

# STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

## 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

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

January 2021



St. John's Chapel Del Monte, Monterey, Monterey County

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## Introduction

The State Historical Resources Commission is pleased to present its 2020 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 2020 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.



**Chicano Moratorium 1969 March, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County**

## 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.

### 2020 STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION MEMBERS

**Commissioner Lee Adams III** of Downieville is a citizen member of the Commission. Adams has been a member of the Commission on State Mandates since 2017 and of the Sierra County Board of Supervisors since 2009. Adams was sheriff and coroner for Sierra County from 1988 to 2007. He served in several positions at the Sierra County Sheriff's Office from 1979 to 1988, including sergeant and deputy sheriff. Commissioner Adams was appointed to the Commission in July 2018.

**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 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 most recently reappointed in July 2018.

**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 Alan Hess** of Irvine represents architectural history on the Commission. Hess has been owner at Alan Hess Architecture since 1981. He earned a Master of Architecture degree from the University of California, Los Angeles. Commissioner Hess was appointed to the Commission in July 2018.

**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. Commissioner Hoyos served on the Commission from 2002 to 2006 and was reappointed in May 2017.

**Commissioner Marshall McKay, PhD** of Brooks passed away December 29, 2020. He represented folklife on the Commission. Director of community enrichment for the California Tribal College since 2017 and tribal elder ambassador for the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation since 2015, he served as tribal chairman from 2006 to 2015 and as a tribal council member from 1984 to 2006. McKay was a member of the Autry Museum of the American West Board of Trustees and the California Native American Heritage Commission Board of Trustees. He was 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 McKay was appointed in March 2013 and reappointed in September 2017.

**Commissioner Adam Sriro** of Culver City represents historical archaeology on the Commission. Sriro 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. Sriro earned a Master of Arts degree in Cultural Resources Management from Sonoma State University. Commissioner Sriro was appointed to the Commission in May 2017.

**Commissioner René Vellanoweth** of Sierra Madre represents prehistoric archaeology on the Commission. Vellanoweth has been a professor and chair of the Anthropology Department at California State University, Los Angeles since 2008. He was an associate professor and chair of the Anthropology Department at California State University, Humboldt from 2001 to 2008. Vellanoweth earned a Doctor of Philosophy degree in archaeology and anthropology from the University of Oregon and a Master of Arts degree in archaeology and anthropology from California State University, Los Angeles. Commissioner Vellanoweth was appointed to the Commission in July 2018.

## Accomplishments of the Commission 2020

The Commission served as a catalyst for collecting, disseminating, and documenting historic preservation programs, issues, and concerns in California through considerable accomplishments in 2020. The specific accomplishments of the Commission are highlighted in the following sections:

- Meetings Held in 2020
- Nominations Heard by the Commission in 2020



**Anderson, Edmund, House, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County  
(African Americans in Los Angeles Multiple Property Document)**

### Quarterly Meetings Held in 2020

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 2020, the Commission held the first of its quarterly meetings in Sacramento. As a result of the COVID-19 emergency and the Governor’s Executive Orders N-29-20 and N-33-20, the balance of the 2020 Commission meetings occurred virtually through video and teleconference. Commission meetings serve as a public forum to report on the quarterly preservation activities of the Commission Chairperson, Commission Executive Secretary, and Commission committees.

#### 2020 Commission Meeting Dates and Locations

Date	Location
January 30, 2020 (Workshop)	California State Archives 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor Conference Room 1020 O Street Sacramento, CA 95826
January 31, 2020	State Resources Building Auditorium 1416 9 <sup>th</sup> Street Sacramento, California
August 14, 2020	Virtual meeting conducted on Zoom and broadcast live on the CAL-SPAN network
November 6, 2020	Virtual meeting conducted on Zoom and broadcast live on the CAL-SPAN network
December 10, 2020	Virtual meeting conducted on Zoom and broadcast live on the California Office of Historic Preservation YouTube channel



## Commission Workshops in 2020

On January 30, 2020, Commissioners discussed the fees and organization of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), subcommittees, and the updated rules of order. Commissioners and staff toured the State Archives.

No other workshops were held in 2020.



**Bucks Bar Bridge, El Dorado County**

## Nominations Heard by the Commission

The Commission is responsible for reviewing, and commenting and voting on, 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 on the California Register if they meet California Register criteria.

### National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places 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** recognizes 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 identifies 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)**

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

Technically, the MPS acts as a cover document, and is not an independent nomination. It is a combination of the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) and 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.

One amended Multiple Property Submission was presented to the Commission in 2020, *Latinos in Twentieth Century California*, adding a new historic context for the Chicano Moratorium in Los Angeles. Nominations presented to the Commission were associated with the amended Latinos MPS and three additional existing Multiple Property Submissions: *African Americans in Los Angeles*; *The Architecture of Albert Frey*; and *Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in California, 1850-1970*.

### **California Register of Historical Resources**

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

The Commission is responsible for overseeing the administration of the California Register and receives and evaluates nominations to the program. Similar to the National Register, a property listed 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.

### **California Historical Landmarks**

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

The specific standards now in use were first applied in the designation of Landmark Number 770, the Oroville Chinese Temple. To be listed as a Landmark a property must meet at least one of the registration criteria:

- The property is the first, last, only, or most significant historical property of its type in the region. The regions are Southern California, Central California, and Northern California.
- The property is associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California. The primary emphasis should be the place or places of achievement of an individual. Birth place, death place, or places of interment are not considered unless something of historical importance is connected with the person's birth or death.
- The property is a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement, or construction, or is one of the more

notable works, or the best surviving work in a region, of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder. An architectural landmark must have excellent physical integrity, including integrity of location. An architectural landmark generally will be considered on its original site, particularly if its significance is basically derived from its design relationship to its site.

If a property has lost its historic appearance (integrity), it may be listed as a "site of." Landmarks Number 770 and above are automatically listed on the California Register.

Similar to the National Register Multiple Property Submission, *California Historical Landmarks Associated with the Ohline-Portolá Trail* provides a common historic context to a series of updated and new landmarks.

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. In 1902, Knowland organized the California Historic Landmarks League, in San Francisco. Its purpose was the preservation of Northern California's historic resources. These early activities reflected a public-private partnership between these organizations and the California Legislature.

The California Historical Landmarks Program was created on August 14, 1931, and the first Landmark, the Custom House in Monterey County, was registered on June 1, 1932. It is the responsibility of the Commission to review and approve nominations. Landmarks are formally designated by the Director of State Parks.

### **California Points of Historical Interest**

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

The Points program is California's second oldest state registration program. It was started in 1965 by the Commission when the Commission was known as the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee. At that time many nominations were being reviewed that did not meet the criteria for Landmark designation and it was determined that an additional program was needed. Dr. Martin Ridge, of San Diego State College and a member of the Commission, contacted his local Assemblymember, James Mills, and presented him the

situation that faced the Commission. On April 1, 1965, Assembly Member Mills introduced Assembly Bill 2166, which added the California Points of Historical Interest program to the responsibilities of the Commission.

The purpose of the new program was to generate interest in local history. When the program began, all nominations had to be approved by the local County Board of Supervisors before the Commission could register the resource. In 1974, the State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Bond Act allowed local park districts to apply for money for restoration of historic resources if they were on one of the three registration programs that the Commission oversaw. As a result, the Points criteria were upgraded 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.



**Harada House, Riverside, Riverside County**

## 2020 Nominations

In 2020, the Commission considered thirty-one National Register (NR) nominations, two California Register (CR) nominations, twelve California Historical Landmark (CHL) nominations, and two Point of Historical Interest (PHI) nominations. The Commission approved all the nominations it considered. Following the table, nomination summaries are listed alphabetically by county, then city, then generally by property name. *California Historical Landmarks Associated with the Ohlone-Portolá Heritage Trail* are listed in chronological order of the expedition. The amended Multiple Property Submission and its associated nomination are listed after the individual county listings. Draft nominations can be accessed online at [www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/actionstaken](http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/actionstaken).

NR=National Register

CR=California Register

CHL=California Historical Landmark

PHI=Point of Historical Interest

	<b>Program</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Associated MPS</b>	<b>Property Name</b>
1	NR	Alameda	Oakland	n/a	Hotel Menlo
2	NR			n/a	Oakland Auditorium
3	NR	Contra Costa	Richmond	AAPI	Chinese Shrimp Camp
4	CR	El Dorado	Somerset	n/a	Bucks Bar Bridge
5	NR	Los Angeles	East Los Angeles	Latinos	National Chicano Moratorium March August 29, 1970
6	NR	Los Angeles	La Cañada Flintridge	n/a	Descanso Gardens
7	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	African Americans	Anderson, Eddie "Rochester," House
8	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Latinos	Brown Beret Headquarters
9	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	n/a	King Edward Hotel
10	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	n/a	Wilshire Vista West Historic District
11	NR	Los Angeles	Los Angeles and East Los Angeles	Latinos	Chicano Moratorium March December 20, 1969
12	NR	Los Angeles	Pasadena	n/a	Pasadena Field Archery Range
13	NR	Los Angeles	Santa Clarita	n/a	Pioneer Oil Refinery

	<b>Program</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Associated MPS</b>	<b>Property Name</b>
14	CHL	Marin	Inverness	n/a	Site of New Albion
15	NR	Monterey	Monterey	n/a	St. John's Chapel, Del Monte
16	NR	Multiple	Multiple	Latinos	Latinos in Twentieth Century California Multiple Property Submission (Amended)
17	NR	Orange	Fullerton	n/a	Johnson, Hugh Edgar, House
18	NR	Orange	San Clemente	n/a	North Beach Historic District
19	CHL	Riverside	Idyllwild	n/a	Donaldson Futuro
20	NR	Riverside		n/a	
21	NR	Riverside	Palm Springs	Frey	Bel Vista House
22	NR	Riverside	Palm Springs	n/a	Desert Golf Course
23	NR	Riverside	Palm Springs	n/a	Miller, Grace Lewis, House
24	CHL	Riverside	Riverside	n/a	Harada House
25	CR	Sacramento	Folsom	n/a	Granite Grammar School
26	NR	Sacramento	Sacramento	AAPI	Nisei VFW Post 8985
27	NR	San Bernardino	Baker, Cima, Lanfair (vicinity)	n/a	Mojave Road
28	PHI	San Bernardino	Oak Glen	n/a	Baumann Manor
29	NR	San Bernardino	Pioneertown	n/a	Pioneertown Mane Street Historic District
30	NR	San Francisco	San Francisco	n/a	Buon Gusto
31	NR	San Francisco	San Francisco	Latinos	Mission Cultural Center
32	NR	San Francisco	San Francisco	n/a	Whelan, John A., House
33	PHI	San Luis Obispo	Cambria	n/a	Cambria Chinese Temple
34	CHL	San Mateo	Unincorporated	Ohlone-Portolá	Quiroste Village, CHL #23 Amendment
35	CHL	San Mateo	Unincorporated	Ohlone-Portolá	Purisima Creek, CHL #22 Amendment
36	CHL	San Mateo	Half Moon Bay	Ohlone-Portolá	Pilarcitos Creek, CHL #21 Amendment



	<b>Program</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Associated MPS</b>	<b>Property Name</b>
37	CHL	San Mateo	Unincorporated	Ohlone-Portolá	Montara Mountain, CHL #25 Amendment
38	CHL	San Mateo	Unincorporated	Ohlone-Portolá	Laguna Grande, CHL #94 Amendment
39	CHL	San Mateo	Unincorporated	Ohlone-Portolá	Cañada De Reymundo, CHL #92 Amendment
40	CHL	San Mateo	Unincorporated	Ohlone-Portolá	Tunitas Beach, CHL #375 Amendment
41	CHL	San Mateo	Unincorporated	Ohlone-Portolá	Bean Hollow
42	CHL	San Mateo	Unincorporated	Ohlone-Portolá	Año Nuevo
43	NR	Santa Barbara	Restricted	n/a	Santa Cruz Island Archaeological District (Amendment)
44	NR	Santa Clara	Palo Alto	n/a	Zschokke Cottages
45	NR	Solano	Benicia	n/a	Benicia City Cemetery
46	NR	Sutter	Verona (vicinity)	AAPI	Vernon School
47	NR	Ventura	Restricted	n/a	Burro Flats Cultural District [Traditional Cultural Property]



**Baumann Manor, Oak Glen, San Bernardino County**

**ALAMEDA COUNTY****Hotel Menlo**

Oakland, Alameda County

Period of Significance: 1914

National Register of Historic Places Criterion C

The seven-story, 1914 Renaissance Revival style hotel was rehabilitated into sixty-six affordable apartments. The building's massing forms a modified-W shape, with three prominent wings at the upper stories on the main façade on 13th Street. The narrow wings convey the original hotel use and its association with a substantial group of hotels built in the vicinity in the years between the great San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906 and the 1915 Pan Pacific International Exposition. The property is significant for its style, constructed with steel frames and materials and techniques that were coming into widespread use nationwide.

**Oakland Auditorium**

Oakland, Alameda County

Period of Significance: 1913-1966

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

The auditorium was the most important site for conventions and events in the city of Oakland from its construction in 1913 until the opening of the Oakland Coliseum in 1966. Its unique design with four primary façades, terra cotta sculptural reliefs, and hinged-arch roof truss system were the result of collaboration between architect John Joseph Donovan, sculptor Alexander Stirling Calder, and engineer Maurice C. Couchot.

**CONTRA COSTA COUNTY****Chinese Shrimp Camp**

*Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in California, 1850-1970*

Richmond, Contra Costa County

Period of Significance: 1870-1912

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and D

The site, which represents the remains of a shrimp camp occupied by Chinese American fishermen from circa 1870 until circa 1912, is located on the eastern edge of San Francisco Bay. At its peak, the camp contained thirty shacks, five wharves, and ten boats. The buildings and structures have been razed, though two earthen jetties remain. As a property type associated with Chinese American labor in the fishing and processing industries, the Chinese Shrimp

Camp meets the registration requirements of the *Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in California, 1850-1970* Multiple Property Submission.

## **EL DORADO COUNTY**

### **Bucks Bar Bridge**

Somerset, El Dorado County

Period of Significance: 1941-1970

California Register of Historical Resources Criteria 1 and 3

The open spandrel, reinforced concrete bridge is located over the North Fork of the Cosumnes River. Designed by county surveyor Frank McCarton and built by contractor Hector Williamson, the bridge is eligible for its role in the development of southern El Dorado County and as a significant example of open spandrel, reinforced concrete bridge design, despite the fact that neither McCarton nor Williamson were master designers or builders.

## **LOS ANGELES COUNTY**

### **Descanso Gardens**

La Cañada Flintridge, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance:

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

Operated by the nonprofit Descanso Gardens Guild in a public-private partnership with Los Angeles County, and originally the residence of botanical garden creator Elias Manchester Boddy, the gardens are associated with Boddy's contributions to horticulture in southern California, and home to one of North America's largest camellia collections. The property is also associated with the Japanese American experience before and after World War II, in agriculture, architecture, and landscape architecture.

### **Anderson, Eddie "Rochester," House**

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1940-1977

National Register of Historic Places Criterion B, Criteria Consideration G

The house was built in 1940 as the Los Angeles home of Edmund Anderson, radio, film and television star best known for his long-standing role as "Rochester" on The Jack Benny Show. The property is directly associated with Anderson's success in the entertainment industry, as the first African American with a regular role on a national radio program, and by 1940, the highest paid

African American entertainer in the nation. The property's period of significance extends from 1940 until 1977, the year of Anderson's death.

**King Edward Hotel**

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1905-1933

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

A significant example of early twentieth century Beaux Arts hotel/commercial architecture, the hotel was the long-term location of the King Eddy Saloon, a business important to the history of downtown Los Angeles, originally operating as a semi-secret "speakeasy" bar during Prohibition.

**Wilshire Vista West Historic District**

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1927-1949

National Register of Historic Places Criterion C

The residential neighborhood of one hundred thirteen contributing and eight noncontributing buildings is in the Mid-City neighborhood of Los Angeles. The residences are two-story multi-family buildings designed in Period Revival, Streamline Moderne, Minimal Traditional, and Mid-century Modern styles, built between 1927 and 1947. The district is significant as a distinct neighborhood of multifamily, principally Period Revival architecture, with a high level of architectural cohesion and historic integrity.

**Pasadena Field Archery Range**

Pasadena, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1936-1963

National Register of Historic Places Criterion A

The archery range in Lower Arroyo Seco Park is situated between a neighborhood of single-family residences west of the park on the rim of the canyon, and a hiking trail alongside the narrow concrete flood control channel that runs the entire length of the park. The property is approximately seven acres consisting of twenty-eight targets and six practice butts. In continuous use since it was created in 1936 by the Pasadena Roving Archers, the archery range represents the enduring popularity of the sport, especially in Southern California.

**Pioneer Oil Refinery**

Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1876-1888, 1930

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C, Criteria Consideration E

The inactive refinery dating from the nineteenth century comprises two buildings and nine structures. Associated with the birth of the commercial petroleum industry in California, this rare remaining example of an early oil refinery exemplifies the distinguishing characteristics of the type and period, as well as the technological breakthroughs of the 1870s. Standard Oil Company (later Chevron) rehabilitated the refinery in 1930 for interpretive, educational use. Research indicates that Pioneer Oil Refinery is one of the oldest remaining oil refineries in the state, if not the nation.

**MARIN COUNTY****Site of New Albion**

Inverness, Marin County

Period of Significance: 1579

California Historical Landmark

The landing site and encampment of Sir Francis Drake's expedition to California in 1579 is where Drake met with the Coast Miwok people. The site is a National Historic Landmark and is significant for its association with an individual or group, Sir Francis Drake and the voyage of the Golden Hind, who had a profound influence on the history of California.

**MONTEREY COUNTY****St. John's Chapel, Del Monte**

Monterey, Monterey County

Period of Significance: 1891-1957

National Register of Historic Places Criterion C, Criteria Considerations A and B

The Late Victorian Shingle Style, traditionally cross-shaped building has a 110-foot-high steeple and bell tower. The work of master architect Ernest A. Coxhead, the chapel was constructed in 1891 on a wooded site adjacent to the Hotel del Monte and oriented northwest to align with the entrance of the hotel 850 feet away. The rerouting of California State Highway 1 in the 1950s mandated the chapel be moved 560 feet southwest, at which time it was reoriented to a more traditional east-west alignment.

## ORANGE COUNTY

### **Johnson, Hugh Edgar, House**

Fullerton, Orange County

Period of Significance: 1928

National Register of Historic Places Criterion C

The house is significant for its unique combination of Spanish Colonial Revival Architecture with Mayan revival decorative elements on the exterior and interior. The home's temple-like entryway, decorative windows, and ziggurat porch posts are unique to Fullerton. The interior features a rare California Clay Products Company Aztec-styled fireplace surround. The dwelling is an unusual and outstanding example of the work of notable local building designer and contractor Evan J. Herbert.

### **North Beach Historic District**

San Clemente, Orange County

Period of Significance: 1927-1946

National Register of Historic Places Criterion A

Located at the northern entrance to San Clemente on El Camino Real, the district includes four contributing buildings—Aquarium Café (later OC Fresca), Casino San Clemente, San Clemente Theatre (later Miramar Theatre) and San Clemente Bowling Alley—and the previously listed San Clemente Beach Club (later Ole Hanson Beach Club), all Spanish Colonial Revival in style. Collectively referred to as the amusement center, the buildings reflect city founder Ole Hanson's intent to develop a beachside community that promoted social welfare with unique public amenities such as generously sized open spaces and a variety of recreational facilities, aesthetically modeled on a romanticized version of California history.

## RIVERSIDE COUNTY

### **Donaldson Futuro**

Idyllwild, Riverside County

Period of Significance: 1969

California Historical Landmark

The first Futuro to arrive in California, the only Futuro in the state until 2015, and the only Futuro in California to have obtained a building permit for residential occupancy. The first serially produced plastic house and the first all-structural glass-reinforced polyester house in California became a notable icon in California space-age architecture. Following the 2002-2004 exterior restoration in San Diego, the Futuro was relocated to a remote site north of Idyllwild followed

by an extensive 2004-2012 interior restoration. In recognition of owner Milford Wayne Donaldson's restoration effort and resulting preservation of this fragile resource, essential to saving the building and raising the profile of the entire family of similar buildings, the property is identified as the Donaldson Futuro.

**Donaldson Futuro**

Idyllwild, Riverside County

Period of Significance: 1969

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

The structural reinforced fiberglass polyester plastic portable home was meant to be easily moved to a desired site, usually by helicopter. Noted for its ellipsoid shaped shell which characterizes its space-age Futuristic architectural style, the Donaldson Futuro is significant as an example of America's collective confidence as a leader in space flight, technology advancement, and economic prosperity, and for the extensive restoration of a fragile and rare property type. The location in the San Jacinto Mountains is reminiscent of the mountainous setting and general environment comparable to Finnish architect Matti Suuronen's original design intent.

**Bel Vista House**

*The Architecture of Albert Frey*

Palm Springs, Riverside County

Period of Significance: 1946

National Register of Historic Places Criterion C

Bel Vista House was constructed in 1946 as one of fifteen identical homes in the Bel Vista tract of Palm Springs and remains the most intact. Located on a corner at the southern entry to the original tract, the property is on a main thoroughfare in central Palm Springs surrounded by a residential neighborhood consisting of one-story, single-family residential buildings. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of residential architecture associated with the modern movement as interpreted by Albert Frey for the desert environment of the Coachella Valley, and is nominated under cover of The Architecture of Albert Frey Multiple Property Submission.

**Desert Golf Course**

Palm Springs, Riverside County

Period of Significance: 1925-1945

National Register of Historic Places Criterion A

Thomas O'Donnell's golf course and six additional Spanish Colonial revival style buildings constructed between 1925 and 1936 are recognized alongside the National Register-listed Thomas O'Donnell House, Ojo del Desierto (Eye of the



Desert), for their role in the development history of Palm Springs. Situated prominently at the base of Mount San Jacinto in downtown Palm Springs, Thomas O'Donnell's Desert Golf Course promoted the tourist boom in the 1930s that perpetuated the city's claim as one of America's leading fashionable winter resorts.

**Miller, Grace Lewis, House**

Palm Springs, Riverside County

Period of Significance: 1937

National Register of Historic Places Criterion C

Built in 1937 in the International Style, the house was integrated with a professional studio for teaching a specialized technique of physical exercise. One of Richard Neutra's most celebrated and publicized projects, the house-studio in Palm Springs is unusual in its rich repertoire of many of Neutra's signature strategies and exemplifies Neutra's typical consuming approach to his clients, here a design for a woman whose strong professional goals paralleled her architect's.

**Harada House**

Riverside, Riverside County

Period of Significance: 1915-1946

California Historical Landmark

A two-story residence built sometime before 1887, purchased in 1915 by Jukichi Harada, a Japanese immigrant. The house became the subject of a 1918 landmark Superior Court decision granting the Harada family the right to own the property, challenging an anti-immigrant and racist property ownership law that forbade immigrants from Asia from owning property in California. The property is a National Historic Landmark and is significant for its association with an individual, Jukichi Harada, who had a profound influence on the history of California.

**SACRAMENTO COUNTY****Granite Grammar School**

Folsom, Sacramento County

Period of Significance: 1915-1966

California Register of Historical Resources Criteria 1 and 3

The Spanish Colonial Revival style schoolhouse was constructed in 1915, designed by architects George C. Sellon and Alden W. Campbell, and named for the community's well-known granite quarries. The school integrated

contemporary ideas about school design intended to improve light and ventilation while providing multi-function space.

**Nisei VFW Post 8985**

*Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in California, 1850-1970*

Sacramento, Sacramento County

Period of Significance: 1951-1955

National Register of Historic Places Criterion A

The one-and-two-story International Style building located in downtown Sacramento was designed by A.E. Kimmel and Roy Swedin. The building was constructed as the Flower Garden, a restaurant operated by Black entrepreneur Phelix Flowers, and also functioned as a lodge for African American Elks club members. In 1954, the building was purchased by Sacramento's Japanese American Citizens League for use as a Veterans of Foreign Wars post established by Japanese American veterans. The property is nominated under cover of the Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in California, 1850 – 1970 Multiple Property Submission.

**SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY****Mojave Road**

Baker, Cima, Lanfair (vicinity), San Bernardino County

Period of Significance: 1826-1883

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and B

The well preserved mid-nineteenth century linear transportation corridor links a series of historically significant springs across a vast expanse of desert basins and ranges. The 76.3-mile-long section of Mojave Road through Mojave National Preserve in San Bernardino County follows the approximate route of a centuries old Native American trail system across usually dry Soda Lake, over the Marl Mountains and Mid Hills ranges and across the Lanfair Valley. In 1853, the U.S. Topographical Engineering party of Lt. Amiel Weeks Whipple followed the trail system as part of their Transcontinental Railroad survey. Whipple's influential and widely circulated survey report resulted in construction of the Mojave wagon road by Lt. Edward Fitzgerald Beale between 1857 and 1860.

**Baumann Manor**

Oak Glen, San Bernardino County

Period of Significance: 1924-1952

Point of Historical Interest; California Register of Historical Resources Criterion 2

Samuel Baumann built his house in the Tudor Revival style, using local stone, much of it cut by hand. The cut stones were used to create the exterior walls,

three fireplaces inside the house, and a wall around the perimeter of the house, as well as two outdoor fireplaces and a hilltop gazebo behind the house. Within a few years of its 1924 construction, the house was one of the first in the Oak Glen area to have electricity and a crank telephone. Drawn to the area by the taste of a local apple, Samuel and Murle Baumann established an apple farm, and were early promoters of agritourism.

### **Pioneertown Mane Street Historic District**

Pioneertown, San Bernardino County

Period of Significance: 1946-1966

National Register of Historic Places Criterion A

The grouping of buildings, structures, and objects with a late nineteenth century Western vernacular theme, built principally between 1946 and 1966, was intended as a “movie ranch” for television and movie production. Unlike other movie ranches built solely as sets, Pioneertown’s buildings also serve commercial uses when not in use as film sets, and provide goods and services to Pioneertown-based film productions. At its late 1940s through late 1950s peak, hundreds of films and television shows were shot at Pioneertown, including *The Cisco Kid*, *The Gene Autry Show*, and *The Annie Oakley Show*.

## **SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY**

### **Buon Gusto**

San Francisco, San Francisco County

Period of Significance: 1948-1978

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C, Criteria Consideration G

The 1948 Streamline Moderne/International Style building is associated with San Francisco’s Italian American heritage.

### **Mission Cultural Center**

*Latinos in Twentieth Century California*

San Francisco, San Francisco County

Period of Significance: 1977-1984

National Register of Historic Places Criterion A, Criteria Consideration G

Located in the Mission District, a large and diverse neighborhood in the east-central portion of San Francisco, the reinforced concrete building was constructed in 1947 as a furniture store and converted into the cultural center in 1977. The upper portion of the primary and east façades features a large mural depicting Latino cultural themes. As a property significant for its association with the social and ethnic history of the Mission District as a predominately Latino enclave, along with the development of Latino arts in San Francisco in

association with California's Latino cultural center movement of the 1970s, the building meets the *Latinos In Twentieth Century California* Multiple Property Submission registration requirements for Cultural Centers in the historic context Making a Life: Latinos in the Arts.

### **Whelan, John A., House**

San Francisco, San Francisco County

Period of Significance: 1896-1906

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

A two-story single-family residence in the Haight Ashbury neighborhood, the building was constructed in 1896 for shipwright and speculative real estate developer John A. Whelan as part of a row of four similarly designed houses, later known collectively as the Four Seasons Houses. Constructed as Whelan's personal family home, the house identified as Winter for the applied snowflake centerpiece relief on its front façade is a fine example of the Queen Anne architectural style that dominated residential development in the neighborhood as it was filling out in the late nineteenth century.

## **SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY**

### **Cambria Chinese Temple**

Cambria, San Luis Obispo County

Period of Significance: 1895-1925

Point of Historical Interest; California Register Criterion 1, Special Consideration 1

The small board-and-batten wooden building, constructed between 1892 and 1895, served as a central temple and community space for the Chinese community of Cambria and San Luis Obispo County. The building was relocated several times on its lot. The building is significant as a rare surviving example of late nineteenth century Chinese religious architecture, significant to the Central Coast region where Chinese settlement was sparse compared to California's major cities.

## **SAN MATEO COUNTY**

### **California Historical Landmarks Associated with the Ohlone-Portolá Heritage Trail**

The series of amendments to seven existing California Historical Landmarks and two new California Historical Landmarks are all associated with the October-November 1769 expedition of Spanish explorer Gaspar de Portolá through Ohlone territory, and the expedition's interactions with the Ohlone people. This common historic context provides updated documentation and geographical information regarding the expedition, and the critical role played by the Ohlone in the success of Portolá's journey.

**Ohlone-Portolá Heritage Trail, Quiroste Village, CHL #23 Amendment**

Unincorporated, San Mateo County

Period of Significance: 1769

California Historical Landmark

The existing landmark known as Gazos Creek is renamed to reflect that this was the site where the Portolá expedition met with Quiroste, leader of an Ohlone village near this site, who provided the expedition with food, tobacco, and gifts, on October 23, 1769.

**Ohlone-Portolá Heritage Trail, Purisima Creek, CHL #22 Amendment**

Unincorporated, San Mateo County

Period of Significance: 1769

California Historical Landmark

Portolá expedition's camp site from October 27, 1769, is located on the south bank of the creek near its mouth. A nearby Ohlone village was found uninhabited at the time of the expedition's visit.

**Ohlone-Portolá Heritage Trail, Pilarcitos Creek, CHL #21 Amendment**

Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County

Period of Significance: 1769

California Historical Landmark

The Portolá expedition camped at this site on October 28 and 29, 1869. Portolá fell ill, and residents of a nearby Ohlone village visited the explorers, providing them with food.

**Ohlone-Portolá Heritage Trail, Montara Mountain, CHL #25 Amendment**

Unincorporated, San Mateo County

Period of Significance: 1769

California Historical Landmark

Portolá's expedition camped at this site on October 30, 1769, at a stream at the foot of Montara Mountain, which blocked the expedition's progress. The expedition located a supply of mussels at the stream, providing a badly needed food supply when the expedition was short on provisions.

**Ohlone-Portolá Heritage Trail, Laguna Grande, CHL #94 Amendment**

Unincorporated, San Mateo County

Period of Significance: 1769

California Historical Landmark

The Portolá expedition camped on November 5, 1769, at a large lagoon, later covered by Upper Crystal Springs Lake. As the expedition broke camp, three Ohlone people approached the expedition with food, inviting them to their village, where Portolá was provided with provisions for the expedition's return trip.

**Ohlone-Portolá Heritage Trail, Cañada De Reymundo, CHL #92 Amendment**

Unincorporated, San Mateo County

Period of Significance: 1769

California Historical Landmark

The Portolá expedition arrived at this site on November 11, 1769, after traveling two leagues to a point in this canyon, their first camp of the return trip. At this encampment, visitors from a nearby Ohlone community visited with a gift of food, reciprocated by a gift of beads from Portolá.

**Ohlone-Portolá Heritage Trail, Tunitas Beach, CHL #375 Amendment**

Unincorporated, San Mateo County

Period of Significance: 1769

California Historical Landmark

The Portolá expedition passed through this area northbound on or about October 27, 1769, en route from San Gregorio to Purisima. The expedition returned to camp at Tunitas Beach on November 17, on its return trip. Due to heavy rains, further progress was impeded, so camp was made at this point.

**Ohlone-Portolá Heritage Trail, Bean Hollow**

Unincorporated, San Mateo County

Period of Significance: 1769

California Historical Landmark

This new landmark is for the site of the Portolá expedition's penultimate campground before the end of the expedition, on November 18, 1769.

**Ohlone-Portolá Heritage Trail, Año Nuevo**

Unincorporated, San Mateo County

Period of Significance: 1769

California Historical Landmark

This new landmark recognizes the site of the Portolá expedition's November 19, 1769 campsite near the point of Año Nuevo at a creek near the ocean. Prior to making camp, they passed through the Ohlone village of Quiroste, inhabited upon their arrival, abandoned upon their return.

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY****Santa Cruz Island Archaeological District (Amendment)**

Specific Location Restricted, Santa Barbara County

Period of Significance: 800 BCE to 1822

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and D

The amendment expands the existing historic district to include a portion of the island not included in the original nomination boundary and newly identified sites on the island, accompanied by updated historic context.

**SANTA CLARA COUNTY****Zschokke Cottages**

Palo Alto, Santa Clara County

Period of Significance: 1897-1935

National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C

Intended as working-class residences in the otherwise upscale university town that emerged around Stanford University in the 1890s, both buildings with simplified Queen Anne features were constructed by Theodore Zsochokke, son of prominent pioneer Anna Zschokke, as speculative income properties. The cottages are simpler in style than many of the more elegant high-style Queen Anne homes, reflecting their role as homes for working people. They retain a high degree of historic integrity in all aspects, and are significant as work of a master builder, George W. Mosher, in addition to their role in the early settlement and growth of Palo Alto.

## SOLANO COUNTY

### **Benicia City Cemetery**

Benicia, Solano County

Period of Significance: 1847-1878

National Register of Historic Places Criterion A, Criteria Consideration D

One of the oldest municipal cemeteries in California, Benicia City Cemetery contains the graves of numerous persons who made outstanding contributions to the history of the city and region, including Benicia's early settlers.

## SUTTER COUNTY

### **Vernon School**

*Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in California, 1850-1970*

Verona (vicinity), Sutter County

Period of Significance: 1891-1944

National Register of Historic Places Criterion A

Established as a gateway to the gold fields, Vernon (later Verona) became a fishing village populated by Native Hawaiians brought to California by John Sutter as laborers. The 1863 building just north of the confluence of the Feather and Sacramento Rivers was constructed in a simplified Folk Victorian style, of wood boards nailed to a wood frame, on wood piers with concrete footings. A community resource, the schoolhouse was also used for church services and other meetings. Vernon School is nominated under cover of the Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in California, 1850 – 1970 Multiple Property Submission.

## VENTURA COUNTY

### **Burro Flats Cultural District**

Specific Location Restricted, Ventura County

Period of Significance: Approximately 5000 BCE to present

National Register of Historic Places Criterion A; Criteria Consideration A

The Traditional Cultural Property in the Santa Susana Mountain Range includes natural caves and rock shelters scattered throughout the area. The property is significant for its archaeological sites and natural features described in stories important to the history of the local Native American community, for its remarkable examples of prehistoric Native American rock art that possess high artistic value and are important representatives of the aesthetic and possibly



religious values of the Native American groups who created them, and for the district's association with ceremonial solstice events.



**Nisei VFW Post, Sacramento, Sacramento County  
(Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in California MPS)**

**AMENDED MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION (MPS)****Latinos in Twentieth Century California (Amended)**

Multiple Cities, Multiple Counties

Period of Significance:

Criteria A, B, C, and/or D

The amendment adds the Chicano Moratorium in Los Angeles County as a new context to the previously approved MPS. The Chicano Moratorium sought to redirect Mexican American energies toward fighting for social justice at home and in turn redefine the nature of Mexican American patriotism. While the Chicano Moratorium was technically short-lived—its main organization, the Chicano Moratorium Committee, existed from late 1969 to early 1971—its significance was far reaching. Moratorium activists assumed a key leadership role in the Southern California antiwar movement. Their ideology helped push the Latino civil rights movement toward cultural nationalism. Their protest actions were groundbreaking, culminating in the march and rally of August 29, 1970, the largest mass protest of Mexican Americans in history to that date. While that dramatic rally began in exuberance and hope, it ended in violence and tragedy, vividly illustrating the problem of police brutality, which Chicano activists had vigorously critiqued. The Moratorium Committee disintegrated shortly thereafter, leaving an important legacy in the realms of Latino political activism and thought.

**National Chicano Moratorium March August 29, 1970***Latinos in Twentieth Century California*

East Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1970

National Register of Historic Places Criterion A

The march in unincorporated East Los Angeles—from East Third Street in front of the East Los Angeles Civic Center down Atlantic and Whittier Boulevards to a rally in Laguna Park—channeled anti-Vietnam War sentiment to draw attention to domestic issues affecting the Chicano community. The peaceful rally turned into a major conflict between protestors and police officers and sheriff's deputies. The violent outcome, including the death of prominent journalist Ruben Salazar, convinced many Chicano activists and community members to focus on the unique struggles of the Chicano community and was a milestone for organizing the Chicano community around struggles for equality.

### **Brown Beret Headquarters**

*Latinos in Twentieth Century California*

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1970

National Register of Historic Places Criterion A

Originally constructed in 1923, the two-story, mixed-used building in Boyle Heights became the headquarters of the Brown Berets from June 1969 to June 1970. From this building, the militant community group advocated for equal opportunity for Chicano/as during the period of the Chicano Moratorium.

### **Chicano Moratorium March December 20, 1969**

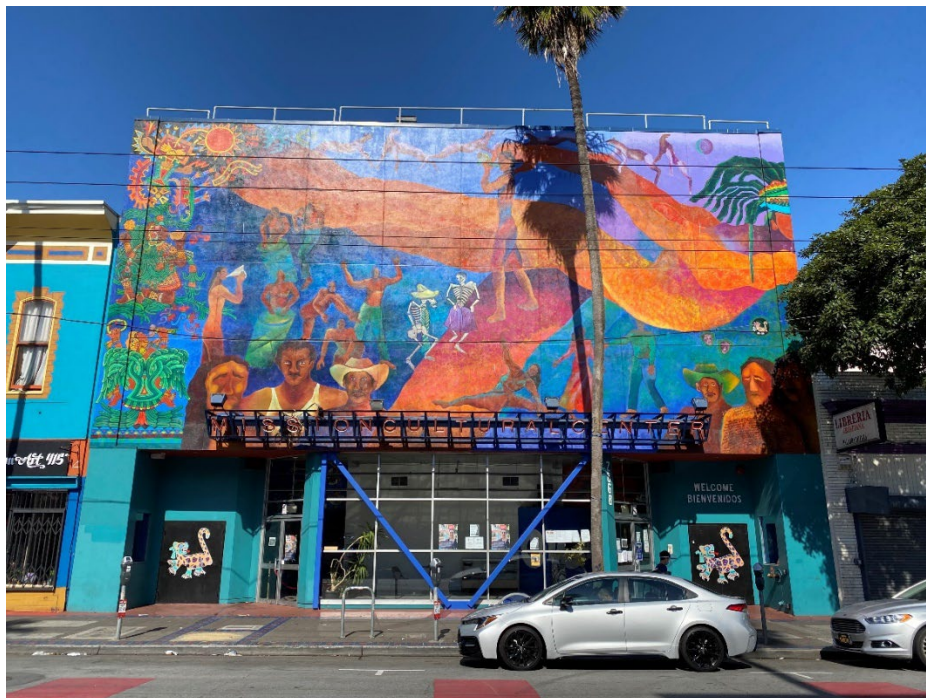
*Latinos in Twentieth Century California*

Los Angeles and East Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1969

National Register of Historic Places Criterion A

The march from Five Points Memorial in the City of Los Angeles to Obregon Park in unincorporated East Los Angeles drew attention to the historic contributions of the Latino community to the United States military in past wars and to the disproportionate sacrifices of the community in the Vietnam War. The success of this march garnered public support and attention for the Chicano movement and subsequent Chicano Moratorium marches.



**Mission Cultural Center, San Francisco, San Francisco County  
(Latinos in Twentieth Century California MPS)**

## Program Goals

**Goal 1:** Elevate the value of historical resources and the contribution that stewardship of historic and cultural resources has to the broader California community.

**Goal 2:** Increase collaboration and partnerships between preservationists and a diverse array of non-traditional partners in order to broaden the constituency for preservation and maximize resources.

**Goal 3:** Communicate and improve upon the many ways that historic and cultural resources contribute to the livability and sustainability of our communities.

**Goal 4:** Cultivate a sense of stewardship for historical and cultural resources, and the belief that these resources, and the stories they can tell, enrich our lives and our communities.

**Goal 5:** Protect, preserve, restore, and maintain historical and cultural resources throughout California, for the education, enjoyment, and enrichment of present and future generations.

Although these goals are intentionally broad, the Commission holds public meetings and workshops to both conduct statutory business as well as elicit public participation related to achieving the outlined goals. For example, a workshop was held with regard to the California Historical Resources Information System, specifically as it relates to the fee structure and public access to records. The Commission also relies on the work of the Office of Historic Preservation to achieve stated goals by working with partners on public benefit meetings, such as in the meetings of the Cultural Resources Climate Change Task Force. In conducting historic properties context statement efforts to tell the stories of underrepresented groups such as the *Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in California Multiple Property Documentation Form*, several of these goals are further met. The Commission will work towards attaining these specific goals as well as the Commission's broader goals drawn from the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan. *California's Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, 2019-2023 Update* is the National Park Service-approved State Plan for California.

It should be noted that the Commission did not recommend any legislation in 2020. The Commission is mindful of the goals themselves, addressing them in the future to ensure they are reflective of the public will of California and the many diverse communities whom it serves. This will be done through the work of the Office of Historic Preservation, formation of subject based committees, focused topic-based meetings, and educational opportunities with an aim to revise the goals as necessary.

## Resolutions Adopted in 2020

**The Commission adopted five resolutions in 2020.**

**Resolution No. 2020-01** recognized the City of Santa Barbara as California's 68<sup>th</sup> Certified Local Government.

**Resolution No. 2020-02** recognized Taelen Cobb for his 2020 National History Day—California entry in the Individual Documentary, Senior Division category, selected for a California Historic Places Award.

**Resolution No. 2020-03** recognized Jennifer Cole for her 2020 National History Day—California entry in the Individual Documentary, Senior Division category, selected for a California Historic Places Award.

**Resolution No. 2020-04** recognized Neil Bajaj for his 2020 National History Day—California entry in the Historical Paper, Senior Division category, selected for a California Historic Places Honorable Commendation.

**Resolution No. 2020-05** recognized Alyssa Tang and Rebecca Kornu for their 2020 National History Day—California entry in the Group Website, Senior Division category, selected for a California Historic Places Honorable Commendation.



**Buon Gusto Sausage Factory, San Francisco, San Francisco County**