment of pupils in Richmond's schools exploded.

EL DORADO COUNTY**Georgetown Civil War Armory**

Georgetown, El Dorado County

Period of Significance: 1852-1868

Criteria A and C

Originally headquarters for the Georgetown Blues, a local defense force, 1862-1863, the building was then formally attached to the official Georgetown Union Guard, Company A, Second Infantry Battalion, Fourth Brigade who used the Armory through June 1868. The one and one-half story building was designed in a style popular during the mid-nineteenth century Gold Rush era, and constructed with local materials. The simple design encompasses elements of Greek Revival architectural details including a symmetrical façade, front gabled roof, gabled pediment with a wide band of decorative trim, and recessed entryway.

FRESNO COUNTY

Azteca Theater

Latinos in Twentieth Century California MPS

Fresno, Fresno County

Period of Significance: 1948-1966

Criteria A, B, and C



Azteca Theater, Fresno County

the residence is also unusual in that it was discovered circa 2000 as one of his commissions.

Christian Science Society

Avalon, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1929

Criterion C

Constructed in 1929, the building was Catalina Island's first example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The design was precedent setting for the island and served as a template for the cohesive feel that later defined Avalon during its golden age of the

Under the management of Mexican-born impresario Arturo Tirado, the 1948 Art Deco style theater in Fresno's Chinatown showed films made during the Golden Age of Mexican cinema, and was also a venue for personal appearances by many of the leading actors of Mexican film. When in March 1966 César Chavez led striking farmworkers on their march from Delano to Sacramento, they stopped in Fresno, met with Mayor Floyd Hyde at City Hall, and held a rally in the Azteca that featured Chavez and the striking farmworkers.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Valentine, Walter D., Cottage B

Altadena, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1912-1924

Criterion C

The cottage was originally constructed as a small cabin in 1912 by an unknown architect/builder. Between 1922 and 1924, the cabin was remodeled and enlarged by famed architect Henry Greene. In addition to embodying the Arts and Crafts period of architecture and reflecting Greene's work,

1930s. The building's successful completion—on time and on budget despite the trying conditions of both location and period—inspired confidence among island developers, and became a thematic touchstone for the entire community.

Drucker, Peter, House

Claremont, Los Angeles County
Period of Significance: 1971-1995
Criterion B; Criteria Consideration G

The 1963 Ranch style house was designed by Clair Earl & Associates. From 1971, it was the home and office of renowned management expert, advisor, author, and professor Peter Drucker, an internationally prominent figure in the business management field. Drucker, an influential advisor to some of America's largest organizations, requested that his clients come to Claremont to meet with him instead of him going to them, making the house the epicenter of his work.

Renwick, Helen Goodwin, House

Claremont, Los Angeles County
Period of Significance: 1900-1930
Criteria A and B

The 1900 late-period Queen Anne home was built for Helen Goodwin Renwick, one of Pomona's early philanthropists. Mrs. Renwick became a patron of the arts, sponsoring many social and cultural events at Pomona College, interested in a variety of fields ranging from writing to physical education.

Covina Bowl

Covina, Los Angeles County
Period of Significance: 1955-1962
Criterion C

The sprawling Googie style, Egyptian-themed bowling center, constructed in 1955 with a major addition in 1962, was the prototype for hundreds of elaborate, multi-use entertainment/bowling centers that followed in the mid-1950s and into the 1960s in Southern California and across the United States. It was designed by the masters of bowling center architecture, Powers, Daly and DeRosa, who designed 72 bowling centers during their career.

Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles

Latinos in Twentieth Century California MPS
East Los Angeles, Los Angeles County
Period of Significance: 1964-1966
Criteria A and B

The oldest Latino-owned bank in California is also emblematic of the economic growth of the Mexican American community in East Los Angeles after World War II. The building's five-panel mosaic tile mural, entitled "Our Past, Our Present, and Our Future,"

is one of the earliest examples of the art form in East Los Angeles and influenced the rise of the Chicano mural movement in the 1960s and 1970s. The bank is also representative of the career of co-founder Romana Acosta Bañuelos, a prominent Mexican American entrepreneur who later became the first Latina Treasurer of the United States.

Grand Central Air Terminal

Glendale, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1929-1959

Criteria A and C

Designed by Los Angeles architect Henry L. Gogerty in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, the terminal has an Art Deco air traffic control tower and interior decorative features. The terminal building was put into service in 1929 while still under construction; construction was completed in 1930. It is a rare, intact example of an early aviation passenger terminal and serves as a physical record of events that helped shape the development of air travel and the aviation industry in Southern California.

Rockhaven Sanitarium Historic District

Glendale, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1923-1967

Criterion A; Criteria Consideration G

The sanitarium was inspired by principles of the Cottage Plan for mental institutions—first developed in the late nineteenth century—that placed numerous individual buildings within landscaped gardens in order to create a serene, homelike environment for residents. Rockhaven is one of the best extant examples of an early twentieth century woman-owned, women-serving private sanitarium in the State, and was one of the first of its type in the nation. It reflects the vision of founder Agnes Richards, R.N., and represents a small, significant movement that sought to improve the conditions of mentally ill women in the early twentieth century.

Schaffer, J.W., House

Residential Architecture of John Lautner MPS

Glendale, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1949

Criterion C

Located in Glendale, the house was constructed in 1949. The building has a V-shaped plan and is mid-century modern in style, retaining some influences of Frank Lloyd Wright and exhibiting Lautner's fascination with new shapes and structures.

Carling, Foster, House

Residential Architecture of John Lautner MPS

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1948

Criterion C

Located in the Hollywood Hills of Los Angeles, the house was constructed in 1948. Dense foliage obscures views of the building from the street. The wood and steel frame home has an irregular plan, a hexagonal volume, and an L-shaped wing wrapping three sides of a terrace with a swimming pool that enters the main living space via suspended sliding glass walls.

The Ellison

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1913

Criterion C

This Mediterranean Revival style five-story, H-shaped building was constructed in 1913 as a residential hotel in the Venice neighborhood of Los Angeles. Built during a time of demographic shifts for Venice—an influx of new residents and lessening of a dependence on traditional housing situations—these types of buildings offered a novel alternative to the city's new residents, and relates to the broader theme of commercial development in the city in the 1910s and 1920s.



Great Wall of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Hollywood area of Los Angeles. The mural was completed between 1974 and 1984 by teams of young people and artist supervisors, under the artistic leadership of Chicana muralist Judith F. Baca, working with the Social and Public Art Resource Center.

Great Wall of Los Angeles

Latinos in Twentieth Century California MPS

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1974-1984

Criteria A and C; Criteria Consideration G

This half-mile long mural depicts the history of California through images of significant figures and historic events from diverse and traditionally marginalized communities. The mural is painted on the west wall of the Tujunga Flood Control Channel in the North

Grether & Grether Building

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1924-1961

Criteria A and C

The mercantile and industrial building is located in the center of Los Angeles' manufacturing district. The simplified Beaux-Arts style, six-story, reinforced concrete building, constructed in 1924, reflects the concurrent growth and development of manufacturing with wholesale distribution in Los Angeles during the first half of the twentieth century. Walter Grether, a principal of the building's namesake firm, was president and founder of the Wholesale Institute and helped establish Los Angeles as a major center of manufacturing in the United States in the 1930s and 1940s through the creation of Market Week, a buyers' convention showcasing Los Angeles-made products.

Harpel, Willis, House*Residential Architecture of John Lautner MPS*

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1956

Criterion C

The residence is located in the Hollywood Hills of Los Angeles. Mid-century modern in style with a J-shaped plan and a flat roof, the house is constructed of round, reinforced concrete columns and wood beams set in a pattern of interlocking equilateral triangles. Constructed in 1956, the home is characteristic of Lautner's approach to architectural experimentation.

Harvey, Leo M., House*Residential Architecture of John Lautner MPS*

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1950

Criterion C

The house is located in the Hollywood Hills of Los Angeles. Constructed in 1950, with several additions designed by Lautner between 1962 and 1965, the building is mid-century modern style with some influences of organic architecture.



Hollywood Palladium, Los Angeles County

Hollywood Palladium

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County
 Period of Significance: 1940-1960
 Criteria A and C

An excellent example of the Streamline Moderne architectural style, significant for its association with Hollywood as a center for recreation and entertainment venues, particularly during the heyday of the Big Band era.

Lautner, John & Mary, House

Residential Architecture of John Lautner MPS
 Los Angeles, Los Angeles County
 Period of Significance: 1940
 Criterion C

Designed by architect John Lautner as his family residence, the house is located in the Silver Lake neighborhood of Los Angeles. The house's design reflects the architectural influences of Lautner's past association with Frank Lloyd Wright.

Los Angeles Plaza Historic District (Amendment)

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County
 Period of Significance: 1818-1930
 Criteria A and C

The district was first listed in 1972 and updated in 1981. This amendment reframed the nomination in accordance with modern standards, reclassified resources as contributors or noncontributors, added the Plaza Church Cemetery as a contributor, and removed the demolished Brunswick Annex.

Maxfield Building

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County
 Period of Significance: 1925-1947
 Criteria A and C

Located in the Fashion District of downtown Los Angeles, the building was associated with the development and financing of the Los Angeles garment industry. With twelve stories, plus a penthouse and basement, the reinforced concrete building is characterized by utilitarian Art Deco style with emphasis on verticality with slightly projecting vertical piers. It also exhibits other character defining features inspired by the Renaissance Revival style such as the corner towers and arched windows on the east façade.

Roybal, Edward, House*Latinos in Twentieth Century California MPS*

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1949-1963

Criterion B

The Craftsman bungalow was the residence of Edward Roybal from 1949 to 1963. One of the most influential Latino politicians in the United States, in 1949, Roybal was the first Mexican American elected to the Los Angeles City Council since 1881. He served on the council until his election to the U.S. Congress in 1962, making him the first Latino from California elected to the House of Representatives in the twentieth century.

Sears Roebuck & Co (Amendment)

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1927-1966

Criterion A

The amendment updates the existing National Register listed property to include the Mail Order Building as a contributing portion of this property. Added in two phases in 1959 and 1964, these additions increased the amount of office and warehouse space necessary to process and store merchandise during a period of commercial abundance, and amends the historic context to end in 1966 when Sears' western headquarters relocated to Alhambra, California.

Walstrom, Douglas & Octavia, House*Residential Architecture of John Lautner MPS*

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1969

Criterion C; Criteria Consideration G

Located in the Beverly Glen neighborhood of Los Angeles, the home was constructed in 1969. It is late modern in style with an asymmetrical trapezoidal plan and a steeply pitched shed roof. The Walstrom House is exceptionally significant as one of Lautner's most celebrated designs, described as "a sculptural work of art" by his clients.

Woman's Club of Hollywood

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1915-1932; 1946-1971

Criterion A; Criteria Consideration G

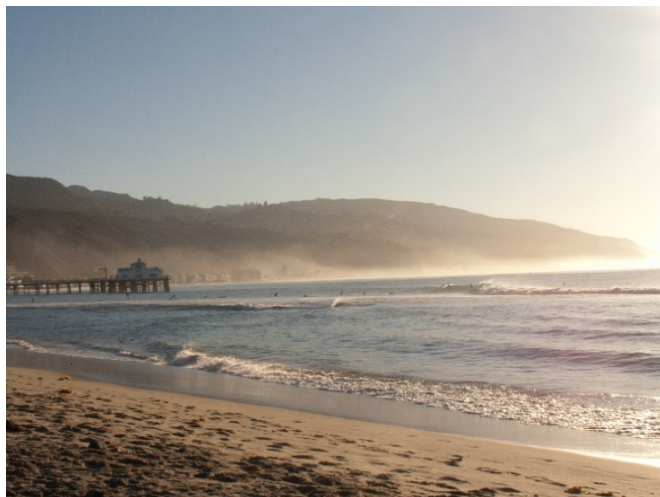
The club is one of Hollywood's oldest civic organizations, founded in 1905 by a small group of women, many of whom were the wives, daughters, and sisters of Hollywood pioneers. The 1946 clubhouse was constructed on the grounds of the former Hollywood School for Girls. The private college preparatory school was a significant educational institution for the children of Hollywood's famous families.

Malibu Historic District

Malibu, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1945-1959

Criterion A

**Malibu Historic District, Los Angeles County**

The district includes the Malibu Pier and three surf breaks identified from east to west as First Point, Second Point, and Third Point. Malibu also incorporates coastal and nearshore areas that drain the 108 square mile Malibu Creek watershed and, because of the creek's sediment outflows and a specific coastal geography/bathymetry, form one of Southern California's highest-quality surfing areas. Described as the "world's original perfect wave," Malibu was a benchmark location for performance surfing through the mid-1960s.

Zumbrota

Marina del Rey, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1918

Criterion C

A shallow range, twin-screw fantail yacht approximately 95 feet long, constructed for Charles Ringling in 1918. With her narrow beam, plumb bow, and luxurious joinery, Zumbrota embodies the distinct characteristics of Classic motor yachts of the early twentieth century.

Mayfair Hotel

Pomona, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1914-1964

Criteria A and C

The 1914 five-story, poured concrete and brick Neoclassical commercial/hotel building is located on a prominent corner with close access to steam and electric railroads and major automobile boulevards. The hotel is significant for its role in commerce, as a prominent early example of commercial architecture by the design/build team of Meyer & Holler, and for its association with the *Stoner v. California* Supreme Court case.

La Laguna de San Gabriel*Latinos in Twentieth Century California MPS*

San Gabriel, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1965

Criterion C

The property is a park consisting of fourteen concrete play sculptures created by master architect Benjamin Dominguez. The property is nominated under cover of the Latinos in Twentieth Century California Multiple Property Submission, as an example of the murals and artwork property type.

View Park Historic District

View Park-Windsor Hills, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1923-1965

Criterion A

Approximately 1,800 single-family homes were constructed primarily between 1923 and the early 1960s in this suburban Los Angeles County neighborhood. The district is significant for its role in Los Angeles community planning, and exceptionally significant for its dramatic transition from 1957 to 1970 from an almost exclusively white neighborhood, restricted by racial covenants, to a predominantly African American neighborhood.

Mitchell Camera Corporation Factory

West Hollywood, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1929-1985

Criterion A; Criteria Consideration G

Also known as The Factory and Studio One, this 1929 industrial building was originally used by the Mitchell Camera Corporation to manufacture movie cameras that revolutionized the film industry. In 1974, the property opened as Studio One, a nightclub that became a cornerstone of southern California's LGBTQ community. This nightclub marked the transition from gay bars and clubs that were secretive and hidden, to avoid prosecution, to clubs that were public and popular. The Factory and other nightclubs based in this building attracted Hollywood celebrities and became a focal point for the growing LGBTQ community of West Hollywood.

MARIN COUNTY

Marin City Public Housing

Marin City, Marin County

Period of Significance: 1955-1960

Criteria A and C



Marin City Public Housing, Marin County

Twenty-nine buildings on approximately 30 acres were planned and arranged to provide privacy and views within an open landscaped green campus. The building style was strongly influenced by Frank Lloyd Wright, reflective of Design Architect Aaron Green's architectural philosophy and practice. Green was trained by Wright in addition to serving as Wright's West Coast Representative. The campus was constructed by the County of Marin, using federal funding, as the first phase of the redevelopment of Marin City from a temporary wartime labor

town of quickly constructed wood frame buildings to a permanent solution providing housing for low to mid-income residents who settled in the area.

MENDOCINO COUNTY

Albion River Bridge

Albion, Mendocino County

Historic Highway Bridges in California MPS

Period of Significance: 1943-1945

Criteria A and C

The 969-foot long, 150-foot high combination steel and timber truss bridge with timber deck was constructed during World War II when strategic material shortages required innovative engineering design, using timbers to minimize use of steel in its construction. The bridge crosses the Albion River Valley in the Mendocino County community of Albion.

MONTEREY COUNTY**Walker, Mrs. Clinton, House**

Carmel-by-the-Sea, Monterey County

Period of Significance: 1952

Criterion C

On a rocky promontory overlooking Carmel Bay, the house is the only Usonian design completed by Frank Lloyd Wright in a coastal environment. Usonian design elements include the use of natural and local materials, the construction of the building based on a modular unit, and the prioritization of nature by the integration of interior and exterior spaces opening out to views of the surrounding landscape.

Point Sur Light Station (Amendment)

Point Sur, Monterey County

Period of Significance: 1889-1984

Criteria A and C; Criteria Consideration G

An earlier Point Sur Light Station nomination is amended to include the site of the Point Sur Naval Facility (NAVFAC), a Cold War-era Sound Surveillance System (SOSUS) facility located southeast of the main light station. This facility was the site of experiments in long-range underwater sound transmission used to identify and monitor Soviet submarines during the Cold War. The amendment also expands the period of significance for the district, and adds two new historic contexts.

MULTIPLE COUNTIES**Big Creek Hydroelectric System Historic District**

Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Madera, Tulare Counties

Period of Significance: 1909-1929

Criteria A and C

This early twentieth century hydroelectric generation and transmission system begins on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada in Fresno and Madera Counties and extends to urban spheres in Tulare, Kern, and Los Angeles Counties. The district is significant in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Engineering for its association with the physical development of California and its influence on California's hydroelectric generation industry.

Architecture of E. Stewart Williams Multiple Property Submission (MPS)

Imperial, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties

Period of Significance: 1946-1976

Criterion C

The context statement documents Williams' design philosophy and contribution to desert modernism in the Coachella Valley: Williams successfully united the warmth of

natural materials with the precision of International Style Modernism in designing buildings devoted to client needs while tailored to the local setting. Twelve buildings were initially nominated in association with the MPS under the context “Architecture as environmental expression in the greater Coachella Valley, 1946-1976.” Property types include single-family residence, commercial building, cultural institution, and educational institution.

Latinos in Twentieth Century California MPS (Amendment)

Multiple Counties

Period of Significance: 1900-1975

Criteria A, B, and C

The amendment revised the existing Multiple Property Documentation Form by changing the Murals property type to “Murals and Artwork,” allowing nomination of artwork including statues, structures, and other forms of artwork in addition to murals, under the cover of the existing document.

Residential Architecture of John Lautner Multiple Property Submission (MPS)

Multiple Counties

Period of Significance: 1940-1994

Criterion C

The Multiple Property Documentation Form describes historic contexts and property types identified with master architect John Lautner, identifying themes and property types associated with his iconic residential home designs.

NAPA COUNTY

Yountville Grammar School

Yountville, Napa County

Period of Significance: 1920

Criterion C



Yountville Grammar School, Napa County

This Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style building was constructed circa 1920. Character defining elements include a Mission-style bell tower, a single prominent arched front entry doorway, multi-light wooden casement windows, wooden lintels and lug sills, a red clay tile roof, a hipped, angled bay window, and Spanish Eclectic decorative wooden vents located within the bell tower. One of only three buildings in this style remaining in Yountville, in 1977 the school was repurposed as Yountville Town Hall.

ORANGE COUNTY**Amerige Bros. Real Estate Office**

Fullerton, Orange County

Period of Significance: 1887-1898

Point of Historical Interest Criteria 1, 2, and 3

Constructed as a temporary land office to sell lots in in what became central Fullerton during the Southern California land boom of 1886-1888, the office is the first, last, and only building that survives from Fullerton's founding.

Beckman Instruments Building

Fullerton, Orange County

Period of Significance: 1954-1965

Criteria A, B, and C

A mid-century modern administrative office building built in 1954. It is significant for Beckman Instruments' role as the first high-tech industry in Fullerton, association with inventor and industrialist Arnold O. Beckman, and for its design by master architect Lawrence Whitney Davidson.

Pomona Court and Apartments

Fullerton, Orange County

Period of Significance: 1922-1924

Criteria A and C

The complex of Craftsman bungalow apartments and Spanish Colonial Revival multi-story apartment buildings was built in 1922 and 1923 by the Fullerton Improvement Company, founded by Edward K. Benchley, and designed by his son, Frank. K Benchley, and architect Herbert Coon.

Egan, Richard, House

San Juan Capistrano, Orange County

Period of Significance: 1883-1923

Criterion B

An 1883 Renaissance Revival building constructed by William English for judge, county supervisor, and philanthropist Richard Egan. Known as "Harmony Hall," this building was Egan's primary residence and principal office until his death in 1923. As a justice of the peace, Judge Egan donated fees paid for his judicial services to the poor, and spearheaded the restoration of Mission San Juan Capistrano.

Hewes, David, House

Tustin, Orange County

Period of Significance: 1881-1890

Criterion B

The house was built in 1881, primarily in the Late Victorian Italianate style, with a second floor remodel in 1919 allowing for additional bedrooms. The front porch wraps around to the north and south sides of the house, and a second porch embellishes the west-facing side of the house. Tall glass windows decorate all sides of the first floor. The second floor incorporates square glass windows, and a widow's walk remains from the original design. Hewes occupied the house until 1890, during which time he played a significant role in developing the community of Tustin, and its agriculture, industry, and transportation.

PLACER COUNTY**Earl Crabbe Gym***Architectural and Historic Resources of Auburn MPS*

Auburn, Placer County

Period of Significance: 1937-1961

Criteria A and C

This WPA Moderne high school gymnasium was built in 1936-37 and designed by architect W.E. Coffman of Sacramento. The gym's construction was funded by the federal Public Works Administration's Works Progress Administration program, whose built projects often used a simplified style derivative of Streamline Moderne and Classical Revival, sometimes called "Starved Classicism," for public buildings. The property is nominated under cover of the *Historic and Architectural Resources of Auburn, California* Multiple Property Submission.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY**Thomas Jefferson Elementary School**

Corona, Riverside County

Period of Significance: 1927-1931

Criterion C

The 1927 school was designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style by W. Horace Austin, and the 1931 south library wing was designed by G. Stanley Wilson. The property is nominated as the work of both master architects, with Wilson's addition following and enhancing Austin's earlier design.

Pearlman, Carl & Agnes, Cabin*Residential Architecture of John Lautner MPS*

Idyllwild, Riverside County

Period of Significance: 1957

Criterion C

Composed of reinforced concrete and timber frame, the most prominent façade consists of a broad conical roof supported by a ring of cedar tree trunks. The 1957 building combines contemporary architecture with rustic materials and natural setting and Lautner's characteristic design aesthetic.

Alexander, Dr. Franz, House

Palm Springs, Riverside County

Period of Significance: 1956

Criterion C

The house was designed by architect, industrial designer, inventor and builder Walter S. White, in 1956, for Hungarian-born Dr. Franz Alexander (1891-1964), one of the country's leading psychoanalysts. The residence embodies an important tenet of modernism in exploring the untapped potential of humble materials.

**Coachella Valley Savings #1, Riverside County****Coachella Valley Savings #1***Architecture of E. Stewart Williams MPS*

Palm Springs, Riverside County

Period of Significance: 1956

Criterion C

A two-story with mezzanine International Style steel-framed, reinforced concrete building that was clearly influenced by Le Corbusier's Villa Savoye in France. The building appears as a rectangular box of painted white stucco floating above a wide driveway and a small lobby.

Coachella Valley Savings #2*Architecture of E. Stewart Williams MPS*

Palm Springs, Riverside County

Period of Significance: 1961

Criterion C

The building is a blend of International Style Modernism, classical symmetry and sculptural monumentality. It is of steel and concrete construction engineered for both seismic safety and to provide a single enormous banking space without interior columns.

Edris House

Architecture of E. Stewart Williams MPS
Palm Springs, Riverside County
Period of Significance: 1954
Criterion C

Set amidst a boulder-strewn alluvial fan of Mount San Jacinto in Palm Springs, the goal of this home was to integrate as much of the natural environment into the modern design as possible. Williams employed a triangular steel truss so that the living room roof would slope upward to celebrate the magnificent view.

Elrod, Arthur, House

Residential Architecture of John Lautner MPS
Palm Springs, Riverside County
Period of Significance: 1968
Criterion C; Criteria Consideration G

The home was constructed in 1968 and modified by Lautner in 1971 and 1974. The reinforced concrete home's circular plan, shallow conical roof, and integrated pool, terrace, and glass walls make the Elrod House one of Lautner's most iconic and recognizable homes. It is extensively documented in the architectural press and even was utilized as a movie set for a James Bond film.

First Church of Christ Scientist

Architecture of Albert Frey MPS
Palm Springs, Riverside County
Period of Significance: 1956
Criterion C; Criteria Consideration A

The church embodies the distinctive characteristics of religious architecture associated with the modern movement as interpreted by Albert Frey for the desert environment of the Coachella Valley. Constructed in 1956, the one-story building is modest in size, exhibiting architectural elements associated with the work of Albert Frey including a shed roof, deep eaves with metal fascia, sandblasted terra cotta colored concrete block construction, large windows, and slender steel posts.

Hamrick House

Palm Springs, Riverside County
Period of Significance: 1942
Criterion C

An excellent example of the Spanish/Mediterranean Revival style within the pre-Modern Movement, and representative of master architects John Porter Clark and Albert Frey's residential work in Palm Springs during that period. The 1942 house exemplifies the rational design approach associated with Clark and Frey's work.

Koerner House

Architecture of E. Stewart Williams MPS
 Palm Springs, Riverside County
 Period of Significance: 1955
 Criterion C

The home is placed on a flat parcel with a panoramic view of Mount San Jacinto to the west, sharing the upswept roof of Williams' earlier Edris House. Floor to ceiling windows bring abundant light into the wood post-and-beam dwelling.

Oasis Commercial Building

Architecture of E. Stewart Williams MPS
 Palm Springs, Riverside County
 Period of Significance: 1955
 Criterion C

An International Style two-story, steel-framed reinforced concrete building that was clearly influenced by Le Corbusier's Villa Savoye in France. Ground floor shops are deeply recessed beneath the projecting second story, which is supported by piloti. The upper floor contains offices and a full-width loggia facing the busy street.

Palm Springs Aerial Tramway Mountain Station

Architecture of E. Stewart Williams MPS
 Palm Springs, Riverside County
 Period of Significance: 1963
 Criterion C

The station is located at an elevation of 8,516 feet within the boundaries of Mount San Jacinto State Park. It is the upper portion of a tram system inaugurated in 1963. Based on a Swiss chalet, angled wings have sloping roofs and large windows offer expansive views.

Palm Springs Aerial Tramway Mountain Station, Riverside County**Palm Springs Desert Museum**

Architecture of E. Stewart Williams MPS
 Palm Springs, Riverside County
 Period of Significance: 1976
 Criterion C; Criteria Consideration G

The museum houses art galleries, natural history exhibits, and a performing arts center. A tranquil sunken garden imparts a sense of visual lightness to the overall composition. The building's design embraces the New Brutalism in its massive scale and reinforced concrete construction.

Palm Springs Unified School District Administrative Center*Architecture of E. Stewart Williams MPS*

Palm Springs, Riverside County

Period of Significance: 1960

Criterion C

The school is strongly influenced by the International Style. Prominent steel dogleg I-beams on the primary (east) elevation and exterior steel posts on the other elevations frame the building and support the flat roof. Aluminum-framed windows and enamel spandrels are recessed beneath the roof's deep overhangs.

Santa Fe Federal Savings*Architecture of E. Stewart Williams MPS*

Palm Springs, Riverside County

Period of Significance: 1960

Criterion C

Rehabilitated as the Palm Springs Art Museum Architecture & Design Center, this is a Miesian pavilion of steel frame construction on a raised concrete pad. Full height glazing on three sides creates a delicate "jewel box" effect, especially when illuminated at night.

Sinatra, Frank, House*Architecture of E. Stewart Williams MPS*

Palm Springs, Riverside County

Period of Significance: 1946

Criterion C

The house was E. Stewart Williams' first residential commission in Palm Springs. The single-family desert vacation house was commissioned by Sinatra in the summer of 1946. Williams' design for a modern ranch style house won out over the Georgian Revival mansion that Sinatra had initially requested.

Williams, E. Stewart and Mari, House*Architecture of E. Stewart Williams MPS*

Palm Springs, Riverside County

Period of Significance: 1955

Criterion C

In his own house, the architect fully realized his design philosophy of bringing the natural environment into the living space. A butterfly roof cantilevered out over three rows of side beams eliminated walls so that the landscape could flow through floor-to-ceiling glazing in each room. The house is essentially a roof over a garden, a shelter for a very hard climate.

Kenaston House

Architecture of E. Stewart Williams MPS
 Rancho Mirage, Riverside County
 Period of Significance: 1956
 Criterion C

The home is U-shaped in plan, with a swimming pool within the U where a natural rock wall continues below the pool surface to several feet beneath the water level. This same natural rock, which clads a portion of the exterior north elevation, softens the strict rectilinear geometry of the flat-roofed house.

Community Settlement House

Latinos in Twentieth Century California MPS
 Riverside, Riverside County
 Period of Significance: 1947-1965
 Criterion A

This Spanish Colonial Revival style building has been associated with social services for the Latino community in Riverside since its construction in 1947. Operated by the Community Settlement Association, a prominent Riverside organization rooted in the American Settlement Movement, the Community Settlement House was identified by the local Latino community as an important historic resource. It is a rare extant example of a building associated with a prominent organization that supported Latino immigrants during the mid to late twentieth century.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

American Cash Apartments, Sacramento County

built apartment buildings with ground-floor retail, and, as such, introduced a new type of residential building to Sacramento.

**American Cash Apartments/
American Cash Store**

Sacramento, Sacramento
 County
 Period of Significance: 1909-
 1945
 Criteria A and C

The property is a diminutive example of the commercial style developed by the Chicago School starting about 1875 and popular for commercial buildings through 1930. Constructed in 1909, it was among the first local purpose-

Mohr & Yoerk Market

Sacramento, Sacramento County
Period of Significance: 1911-1933
Criteria A and C

The building was originally constructed in 1911 for mixed-use with a meat market on its ground floor and apartments upstairs. Originally located adjacent to Mohr and Yoerk's meatpacking plant, this building was designed by master architect E.C. Hemmings. The market closed in 1931, and was replaced by the Bon Marche department store in 1933.

Southside Park Historic District

Latinos in Twentieth Century California MPS
Sacramento, Sacramento County
Period of Significance: 1907-1982
Criteria A and C; Criteria Consideration G

The 15-acre city park, originally completed in 1912, is significant for its role as the gathering place for a multicultural community, as the location of a celebration following the end of the United Farm Workers' march from Delano to Sacramento, and for its association with the Royal Chicano Air Force, an artist group that held events at the park and painted a mural on the park's 1935 bandstand.

Sutter Club

Sacramento, Sacramento County
Period of Significance: 1930-1965
Criteria A and C

Designed by Dean & Dean and Starks & Flanders, the Sutter Club building is perhaps Sacramento's most important example of Spanish Eclectic Architecture. In addition, as Sacramento's oldest social club, the Sutter Club is closely associated with the social, cultural, and business development of Sacramento.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY**Providence Townsite**

Essex (vicinity), San Bernardino County
Period of Significance: 1880-1892
Criteria A, C, and D

The 81-acre district is in the Providence Mountains of eastern San Bernardino County. The buildings and structures, almost all in a state of ruin, together comprise a nearly intact village clustered near the defunct Bonanza King Mine, one of the great silver mines of the nineteenth century. Almost all of the buildings and structures dating from the period of significance remain in place and are further connected by the town's original road and trail system. The property is significant in the areas of Settlement, Commerce, Transportation, Architecture, and Archaeology.

Dunn, Robert J., House

Redlands, San Bernardino County

Period of Significance: 1912

Criterion C

This large Craftsman home was designed by the regionally prominent master architecture firm Hudson and Munsell, the only known example of a Hudson and Munsell house in Redlands. Constructed in 1912, Craftsman architectural themes continue on the interior of the house, including extensive use of wood, built-in cabinets, and artistically designed fireplaces.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY**Wiipuk Uun'Yaw Trail**

Location Restricted, San Diego County

Period of Significance: Time Immemorial to the Present; At least 2000 BP [before present]-1900

Criteria A, B, C, and D

A cultural landscape associated with the Kwaaymii people, adjacent to the existing Kwaaymii Homeland historic district.

Montecito Ranch House

Ramona, San Diego County

Period of Significance: 1887-1897

Criteria A and C

The Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style house of adobe brick was constructed between 1887 and 1897 during the settlement of Ramona. The house is associated with the early development and settlement of the Santa Maria Valley and Ramona as a rural agricultural rancher community.

Wiipuk Uun'Yaw Trail, San Diego County

Juan María Osuna Adobe

Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County

Period of Significance: 1831-1925

Criteria A and C

This circa 1831 Spanish Colonial home is located within the boundary of the original Rancho San Dieguito land grant, later known as Rancho Santa Fe. The most notable alterations were completed by Rancho Santa Fe architect Lilian Rice in 1924-1925. In keeping with the aesthetic of Rice's Spanish Colonial Revival architecture proclivities for the planned community of Rancho Santa Fe, the changes to the building continued to exemplify the early Spanish influences such as white adobe wall construction complemented by red-tiled roofs, porches, patios, and courtyards.

Portuguese Chapel of San Diego

San Diego, San Diego County

Period of Significance: 1922-1949

Criterion C; Criteria Consideration A

Imperio Capela is a small wood-framed chapel inspired by similar chapels from the islands of Terciera and Pico in the Azores. Intended for use in conjunction with the Portuguese Festa, the design also emulates a Portuguese tuna boat. The chapel represents a culturally significant architectural response to an important community festival.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY**310 7th Street**

San Francisco, San Francisco County

Period of Significance: 1922-1965

California Register Criterion 3

The South of Market Area (SoMa) property was constructed in 1922 as a two-story commercial building, and altered in 1927 to add a third story. The building is designed in the Renaissance Revival style by architect Mel I. Schwartz.

Geilfuss, Henry, House

San Francisco, San Francisco County

Period of Significance: 1882-1900

Criteria B and C

The house was designed by architect Henry Geilfuss for his family in 1882. They lived there until 1900, a period of significance that also corresponds to the most productive time of his career as a prolific master architect of Victorian-era San Francisco. This rare surviving example of a detached residence in a cityscape dominated by row houses is also an excellent example of a bay-windowed Italianate.



**Sacred Heart Parish Complex,
San Francisco County**

Sacred Heart Parish Complex

San Francisco, San Francisco County

Period of Significance: 1891-1972

Criteria A, B, and C; Criteria Consideration A and G

The church, rectory, school and convent were all designed in the Romanesque Revival style and constructed between 1898 and 1936. The property is associated with the growth and development of the Western Addition and Catholic religious institutions in San Francisco, as the neighborhood transitioned from predominantly Irish to African American. The property is associated with Father Eugene Boyle, pastor from 1968 to 1972, a prominent civil rights activist who served as the public face for Catholic involvement in the civil rights movement, protest of the Vietnam War, fights against urban renewal, fair housing advocacy, and the farm labor movement. The complex is also significant for its architecture, designed by Thomas J. Welsh.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

Halcyon Historic District

Halcyon, San Luis Obispo County

Period of Significance: 1903-1949

Criterion A; Criteria Consideration A

One hundred thirty rural acres exemplify a settlement pattern and town planning unique to socialist reformers in the United States from the late nineteenth into the early twentieth century. Halcyon remains much the same physically and in spirit as when it was founded in 1903 by an offshoot of the Theosophical Society in America, who moved to California from Syracuse, New York. As a part of the large movement toward establishing utopian/intentional communities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Halcyon is one of the few remaining such communities in California. The Temple of the People sanctuary, the Blue Star Memorial Temple, was designed by noted architect Theodore Eisen and constructed by Temple members in 1923 and 1924.

Paso Robles Almond Growers Association Warehouse

Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County

Period of Significance: 1922-1936

Criterion A

Constructed in 1922, the building symbolized the success of the almond industry in Paso Robles and promoted the Blue Diamond brand. The diamond-shaped relief

borders on each side of the tower are the original borders from the Blue Diamond sign. The building was rehabilitated and converted to a winery between 2010 and 2014.



**Monday Club of San Luis Obispo,
San Luis Obispo County**

Monday Club of San Luis Obispo

San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo County

Period of Significance: 1934-1959

Criteria A and C

Designed by master architect Julia Morgan and constructed by prominent local builder James Jepson, the club has been a vital and enduring presence in the cultural and civic life of San Luis Obispo since its construction in 1934.

SAN MATEO COUNTY

Holbrook-Palmer Estate Carriage House and Tankhouse

Atherton, San Mateo County

Period of Significance: 1883-1897

Criterion C

These nineteenth-century agricultural outbuildings were constructed as part of a rural estate historically known as the Holbrook-Palmer Estate, or Elmwood.

Whifler, William A., House

Burlingame, San Mateo County

Period of Significance: 1958

Criterion C

This home draws upon a delicate floating masonry and steel structure to hang a curtain of glass creating a masterwork of Modernism that is in part a re-imagination of the architect's boyhood Craftsman home located on the adjacent lot. The home's well-crafted, cohesive use of wood, steel, masonry, and glass, interior rooms and improved outdoor spaces, including the Japanese garden in the house's front yard, coexist with one another through the extensive use of floor-to-ceiling planes of transparent glazing.

X-100

San Mateo, San Mateo County
Period of Significance: 1955-1956
Criterion C

This steel-framed Mid-century Modern home was built by developer Eichler Homes from a plan by master architect A. Quincy Jones, landscape architect Douglas Baylis, and civil engineer William R. Mason. The house was an experiment in all-steel construction methods, and it is the only surviving intact example of Eichler steel homes.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building**

Lompoc, Santa Barbara County
Period of Significance: 1935-1936
Criteria A and C

A Spanish Colonial Revival style veterans hall built in 1935-1936, constructed to honor and support veterans of World War I, and a prominent local example of its architectural style, designed by master architects Winsor Soule and John Frederick Murphy.

Rattlesnake Canyon Bridge

Historic Highway Bridges in California MPS
Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County
Period of Significance: 1919
Criterion C

This 1919 closed spandrel arch bridge is a significant example of masonry bridge engineering. The bridge was designed by master engineer Owen Hugh O'Neill Jr., who designed the majority of the masonry arch bridges built in Santa Barbara County.

Santa Barbara Veterans Memorial Building

Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County
Period of Significance: 1927-1937; 5,000 to 3,000 BP [before present]
Criteria C and D

This building was remodeled in 1937 in the Spanish Colonial Revival style from a 1927 building. Military insignia are painted around the top of the lobby walls and on the main entry doors to the large auditorium. Overlapping the boundary of the building is the subsurface site of a prehistoric Chumash Village.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY**Miller Red Barn**

Gilroy, Santa Clara County
Period of Significance: 1891-1941
Criterion A

An 1891 Western style barn with monitor roof constructed for California cattle baron Henry Miller. It was later utilized for fruit processing as Miller's new interest in horticulture transitioned his agricultural holdings and Santa Clara County became a major grower of fruit trees, especially prunes and apricots. The barn was later used for grape processing as the area transitioned to viticulture. The barn became part of a city park, no longer agricultural and still located in a pastoral and rural setting.

Messina Orchard

San Jose, Santa Clara County
Period of Significance: 1925-1960
Criteria A and C

This multi-generation family property, a rare surviving example of an operating orchard, contributed to the vast fruit production that earned the Santa Clara Valley the name Valley of Heart's Delight.

Willow Glen Trestle over Los Gatos Creek

San Jose, Santa Clara County
Period of Significance: 1922-1965
National Register Criterion A; California Register Criterion 1

The wooden trestle was built in 1922 by the Western Pacific Railroad to serve industries in San Jose without disrupting the existing residential neighborhood of Willow Glen. The trestle solved the problem of access to West San Jose industries and gave Western Pacific the ability to provide rail transportation to an industrial area of the important fruit growing and canning region previously served only by larger competitor Southern Pacific.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY**Wee Kirk**

Ben Lomond, Santa Cruz County
Period of Significance: 1891-1923
Criterion C; Criteria Consideration A

The 1891 Colonial Revival style church is an approximately two-story tall, single story, rectangular building with a steeply pitched gable roof, bell tower, and entrance portico. A cottage, also constructed in 1891, was moved to the lot in 1923 from the Ben Lomond Hotel nearby. The church building and cottage were initially connected by a short enclosed corridor that was subsequently fully integrated in 1953 through the removal of

the north wall of the nave and the construction of a chancel to the north of the nave connecting to the cottage. The church is flanked on its eastern side by a 60-foot memorial, second growth California coastal redwood tree and small garden.

SIERRA COUNTY

Sierraville School

Sierraville, Sierra County

Period of Significance: 1931-1978

Criterion A; Criteria Consideration G

The 1931 Art Deco school building is constructed of reinforced concrete, built to replace an earlier circa 1875 school that burned down. The property is significant for its association with education in the Sierra Valley, and as a locally significant example of the work of Chester Cole, who designed over 30 schools in northern California.

SISKIYOU COUNTY

Upper Klamath River Stateline Archaeological District

Location Restricted, Siskiyou County

Period of Significance: 800-1840

Criterion D

The district includes three pre-contact archaeological sites along the Upper Klamath River in the Cascade Mountains. The property represents the last four thousand years of aboriginal village occupation and associated activities on the benches and terraces of a major river, and has the potential to contribute to understanding of the pre-contact and proto-historic past of this portion of far western North America.

SOLANO COUNTY

Benicia Southern Pacific Passenger Depot

Benicia, Solano County

Period of Significance: 1897-1930

Criteria A and C

The two-story Stick Style passenger depot, originally constructed in 1897 in Banta, California, and based on Southern Pacific standard depot plan No. 18, was dismantled and relocated to Benicia in 1902. It served as Benicia's main passenger and freight station, and train-ferry staging center, until 1930. The station served as a residence for the station agent until 1958.

Sperry Flour Company Vallejo Mills Historic District

Vallejo, Solano County

Period of Significance: 1917-1965

Criteria A and C

The industrial district located on Vallejo's waterfront includes mill, warehouse, and grain elevator buildings constructed between 1917 and 1965. The properties are associated with master architect Maurice Couchot and the development of California's flour industry in the early twentieth century.

SONOMA COUNTY**Carrillo Adobe**

Santa Rosa (vicinity), Sonoma County

Period of Significance: 2000 cal BP [before present] to 1853

Criteria A, B, and D; Criteria Consideration A

The Spanish Colonial style L shaped adobe brick building was associated with Dona Maria Carrillo, mother-in-law to Mexican General Mariano Vallejo, Commander of the Mexican forces north of the Presidio of San Francisco. Dona Carrillo was one of a small number of single women awarded a land grant. A prehistoric/protohistoric village site is situated within the same boundary and has revealed artifacts that date to historic times suggesting contemporaneous occupation.

SUTTER COUNTY**West Butte Schoolhouse**

Live Oak (vicinity), Sutter County

Period of Significance: 1909-1943

Criterion A

Designed by architect James T. Narbett, this 1909 schoolhouse brought modern pedagogical theory into practice for students in this rural community, administered by schoolteachers Verona and Eleta Hill.

YOLO COUNTY**TB-9, Yolo County****TB-9**

Davis, Yolo County
Period of Significance: 1962-1976
Criteria A and B; Criteria Consideration G

This military surplus modular building is located on the campus of the University of California, Davis. It is associated with the Funk Figurative Ceramics movement due to its use by UC Davis art professor and Funk Art icon Robert Arneson as a ceramics studio and classroom.

Washington Firehouse

West Sacramento, Yolo County
Period of Significance: 1940
Criterion C

This 1940 Streamline Moderne firehouse is located in the Washington neighborhood. Designed by George Sellon, the building was funded by the Works Progress Administration.

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, the Chairperson of the Commission has the authority to appoint members to each of the Commission's committees. Committees meet as needed, each comprised of at least one commissioner and members of the public with expertise and interest in the particular area.

Archaeological Resources Committee – This 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. Commissioner Praetzellis, Acting Chair.

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 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 Harris (Chair) and McKay.

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 committee structure reflects the priorities of the Commission, and the committees attend to subject matters identified in the State Plan.

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 Resources 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 nine Information Centers (ICs) located throughout the State. OHP continued work on the Action Plan, developed in 2015, and has completed the modernization and standardization tasks from that plan. Ongoing efforts are focused on development of a fully digital inventory management system.

Status: OHP and the ICs updated the 2014 inventory assessment in late 2016 and early 2017. The updated inventory assessment is being used as a tool for ongoing prioritization and planning of inventory digitization efforts. Assessment and planning regarding the structure of the CHRIS has largely been put on hold, while the focus on digitization and modernization has intensified.

Digital Information – At its July 2017 meeting, the Commission approved an updated IC fee structure which combined the May 2012 Electronic Fee Structure for digital-based CHRIS products with the October 2006 Information Center Rate Schedule for hard-copy products and associated services, while dropping two of the existing fees completely. The new fee structure was approved for use until the third Commission meeting of 2018, when it will again be reviewed following ongoing analysis of digitization needs and priorities.

Status: The financial status of the ICs and the effects of the fees on their status will continue to be monitored, partially via newly updated annual reporting standards that include additional financial details. Digitization of the CHRIS inventory continues, with funding constraints limiting the rate of digitization.

OHP Inventory Modernization – OHP is assessing alternatives of a new statewide inventory and process management system that will store and manage all of the IC and OHP inventory data in one database and support CHRIS business processes.

Status: OHP is in the process of an initial alternatives assessment for the new system, which will improve both inventory management and access. Digital inventory submittals are occurring regularly at the ICs, and OHP and the ICs will continue to work to expand the frequency and number of digital submittals, as well as improve inventory management efficiency and inventory access.

Program Goals

The Program Goals for the Commission are as follows:

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

Goal 2: Acknowledge and evaluate culturally diverse historic properties 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 2016 and 2017

The Commission adopted seven resolutions in 2016 and eight resolutions in 2017.

Resolution No. 2016-01 recognized Angel Island State Park for its continuing efforts to preserve and interpret the historic resources entrusted to its care.

Resolution No. 2016-02 recognized Matthew Clark, Kelsey Ewing, Sydney Fox, Allison Hodge, and Austin Cozzi for their 2016 National History Day in California entry in the senior group performance category, selected for a California Historic Places Award.

Resolution No. 2016-03 recognized Christine Hoang, Helen Thai, Courtney Chang, David Thong, and Amber Lee for their 2016 National History Day in California entry in the senior group exhibit category, selected for a California Historic Places Award.

Resolution No. 2016-04 recognized Mari Sanders for her 2016 National History Day in California entry in the junior individual documentary category, selected for a California Historic Places Award.

Resolution No. 2016-05 recognized Emily Tam for her 2016 National History Day in California entry in the senior individual documentary category, selected for a California Historic Places Special Commendation.

Resolution No. 2016-06 recognized the City of Redlands in San Bernardino County for becoming the 67th Certified Local Government in California.

Resolution No. 2016-07 recognized Mila Burns and William Wallius for their 2016 National History Day in California entry in the elementary 2D exhibit category, selected for a California Historic Places Special Commendation.

Resolution No. 2017-01 recognized the California World War One Centennial Task Force for its efforts to coordinate the commemoration in California to honor the sacrifices made by Californians during the First World War.

Resolution No. 2017-02 commended Linda Dishman for her twenty-five years as leader of the Los Angeles Conservancy in service to the cause of historic preservation.

Resolution No. 2017-03 recognized Marin County Civic Center for its preservation of and education about Frank Lloyd Wright's only realized project for a government entity.

Resolution No. 2017-04 recognized Kaitlyn Moss and Caitlyn Richter for their 2017 National History Day in California entry in the senior group exhibit category, selected for a California Historic Places Award.

Resolution No. 2017-05 recognized Jada Ramsey for her 2017 National History Day in California entry in the junior individual performance category, selected for a California Historic Places Award.

Resolution No. 2017-06 recognized Stacey Chen for her 2017 National History Day in California entry in the senior individual documentary category, selected for a California Historic Places Special Commendation.

Resolution No. 2017-07 recognized Kaitlyn Arst for her 2017 National History Day in California entry in the senior individual exhibit category, selected for a California Historic Places Special Commendation.

Resolution No. 2017-08 recognized Luke Winzenread for his 2017 National History Day in California entry in the elementary individual poster category, selected for a California Historic Places Special Commendation.