

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Preston School of Industry **DRAFT**

Other names/site number: Preston Youth Correction Facility (PYCF)

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

### 2. Location

Street & number: 201 Waterman Road

City or town: Ione State: California (CA)

County: Amador (005)

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this \_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ **national**      \_\_\_ **statewide**      \_\_\_ **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_ **A**      \_\_\_ **B**      \_\_\_ **C**      \_\_\_ **D**

<hr style="border: 1px solid black;"/> <p><b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p> <hr style="border: 1px solid black;"/> <p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	<p><b>Date</b></p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<hr style="border: 1px solid black;"/> <p><b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p> <hr style="border: 1px solid black;"/> <p><b>Title :</b></p>	<p><b>Date</b></p> <hr style="border: 1px solid black;"/> <p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain: ) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>82</u>	<u>6</u>	buildings
<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>93</u>	<u>6</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 1

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/school

DOMESTIC/institutional housing

GOVERNMENT/correctional facility

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

SOCIAL/civic

WORK IN PROGRESS

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

OTHER

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT/Modernistic

Other: Vernacular cottages

Other: Prefabricated-Quonset Hut

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

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Foundations: Concrete

Walls: Concrete, brick, wood, corrugated metal

Windows: Wood and Metal

Other: Sandstone, Granite

Other: Slate shingles, asphalt shingles, asbestos shingles

### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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#### **Summary Paragraph**

The Preston School of Industry is located on the northern edge of the City of Ione, Amador County, California near the Sierra Nevada foothills and historic gold country. The approximately 320-acre site is bound by Waterman Road to the east, California State Road 104 to the south, and property lines to the north and west that are not accessible to the general public. The former juvenile correctional facility campus is comprised of 87 buildings and structures and 12 additional sites, with features related to administrative, agricultural, educational, recreational, or residential historic uses. The buildings and environment are archetypal of the architectural philosophies typical of youth education, reform, and correctional practices established between the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. The variety of architectural styles and informal layout of Preston School of Industry's buildings and grounds is physical evidence of the transition in treatment of juvenile delinquents from large and imposing structures typical of the congregate style of confinement to a more village like appearance of the cottage plan and open campus systems of youth reform institutions. The character-defining features of the district include:

- Masonry and wood-frame buildings constructed in some cases by cadets of Preston School of Industry
- Stone retaining walls throughout the grounds
- Terracing and landscaping developed by cadets
- Romanesque Revival, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival, and Modern architecture
- Opened landscaped areas, primarily north of the campus area
- Winding walkways and pathways connecting buildings and circulating throughout campus area

The Preston School of Industry functioned as a self-contained community and included a farm that was at one time nearly 1,000 acres. As correctional facility activity on site diminished, much of that land and some of the former employee housing lost its historic integrity when it was developed into a residential neighborhood. The boundaries of the proposed district exclude these areas.

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#### **Narrative Description**

The Preston School of Industry Historic District is an approximately 320-acre site located in northern Ione, Amador County, CA.<sup>1</sup> The district contains 82 contributing buildings, 6 non-contributing buildings, 3 contributing structures, 2 contributing sites, and 6 non-contributing sites, comprising 93 resources, and

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<sup>1</sup> Acreage is estimated as accurately as possible, and was calculated using Google Earth Pro area calculator, online. A formal survey of the proposed district boundary was not conducted. Thus, exact acreage has been estimated to the most accurate extent possible without such a property boundary survey.

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additional site features associated with the former Preston School of Industry. This resource count does not include the original administration building known as “Preston Castle,” which was previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975.<sup>2</sup> Between 1894 when the campus opened with only the original Administration Building known as Preston Castle completed and 1960, when Preston Castle was vacated, the Preston School of Industry grew through several periods of development. Accordingly, the district is comprised of buildings of several eras of construction and various uses related to the school’s operations, and the evolution of such operations during the period of significance, 1894-1960. The district is contained within State of California-owned Amador County parcels 004290003000, 004290006000, 004290007000, and 011090010000. Each parcel contains buildings, structures, land, or site features associated with the Preston School of Industry. See the attached location map for additional reference to the district boundary.

The district contains two distinct areas, the Farm on the northern side of the district and the Campus to the south. The district boundaries capture most of the land that was originally contained within the Preston School of Industry’s 330-acre property, inclusive of the campus and a portion of the farm area that comprised the school property in northern Ione, CA. By the 1950s, the Preston School of Industry had grown to roughly 1000 acres in size, 750 of which were used in relation to the farm.<sup>3</sup>

Farm

The Preston School of Industry farm was once approximately 1000-acres in size and appears to have spanned to the areas now containing Cal Fire and Mule Creek State Prison Facilities, and west across Preston Avenue/Michigan Bar Road to the vicinity of Oak Ridge Road, including 30 residences with Oak Ridge Road addresses constructed in 1948. The exact historic boundaries of the farm could not be confirmed through archival research or review of available documentation, including maps and aerial photographs. Information regarding the size and operations of the farm came from annual reports or newspaper articles that did not specify the exact boundaries or extents of the farm. Historic aerial photographs and maps/site plans of the school provide some indication of the farm’s extents, but do not indicate the precise location of property lines. Thus, the district boundary has been designed to capture all remaining land that was known to have been located within the farm and that has not been redeveloped for non-agricultural purposes.

The farm lies outside of the “secured” perimeter of the Campus, enclosed by a 12-foot high security fence, and was used to support Campus functions and life between the late 1890s and late 1960s. Key features of the Farm section, include: Preston Reservoir (historically named Henderson Reservoir); remnants of a Calving Barn; the Preston School of Industry Cemetery; the Headhouse and its associated water treatment related buildings at the east edge of the district; and open land formerly used for agricultural, ranching, and recreational purposes of the school.

Campus

The Campus in the southern portion of the district contains most of the contributing buildings, structures, and site features associated with the Preston School of Industry. The earliest contributing buildings, constructed between 1894 and 1932, include; the Business Manager’s Cottage and its associated garage and washroom, the Superintendent’s Residence, Honors Cottage 1 “The Colonial,” the original Administration Building known as Preston Castle, the Assembly Hall/Gymnasium building, and the school’s Refectory Building. To the northeast of these early buildings are several mid-twentieth century buildings including the 1958 Administration Building, Vocational Education buildings, and Auditorium & Chapel. The campus also contains a cluster of wood-frame cottages developed as employee housing in 1948, located around Veterans Circle and Palm Drive at the south end of the district. Farther northward, the school’s athletic fields (football

<sup>2</sup> National Register of Historic Places, “Preston Castle (State Landmark No. 867,” 75000422. Entered into National Register July 30, 1975.

<sup>3</sup> Preston Castle Foundation, “The Castle History,” accessed online March 11, 2019. <http://www.prestoncastle.com/history.html>.

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and baseball) are flanked by the Gymnasium and Fieldhouse at west, and a grouping of six ward dormitories at east.

## DISTRICT INVENTORY Contributing Buildings (82)

The Administration Building "Preston Castle" (1894, Annex added 1910) (Previously Listed in NR: Resource *not* part of official count per instructions)

The imposing red brick and sandstone Romanesque Revival Administration Building commonly known as "Preston Castle" or "The Castle" is the centerpiece of the Preston School of Industry Campus. Architect Henry A. Schulze signed drawings of the front elevation circa 1907. Situated atop a prominent hill, the massive four-story-over-basement building has commanding views of Ione and the surrounding countryside. Built on a T-plan, the building was constructed of common bricks, faced with "Sacramento stock bricks," and trimmed with locally quarried red sandstone. The steps, landing, and buttresses of the front porch are of Folsom granite. New composition shingle cladding covers the hipped and cross-gabled roof of the main building; slate shingles still cover the roof surfaces of the rear annex and the bell tower.

The primary (south) elevation is asymmetrically arranged, and features three rounded towers with conical roofs, a prominent entry porch, and a five-story square bell tower with a pyramidal roof. Characteristic of the Romanesque Revival style, the raised front porch has three round arches trimmed with rough-faced sandstone. The arches are supported by sandstone and granite piers that are further elaborated with stylized acanthus leaf capitals. A rough-faced sandstone balustrade wraps around the porch roof, and sandstone cantons frame the porch at each corner. Each rounded tower above the entry porch has an eyebrow dormer vent and a rounded finial post. Also typical of the Romanesque Revival style are the one-over-one wood windows set in recessed frames. These windows have rectangular and arched transoms on the front and side elevations; the rear (north) elevation does not have transom windows. In addition, on the front and sides of the building, round arched window openings distinguish the fourth story level, and segmental arched window openings light the basement level. A round window is set below the central, front-facing gable. Rough-faced sandstone provides a rich textural contrast to the red brick of the building. The material frames window and door openings, ornaments gable peaks, and elaborates the uppermost level of the bell tower. The quoined corners of the front and side elevations are of rough-cut sandstone, as are the massive porch piers that wrap around the front portions of the building. The rear elevations display little ornament and are more utilitarian in nature than the more visible areas of the building. The three-story annex, built ca. 1910, attaches to the rear of the north elevation with a three-story hyphen. Both the gable roof of the connector and the pyramidal roof of the Annex are still covered in the original slate shingles.

### 1. Boiler House/Power Plant (1896)

Boiler House/Power Plant building is located on the western portion of the Preston School of Industry site to the north of Preston Castle. The one-story, rectangular building has a brick exterior and a hipped roof covered with corrugated metal. A corrugated metal monitor/vent with a hipped roof is located across the southern end of the roof. There are a variety of windows surrounding the perimeter, ranging from single-pane, rectangular windows, to fixed, paired, picture windows. Some windows are wood-framed; some are replacement aluminum framed. There is a wooden, vertically divided, double door with divided transom on the eastern and northern elevations. The Powerhouse was added in 1909, and drawings from 1913 and 1916 show various additions and mechanical upgrades to the Boiler House overseen by architects and engineers employed by the Division of Architecture including McDougall, Ellery, and McClure. The building retains historic integrity, therefore is a contributing building.

### 2. Assembly Hall/Gymnasium/Visitor Center (1908)

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Built on a rectangular plan, the one-story Assembly Hall/Gymnasium building has a concrete foundation and concrete block walls with a flat roof and parapet. Drawings from 1907 show the signature of Henry A. Schulze. Originally, the building contained a second story that was removed ca. 1934, as the building was to be converted into a dining room. Cast stone quoins are visible at each corner and rough-cut stone headers top each of the large former window openings. These openings have all been in-filled with brick at an unknown date. Inset metal vents are found on each elevation, along the upper wall and base of the building. The primary (west) elevation has a larger central opening in-filled with corrugated metal roll up door. The existing pedestrian entrance point on this elevation is accessed via a concrete walk leading from the access road. A set of two, unglazed, wood panel doors provide interior access at this location; the transom window has been covered with plywood. Concrete walkways border the building on the north, east, and south sides, and portions of a low stone wall are visible near the access road along the front (south) elevation. The interior is dominated by a large, full-height space that is currently used for artifact storage and minimal interpretive and visitor uses. The walls are painted concrete block and the wood roof structure is exposed. Other utility spaces are located to the north and south ends of the building. This building has been altered through the loss of its original windows and primary entrance door but does retain its mass, shape, as well as its general appearance due to the prominent brickwork surrounding the retaining walls and stairways. The building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

3. Honor Cottage No. 1 "The Colonial" (1913)

The Honor Cottage, commonly known as "the Colonial," and historically as "Band Cottage," is the southernmost building within the proposed district boundary. N. Ellery, Engineer, signed "Band Cottage" drawings, dated 03/14/1911. The drawings for the Entrance Gate, dated 1/02/1917, were produced by the State department of Engineering. McClure, Engineer signed the drawings for alterations dated 08/26/1918.

This building served as a dormitory for Preston's honor students beginning in 1913. Set back from the street on a large lot, the building is accessed from the sidewalk via a set of concrete steps with stone sidewalls. A concrete walkway leads from these steps to the main entry porch. Notable site features in the immediate setting include two mature palms flanking the entry walk, concrete paths around the building, and several mature trees and smaller plantings. A one-story garage (The Colonial Garage, see below) is located behind the building.

The three-story brick building is designed in the Colonial Revival style, has a rectangular plan with a hipped roof. Two small brick chimneys punctuate the roof at the south end of the building, and a single larger chimney with decorative brickwork dominates the north end of the building. The moderate eave overhang is enclosed, and the roof is clad with composition shingles. The facade is asymmetrically arranged and features a two-story entry porch supported by Tuscan columns. This portion of the building projects slightly from the principal form, and is topped by a gable-on-hip roof. The scored concrete entry porch leads to a simple two-pane glazed wood panel entry door with mounded wood trim. Similar entry doors are seen at the second-story porch and at a location just north of the main ground floor entry. Window configurations on this elevation include both single and paired six-over-one wood double-hung windows, eight-over-eight wood double-hung windows, and two-pane glazed wood casements. Decorative wrought iron balconettes and arched brick headers elaborate each of the three eight-over-eight windows, and a pent roof shelters the secondary entry door at the ground level. At the north elevation, the attached brick chimney separates a bay of windows and an access bay with doors at the second and third stories. The windows are original and consist of one each of the window types described at the front elevation. The central eight-over-eight window also had a wrought iron balconette and an arched brick header. A modern metal stair attaches to the building at this end, accessing the modern metal security doors. The rear (west) elevation is similar in arrangement to the front elevation,

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with the same window types and general composition. The building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

4. "The Colonial" Garage (1927)

Situated on the hillside behind the Honor Cottage is a modest garage building with a side-gabled roof and a board-formed concrete foundation. The roof is clad in corrugated metal and the open eaves expose beveled rafter tails. Wood drop lap siding covers the wall surfaces above the concrete foundation. The front (east) is characterized by ten open bay windows of equal size, with a single larger bay at the south end. The wood framing is exposed and unfinished on the interior. Currently used for storage, the building appears to be in good condition, though the roofing material has been replaced. Geo McDougall, State Architect, signed drawings for the garage, dated 8/14/1925. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

5. Detention Center/Paint Shop (1916)

The Detention Center building is located in the western portion of the Preston site, north of the landscaping building and multiple maintenance storage buildings. This building was utilized as a detention center prior to the construction of Tamarack in 1928-1929. Thereafter, the building was adapted for use as a Paint Shop. The two-story, brick building has a small, single-story, white-painted brick wing to the south. The main portion of the building has hipped roof with composite shingles. The extension off the hipped roof is flat with no overhang. The facade of the building, facing east, has 18 rectangular, windows with yellow, metal lattice overlay, topped by vertically set brick and corresponding brick sills. Larger, rectangular, variations of these windows are located on the second story of the south elevation as well; above the south wing. There are eight windows on either side of the doorway. The eaves on the east and west elevations are boxed. A round entrance portico, with two modified wood Doric columns and two pilasters, flank a single doorway. The front door is solid wood with four glass lites in the upper half. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

6. Business Manager's Cottage (1917)

The Cottage is a small wood-frame, Craftsman style bungalow set on a brick foundation. Compound in plan, the residence is clad in wood lap siding and topped by a composition shingle-clad cross-gabled roof. Two brick chimneys pierce the roofline. Typical of the style, the house features multi-pane, wood casement windows, in varying configurations, and decorative wood brackets at each gable end. Decorative wood shutters elaborate the window and door openings on the primary (east) elevation. The wood paneled front entry door is original. The brick front entry porch has been enclosed with aluminum sash screens, and an early rear porch enclosure is evident at the southwest corner. Brick pathways circle the residence and a set of stone steps lead to the long front walk from Palm Drive. Low stone retaining and garden walls are visible around the north and south sides of the residence and the south side yard is partially enclosed by a wood fence. Also in the south yard are remnants of an earlier brick structure. The house appears to have suffered some damage from neglect and deferred maintenance and is in fair to good condition. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

7. Business Manager's Cottage Garage (1917)

The one-story, side-gabled garage building behind the Business Manager's Cottage is set on a sloped hillside just southwest of the residence. Set on a board-formed concrete foundation, the walls of the wood-frame garage are clad in wood drop lap siding. Composition shingles clad the gable roof and two rounded metal vents pierce the roof ridge. The primary (east) elevation has nine bays, eight of which are secured with double-leaf wood doors. All doors have diagonal boards in both the upper and lower panels, with exception of the northernmost door, which has been replaced with a plywood board. All doors were locked at the time of the site visit. The ninth and southernmost bay is open and provides a single



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vehicular parking space. Most original door hardware appears to exist. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

8. Business Manager's Washroom (1917)

The small, one-story building referred to as the "Washroom" is located behind the Business Manager's Cottage and set into a steeply sloped hillside. A stone stairway with low, stone walls lead down the hill between the Washroom and the Garage building to the south. The wood Washroom is rectangular in plan and is covered by a shed roof clad with corrugated metal. Lapped wood siding covers the exterior walls. The building has four, nine-lite wood-casement windows, one each on either end (north and south) and two on the rear (west) elevation. Two wood doors provide interior access from the east elevation. The interior walls are finished and painted and the floor appears to be made of plywood boards. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

9. Officers'/Employees' Clubhouse (1917)

The Officers'/Employee's clubhouse is located in the southwestern portion of the Preston site, across Palm Drive from "The Colonial". The wood-framed, one-story building with mezzanine has a rectangular floor plan. The building has a rolled-composition gabled roof, with a shed-roof extension at its southern end. A brick chimney is located at the north end of the building. The rear elevation features an elevated covered porch with three sets of paired glazed doors, accessible by a wooden staircase. The porch overhang extends from the roof and is supported by four wooden columns. Fenestration is primarily wood-framed divided-lite casement windows. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

10. Garage for Officer's/Employees Clubhouse (ca. 1923)

This rectangular wood-frame building is located to the southeast of the Officers'/Employees' Clubhouse. A side-gabled roof capped with asphalt shingles covers the garage. The west elevation's south half contains three garage bays with wood overhead garage doors. To the north, a single-entry wood door and an additional garage bay enclosed by swing-out wood doors complete the elevation. The existing garage bay doors appear to be replacements for original swing-out/hinged doors located at each bay of the west elevation. The exterior of the building is clad with channeled wood siding and trimmed with wood corner boards. Regardless of the replacement doors, this building still retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

11. Officer's Cottage/"The Palms" (1923)

The Officer's Cottage also known as "The Palms" is located in the southwestern portion of the Preston site, across (east) from the Superintendent's Residence. George McDougall signed the drawings for "Officer's Cottage A-B," dated 10/31/1922. The two-story, wood-frame building has a concrete foundation and is clad with horizontal wood siding. The steeply pitched roof is clad with composition shingles. Two chimneys flank both gabled ends. An elongated dormer with two windows punctuates the roof at the second floor of the western elevation. The ground floor is asymmetrical, with a shed-roof annex to the south. A flat-roof screened porch sits to the north. The east elevation appears to have several additions, with the second floor protruding above the first floor at this elevation. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

12. Garage for Officer's Cottage/"The Palms" (1940)

The Garage for the Officer's Cottage is located in the southwestern portion of the Preston School of Industry site, across from the Superintendent's Residence to the southeast of the Officer's Cottage. Wesley Kern Daniels signed drawing sets dated 11/10/1934 and 6/19/1940. This rectangular brick building sits on a concrete foundation and has a composite shingle gabled roof. Two single-car roll-up garage doors are present at either gabled end. Flanked on either end are two single personnel doors,

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which lead to unfinished storage areas with wooden wall partitions. Four-lite windows punctuate the eastern and western elevations. The brickwork is articulated. A metal weather vane sits in the southern elevation. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

13. Maintenance Auto Shop (1924)

The Maintenance Auto Shop is located in the northwestern portion of the Preston School of Industry site, north of the Power House. The single-story building has a rectangular floor plan with cross-gabled extensions at the southern and northern end of the facade. The building has a gabled roof clad with corrugated metal. The common bond brick building contains five bays of roll-up, metal garage doors on the western elevation. The building features various sizes of fixed, divided-lite windows with metal frames; many have been painted over. Single personnel doors are centered on each cross-gable extension on the western elevation. A stairway, centered on a retaining wall, provides access to the western side; the stairway and retaining wall are clad with inset rock. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

14. Maintenance Shops and Laundry (1924)

The Maintenance Shops and Laundry building are located in the northwestern portion of the Preston School of Industry site, north of the Boiler House/Power Plant. The single-story building has a complex floor plan of two offset rectangular volumes. The east volume has a gable roof formed clad with corrugated metal. The south half of the building features common bond brick and the northern half is constructed of corrugated metal. The western volume is entirely corrugated metal with a flat roof. Fenestration includes a mix of wood-framed, divided-lite and aluminum-frame, single-hung windows. Select windows converted to metal screens. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

15. Administration Building Garage/Maintenance Storage, 1926

A one-story, board-form concrete garage is situated along the south side of the access road running behind (north of) Preston Castle. Drawings were located with George McDougall's signature, dated 8/25/1925. Rectangular in plan, the building has a flat roof with concrete parapet. Inset rectangular frieze panels are set above each of the eight bays, and a simple cornice tops the parapet wall. Each bay has two wood doors with diagonal boards in both the upper and lower panels. Vents comprised of nine holes arranged in a diamond pattern mark each of the upper door panels. Original door hardware appears to be largely intact. While the interior wall surfaces are unpainted, the exterior walls and wood doors are painted red, though the paint has deteriorated over time. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

16. Academic School/Caminetti Memorial Hall (1928-1929)

The Academic School is located in the eastern portion of the Preston School of Industry site, west of the vocational education buildings. The two-story school building was completed in 1929 with an attached single-story building added in 1958. Wesley K. Daniels, while at Dean & Dean Associates, signed the drawings dated 3/23/1928. The two volumes form a U-shaped building. The two-story, 1929 building is composed of red tapestry brick in a wavy running bond and has a moderate-pitched hipped roof with no overhang. A hexagonal shingle base ventilation cupola is located in the center of the roof. The hexagonal cupola consists of sloped metal louvers and wood shingles at the base; the bell-shaped metal cap supports a weather vane. The two-story building contains rows of five double-hung windows with wood sills and diamond mesh grills on both levels of the eastern side of the building. The west-facing, primary facade of the two-story building consists of rows of three double hung windows on both levels. There are two recessed, semicircular arched brick, double personnel doors located on opposite ends of the facade. Each wooden double door contains six upper-lites, windows set into patterned wood frames. The lower half of each door features a double X-shaped design that is surmounted by an arched pediment. Above the

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doors are wrought iron curved balconies that cover the second-floor windows. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

17. Hospital & Receiving Building/Hospital & Cedar Lodge (1928-1929)

The Hospital & Receiving Building, now known as the Hospital & Cedar Lodge building, is located in the eastern portion of the Preston site. Wesley K. Daniels signed the drawings for the Hospital, dated 2/16/1928. The rectangular, two-story, brick building has a hipped roof and two front-gabled extensions on the west-facing, primary facade. Two flat-roofed, brick extensions are located at the north and south ends of the building. The building contains paired and unpaired wood-framed double-hung, windows on both stories, and several fixed divided-lite windows. The two gabled extensions on the facade have wood double doors with transoms on the first floor. The second-floor doors are divided-lite and lead to a small, metal balcony. A stilted arch of narrow brick surmounts the second-floor doors. Wooden, double-personnel doors are located on opposite ends of the southern and northern elevations of the building as well. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

18. Tamarack Lodge (1928-1929)

Tamarack Lodge was completed ca. 1928-1929 and is located in the western portion of the Preston site. Dean & Dean Associates produced drawings for the "Custodial Building," which were signed and approved by W. Daniels on 2/26/1928. The brick masonry building is designed in the Tudor Revival style and has a T-shaped plan comprised of: a two-story wing running northeast to southwest with a steeply-pitched, cross-gabled roof with projecting eaves; and a single-story wing extending to the northwest, off the center of the two-story wing with a flat roof. The roof is clad with composite shingles. Fenestration consists of a combination of fixed and casement metal-framed window with divided-lites. A painted metal, single-personnel door provides access to the single-story wing. The door on the east elevation features several vertical panels, a small, square, metal-barred window, and metal reinforcement extending horizontally across. The facade has three archways that lead to a cement landing where the recessed front door is located. Plans were located for remodels in the 1940s and 1970s. Drawings signed by State Architect David Kahn (12/03/1973) show remodeling of the shower and toilet area. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

19. Refectory/Staff Dining, Bakery, and Kitchen (1929-1931, 1954)

The Refectory Building is located in the eastern portion of the Preston School of Industry site, west of the academic school. The one-story T-shaped building has a cross-gabled roof finished with composite shingles. The building has a total of 18 gabled dormers; most dormers have aluminum-frame hopper windows, with select dormer windows filled in. Each gabled end of the building has an overlapping gabled extension. The gabled extension on the south end features white-painted false half-timbering; the brickwork between the timbering is done in several geometric patterns. The west gable features several sets of corbelling. Stone columns frame the two entrances. George McDougall was the architect of record for the Refectory building in 1925 and 1929. A bakery was constructed at the rear of the Refectory structure in 1954. The Bakery (# 70) has close proximity; they are connected but separate structures. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

20. Garage, (1930)

The garage is located in the western portion of the Preston site, adjacent to the Detention Center (Paint Shop) and the Greenhouse. W. K. Daniels, signed and dated the drawings for the Garage 2/15/1933. The single-story, rectangular-shaped building, has a moderate-pitched, side-gabled roof with slight overhang. The exterior of the building consists of painted, horizontal wood siding, and no windows. The east-facing, primary facade consists of seven painted, vertical wood-paneled, double garage doors. The southern elevation of the building consists of a small, opaque corrugated plastic addition. The addition has a low-sloped, corrugated metal shed roof with slight over hang. A single, corrugated, personnel door

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is located on the western elevation of the addition. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

21. Maintenance Landscape Shop, (ca.1930)

The Maintenance Landscape Shop is located in the western portion of the Preston School of Industry site, south of the maintenance greenhouse and paint shop. The single-story building has a rectangular floor plan and front-gabled roof with slight overhang. The roof and exterior of the building are constructed of corrugated metal. There are several wooden- and metal-framed, divided-lite windows that present on all elevations of the building. A corrugated metal, sliding barn door is located on the primary facade of the building, facing north. On the southern elevation are a single, metal personnel door, and a small corrugated metal building extension. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

22. Headhouse and Associated Structures, 1931

The Headhouse building with adjacent structures within the school's water treatment complex is located in the northeastern portion of the Preston School of Industry site, outside the secured perimeter. The two-story building has an L-shaped floor plan and a steep-pitched, cross-gabled roof with composite shingles. The exterior of the building consists of white-painted brick. There are several variations of casement, metal-framed windows. A blue-painted, wooden-paneled, double personnel door with a transom of six, rectangular, wooden-framed windows is located on the southern elevation. On the second story of the eastern elevation is a single-personnel door, similar to that of the double-personnel door. The single door has a small, rectangular window and the door itself was likely used for pulling items up to the second floor of the building. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

23. Carpentry Shop and Chief of Plant Office/Industrial Shop and Lumber Storage (1932)

The Carpentry Shop and Chief of Plant (COP) office is located in the northwestern portion of the Preston site. The Carpentry Shop was constructed in 1932, and the COP office was added sometime between 1949 and 1959. The entire building has a general square-shaped floor plan. The carpentry shop has a common bond brick exterior with alternating dark header bricks; it has a saltbox roof with clerestory windows on the northern elevation. The primary facade features a cream-color, double personnel door with divided-lite windows. To the left of the door is a small, rectangular divided-lite window with wood framing. The northern elevation features several stacked, metal-framed, divided-lite windows and a single, large, metal-framed, divided-lite window occupies the western elevation. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

24. Superintendent's Residence (1932)

This two-story house was built for the Superintendent and also housed distinguished guests. Constructed in 1932 as part of a Department of Public Works project, the Tudor Revival style home features white brick and dark wood trim. W. K. Daniels, as the Department Chief of the Division of Architecture signed and dated the drawings, 8/21/1930. The hipped roof is covered with composite shingles. A brick chimney is located at each end of the house. The multi-car garage has a paved driveway, accessible from Circle Drive. At the interior, the first floor has an entry foyer, living room, reception room, dining room, library, bathroom, and family room with an extended kitchen. The second floor, accessible by a central staircase or by the service stair, features a hallway with enclosed sleeping porch, five bedrooms, and four bathrooms. The large front yard features a few trees and no grass. The enclosed rear yard includes a red brick patio accessible from the interior, and a grotto with overgrown plants. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

25. Old Firehouse (1938)

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The Old Firehouse is a square plan brick building topped by a gable roof. The exterior walls are made of multi-color brick veneer over steel framing. Painted corrugated metal clads the roof surfaces and the front wall beneath the gable peak. Three window openings have been in filled with brick on the west elevation, and two have been in filled on the rear (south) elevation. Two vehicular entrances with double-leaf wood doors provide interior access at the primary (north) elevation. A flat awning with metal edging shelters each entry door. This building had been maintained and appears to be in good condition, retains historic integrity, and therefore is a contributing building.

26. Gatehouse (1940-1949)

The Gatehouse is a small brick building at the end of Palm Drive. W. K. Daniels, as State Architect, stamped the drawings, dated 12/27/1945. Rectangular in plan, the gatehouse sits on a concrete slab foundation and is currently open to the elements. The low-sloped roof has been removed, though the brick parapet walls remain. All window and door glazing has been removed along with one entry door, though the original window sash and one wood paneled door are extant. All interior finishes have also been removed. The main body of the building is rectangular in plan and has casement windows on the west and north elevations. A small square opening is visible on the east elevation. A smaller, rectangular plan projection attaches to the south side of the main building. A three-sided brick base wall supporting a band of casement windows comprises half of this building section. This portion of the building has a flat roof that extends east to shelter the open entry porch. Though portions of the glazing and the roof have been removed, as well as, one entry door; the building appears to be in good condition, retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

27. Chapel & Auditorium (1941)

The Chapel & Auditorium building is located in the southern portion of the Preston School of Industry site, to the immediate east of the Administration Building. The brick building consists of three wings. The larger, northern wing containing the Auditorium is connected to the smaller, southern wing of the Chapel by a corridor on the eastern side of the building. A courtyard is situated between the northern and southern wings. The Auditorium has a moderate front-gabled, composite roof with slight overhang. The primary facade consists of three, round, brick arches covered by a shed roof, which lead to three double personnel doors. Above each set of wooden doors is a transom window. Three divided-lite windows are centered above the shed roof. On the northwestern end of the northern elevation is a brick extension with shed roof, with three-rows of divided-lite windows on either side of a recessed double personnel door. On the southeastern end of the northern elevation, is another extension with a moderate-pitched, front-gabled roof, with an offset round brick arch, and double personnel door with square panels. The eastern elevation of the auditorium wing consists of a multi-level, flat-roofed extension. Alfred Eichler, director of the State Architects, designed the building in 1940. The drawings are located at the California State Archives. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

28. Palm Drive Bungalow 1 (1948)

The two, three-bedroom, two-bath bungalows located north of the intersection of Palm and Circle Drive mirror one another. The one-story buildings have rolled composition roofing and horizontal wood siding. Their cross-gabled roofs allow for recessed main entrances where the two roof sections meet. A bedroom projects from each facade toward Palm Drive. The bungalow to the south has two pairs of rear French doors with a concrete staircase leading to the rear yard, covered with an awning, and an annex, which projects to the north. The northern bungalow has several rear additions, with a set of French doors to their right with concrete stairs. Each bungalow connects to Palm Drive with a concrete sidewalk. A detached front-gabled garage between the two bungalows has a rear extension and an open shed-roof storage area. These buildings retain historic integrity and therefore are contributing buildings.

29. Palm Drive Bungalow 2 (1948)

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See above. These buildings retain historic integrity and therefore are contributing buildings.

30. Palm Drive Bungalows Garage (1948)

See above. Drawings for the Garage are dated 2/15/1933 and 5/16/1947, signed by W. K. Daniels. They show single car, five car, and twelve car garages. These buildings retain historic integrity and therefore are contributing buildings.

31. Two-Bedroom Cottage 1 (1948)

Five two-bedroom cottages occupy the eastern portion of Veterans Circle, while an additional three units line the southern approach along Circle Drive. The oval swath of land enclosed by Veterans Circle is grass-covered, with several trees at the eastern extent. Each wood-framed cottage has a concrete foundation, horizontal asbestos siding, and a gabled roof with rolled composition cladding. An overhang supported by three posts extends over each cottage's entrance porch and living room window. Several units have wood-railing porch enclosures. Each gabled end has two or three windows, and the rear elevations generally have three windows. Most of the units have a small shed-roofed addition. Inside, the cottages have a central living space, a kitchen, and a small hallway leading to the bathroom and bedrooms. Some cottages have metal storage sheds or wood rear-yard fences. W. K. Daniels stamped drawings for "Employee's Residence 1-2" on 8/20/1946. These buildings retain historic integrity and therefore are contributing buildings.

32. Two-Bedroom Cottage 2

33. Two-Bedroom Cottage 3

34. Two-Bedroom Cottage 4

35. Two-Bedroom Cottage 5

36. Two-Bedroom Cottage 6

37. Two-Bedroom Cottage 7

38. Two-Bedroom Cottage 8

See above for general description of Two-Bedroom Cottages.

39. Veterans Circle Bungalow 1 (1948)

Two three-bedroom cottages at the northeastern portion of the Circle Drive loop mirror one another, with window and door openings on opposite ends. The wood-framed buildings have concrete foundations, rolled composition roofing, horizontal wood siding, and perimeter landscaping. The asymmetrical south-facing elevations have concrete steps leading up to each front door. A cross-gabled porch overhang protrudes from each roof over the main entrance, and a brick chimney punctuates each cottage's roof. A smaller projection extends from the facade of each building, creating a smaller gable wing that extends toward a detached, rectangular gabled central garage that sits between these two cottages, identical to them in appearance and construction. Inside, the cottages have a living area with built-in cabinetry, an enclosed kitchen, and a hallway that leads to the bathroom and bedrooms. W.K. Daniels completed the Plot Plan for Veteran's Circle, dated 05/16/1947. These buildings retain historic integrity and therefore are contributing buildings.

40. Veterans Circle Bungalow 2 (1948)

See above for general description of Veterans Circle Bungalows and Garage.

41. Veterans Circle Garage (1948)

See above for general description of Veterans Circle Bungalows and Garage.

42. One-Bedroom Cottage 1 (1948)

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Sixteen one-bedroom employee cottages sit in groupings of four along the western side of Veterans Circle. Each cottage in a quad faces a central concrete sidewalk, and mirrors the others in configuration. The cottages are wood-frame structures, with concrete foundations, horizontal asbestos siding, and rolled composition roofing. A porch overhang extends over each entrance porch; a single window is visible within each porch. Each of the cottages' gabled ends has two or three windows, while the rear elevations have two windows each. Inside, the cottages have a central living space and a kitchen, bathroom, and bedroom to the rear. Nearly all of the units have a small annex with a gabled roof, horizontal asbestos siding, and window openings that contain glass, screen material, acrylic panes, or are left open. The annexes served varied uses, from sunrooms to kitchen extensions to laundry rooms. These buildings retain historic integrity and therefore are contributing buildings.

43. One-Bedroom Cottage 2 (1948)

44. One-Bedroom Cottage 3 (1948)

45. One-Bedroom Cottage 4 (1948)

46. One-Bedroom Cottage 5 (1948)

47. One-Bedroom Cottage 6 (1948)

48. One-Bedroom Cottage 7 (1948)

49. One-Bedroom Cottage 8 (1948)

50. One-Bedroom Cottage 9 (1948)

51. One-Bedroom Cottage 10 (1948)

52. One-Bedroom Cottage 11 (1948)

53. One-Bedroom Cottage 12 (1948)

54. One-Bedroom Cottage 13 (1948)

55. One-Bedroom Cottage 14 (1948)

56. One-Bedroom Cottage 15 (1948)

57. One-Bedroom Cottage 16 (1948)

See above for general description of One-Bedroom Cottages

58. Employee Garage 1 (1948)

Employee Garages 1 (north) and 2 (south) are located along the east side of Veterans Circle, centered between eight one-bedroom cottages to the north and south. Each garage is one-story in height, with white asbestos shingles at the exterior. Both garages have 12 bays, which are accessed by shared, paved driveway between the garages. Metal or fiberglass doors enclose the garage bays. The garage roofs are flat and with a slight pitch away from the garage doors. Inside, the individual spaces are divided by open wooden partitions or by metal chain-link fencing. The exact date of construction is unknown, but is likely around 1948, the time of the employee cottage construction. Although the garage doors at each bay appear to have been replaced, the buildings retain their location and spatial relationship with the one-bedroom cottages they serve. The garages also retain their, height, shed roofs, exterior cladding. These buildings retain historic integrity and therefore are contributing buildings.

59. Employee Garage 2 (1948)

See description under Employee Garage 1 above.

60. Maintenance Shop (ca. 1949-1959)

The Maintenance Shop building is located in the western portion of the Preston site, west of the Boiler House/Power Plant. The single-story corrugated metal building has a rectangular floor plan and low-pitched, corrugated metal, side-gabled roof with little overhang. The primary facade of the building has four multi-lite, wooden-framed, double-hung windows, a personnel door with transom above, and a sliding wood door. These windows are also located along all elevations of the building. The western elevation has a single, wooden personnel door as well. This building retains historic integrity and

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therefore is a contributing building.

61. Gymnasium & Fieldhouse (1952)

The Gymnasium & Fieldhouse building is located near the center of the district, immediately west of the former baseball field. This Quonset hut type of building has smaller, shed-roofed addition on the east side. Four adjacent divided-lite windows are positioned on the northern and southern elevations. The northern elevation also contains two adjacent two-over-two windows and two adjacent picture windows with metal awnings. The northern and southern elevations both contain two single-personnel doors. A double personnel door is located on the eastern side, with raised stairs for access. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

62. Quonset Hut and Corporation Yard (1953)

The Quonset hut is located in the western portion of the Preston School of Industry site. The Quonset hut appears to be one of several temporary Quonset buildings that were located along the western edge of the Preston School of Industry site during the 1940s and 1950s. These temporary structures provided additional storage and classroom space prior to the completion of modern dormitories and additional buildings in the late 1950s. This small Quonset hut type structure is made of corrugated metal that measures roughly 16 feet by 48 feet, and rests on a concrete foundation. The primary facade of the building faces west and features a small, square window with metal ventilation panels. A wood-frame, double door is located beneath the square window. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

63. Greenhouse (ca. 1954–1959)

The Greenhouse building is located in the western portion of the Preston School of Industry site, adjacent to the garage. This building appeared on the 1959 Master Plan, however, and is listed as being built in 1954.<sup>4</sup> The building has a rectangular floor plan and a low-pitched, side-gabled roof, consisting of opaque corrugated plastic. In the center of the roof is a small, rectangular, side-gabled dormer. The exterior of the building also consists of opaque corrugated plastic. There is an opaque, corrugated plastic, single-personnel door on the south elevation of the building, and a corrugated metal double-personnel door in the center of the facade of the building, facing north. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

64. Program Center/Special Treatment Unit Offices and Control and Guidance Center (1956)

The Program Center building is located in the southern portion the Preston School of Industry site, west of the Hospital & Receiving building. The single story, white brick building has a very low-pitch hipped roof and generally has a rectangular floor plan with an internal courtyard in the southern part of the building and an external courtyard in at the northern end. Fenestration consists of metal-frame, three-lite hopper windows, and fixed, divided-lite windows. Single personnel doors with built-in multi-lite windows are visible around the perimeter of the building. Earl W. Hampton, assistant State Architect, signed Addition drawings on 3/27/1959. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

65. Vocational Education (A) (1956)

The Vocational Education buildings (A-west, and B-east) are located in the eastern portion of the Preston School of Industry site, immediately northwest of the district's east boundary formed by Waterman Road and the school's security fence. Both buildings are rectangular in plan and have gently-

<sup>4</sup> State of California Department of Youth Authority, Industrial Water System Sewer System and Potable Water System, Exhibit F, January 1, 1994, with revisions April 10, 2001.



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pitched gabled roofs with moderate eave overhangs. The exterior of both buildings consists of painted concrete walls. Fenestration consists of multi-lite, metal-framed, hopper windows located below the roofline. Vocational Building A to the west has two metal-framed picture windows and a single personnel door positioned on the south elevation. Several single-entry doors are located around the perimeter of each building. Vocation Building B to the east has four garage bays with metal roll-up doors; one on the north end of the west elevation; and three adjacent bays on the south end. Drawings dated 7/27/1955 were located by the Foundation, but the signature was not clearly legible. However, Anson Boyd, State Architect, completed Commissary drawings in May 1955, and the signature is similar so the structure is being attributed to Anson Boyd. These buildings retain historic integrity and therefore are contributing buildings.

66. Vocational Education (B) (1956)

See Vocational Education (A).

67. Commissary (1956)

The Commissary building is located in the southeastern portion of the Preston School of Industry site, south of the Vocational Shops building. A. Boyd, State Architect, stamped the drawings on 5/19/1955. The one-story building has a flat roof with a slight overhang. The concrete walls are painted and no windows are featured on the facade. A small portion of the facade is inset. Within this inset is a raised platform and stairs leading up to a single, metal personnel door. Left of the door is a garage bay with a metal roll-up door. Left of the garage bay is a double, metal personnel door. The east side of the facade consists of small extension with a flat roof, concrete walls, single personnel door, and small metal garage bay. The north elevation consists of a single personnel door and several four-rowed, multi-lite, hopper windows with metal frames. The building retains historic integrity, therefore is a contributing building.

68. Administration Building (1958)

The Administration Building is located in the southern portion of the Preston School of Industry site, immediately west of the Chapel & Auditorium building, and to the east of the Veterans Circle employee housing area. The Foundation has located floor and roof plans from 9/27/1957, but no signature could be made out. Assistant State Architect James A. Gillem stamped the Addition and Alteration drawings from 1/11/1968. The concrete building has an L-shaped plan and flat roof. Fenestration consists of picture windows, placed in groups of two, three, and four. Windows on the south elevation lie just underneath the overhanging roof overhang. The primary entrance has four single-entry doors. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

69. Security Section (1958)

The Security Section building is located in the center of the Preston School of Industry site, south of Preston Castle. The single-story building consists of a flat-roofed wing to the south and a low-pitched, hipped-roof wing at the north. The building has a general "L" shape, as a portion of the hipped-roof wing extends to the west and is supported by a narrow, metal column. The building exterior primarily consists of painted concrete, although vinyl siding is located on the eastern end of the hipped wing. Fenestration consists of several paired, metal-framed, hopper windows. On the western elevation is a single personnel door. The primary facade, facing east, features three single, metal, white-painted, personnel doors. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

70. Bakery, (1958)

The Bakery is located towards the center of the Preston School of Industry site, adjoining the Refectory/Staff Dining (#19) building at east. The Bakery is connected to the refectory but has a separate footprint and can be considered distinct. The single-story brick building generally has a rectangular shaped floor plan with stair-step bump-outs on the east elevation. The building has a flat roof with no

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overhang. The northern elevation of the building has a flat roof extending over a truck-loading platform. Three narrow steel columns support the flat roof extension. The building contains several divided-lite, hopper windows with metal frames. Small, rectangular, metal-framed vents are located towards the foundation of the building. The northern elevation has a single, metal personnel door, and a large, metal, refrigerator door. Primary access to the building is located on the southern end of the eastern elevation, with a single personnel door. Drawings with an indistinct signature are dated 5/15/1955, which is the same month that Anson Boyd, Assistant State Architect, stamped the Commissary drawings. The addition of a separate bakery shows the change in scale required to produce baked goods for the growing population of the school, as there were 10 dormitories constructed between 1955 and 1960. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

Dormitories built 1955-1960

Dormitory Nomenclature:

Preston School of Industry students, or cadets, were assigned to a company. Each company's name corresponded to a dormitory, therefore the names of the companies and dormitories were somewhat interchangeable. The historic names for dormitories at Preston School of Industry are based upon review of the 1959 Master Plan of the Preston School of Industry and information provided by John Lafferty in *Centennial History*. The names of the companies and dormitories changed over time for various reasons. In 1966, companies formerly designated by letters were renamed after varieties of trees that generally aligned the first letter of the tree name with that of the company, such as A Company (A Co.) with Alder and B Co. with Buckeye. Thereafter, companies were no longer referred to as companies, but rather as "halls" and later as "lodges".

In 1984, several dormitory buildings were reassigned lodge names, or some names were dropped from usage and replaced by new names. Accordingly, several lodges took on names that did not correspond to the historic company housed within them ca. 1959; for example, the dormitory currently known as "Buckeye Lodge" was originally the dormitory of E. Co. or "Elm Lodge."

The list of district building's below provides the historic name of each lodge as it appeared on the 1959 Master Plan of the Preston School of Industry, and provides the most recent lodge name in separated by a forward slash (/). Some dormitories were not labeled for specific companies as of 1959 and were simply described as a "dormitory" on the map, or as in the case of the dormitories for companies A, B, C, and D, the building noted as existing or under construction ca. 1959 is not extant as of recordation of the site in 2017.

The following companies and corresponding dormitories were active ca. 1966, as listed in Lafferty's, *Centennial History*.

A – Alder Hall

B – Buckeye Hall

C – Cedar Hall (building not extant, replaced by Vocational Education Building in 1989)

D – Douglas Hall (building not extant, replaced by Vocational Education Building in 1989)

E – Elm Hall

F – Fir Hall

G – Greenbrier Hall

H – Hawthorne Hall (originally spelled with an e at the end, despite tree name actually being Hawthorn)

I – Ironwood Hall

J – Juniper Hall

L – Linden Hall

M – Manzanita Hall

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N – Sequoia Hall

O – Oak Hall

Farm Squad – Ponderosa Hall

Farm Co. – Tamarack Hall

Adjustment Center – Acacia Hall

Orientation – Redwood Hall<sup>5</sup>

71. Dormitory K Co. and J Co./Ironwood and Juniper Lodge (1955)

Ironwood and Juniper Lodge is the northernmost dormitory in the district, and is a one-story freestanding dormitory that in plan is a long rectangle with several perpendicular wings on both sides. The building has red common-bond brick cladding and a flat roof with cantilevered concrete eaves. Ironwood and Lodge has a mixture of security windows, including larger openings with bars and decorative screens, and small slit openings for individual cells. The main entrance to Ironwood and Juniper Lodge is at the building's southwest end, and is sheltered by a large corrugated-metal roof overhang supported by concrete and steel posts. Several fenced-in recreation areas surround the building. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

72. Dormitory I Co./Greenbrier Lodge (1956)

Greenbrier Lodge is located immediately south east of Ironwood and Juniper Lodge, and is a one-story freestanding dormitory that is roughly H-shaped in plan, set on a concrete pad foundation. The building has red common-bond brick cladding and a flat roof with cantilevered concrete eaves. Greenbrier Lodge has steel rectangular windows with bars, and solid metal doors. The windows at the east elevation are larger than those found at other elevations, with decorative rectangular screens at each window opening. The main entrance to Greenbrier Lodge is also at the east elevation, and is sheltered by a cantilevered concrete overhang with a wood sign with the word "Greenbrier" affixed to it. The building has fenced-in recreation yards at its north and south ends. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

73. Dormitory H Co./Arbor (1955)

Arbor Lodge, located south of Greenbrier Lodge, is a one-story freestanding dormitory that is roughly H-shaped in plan, set on a concrete pad foundation. The building has red common-bond brick cladding and a flat roof with cantilevered concrete eaves. Arbor Lodge has steel rectangular windows with bars, and solid metal doors. The windows at the east elevation are larger than those found at other elevations, with decorative rectangular screens at each window opening. The main entrance to Arbor Lodge is also at the east elevation, and is sheltered by a cantilevered concrete overhang with a wood sign with the word "Arbor" affixed to it. The building has fenced-in recreation yards at its north and south ends. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

74. Dormitory F. Co./Fir Lodge and Dormitory G. Co./Evergreen (1958)

The Fir and Evergreen Lodge buildings (connected) are located in the northeastern portion of the Preston School of Industry site, between the Arbor (north) and Buckeye (south) lodges. These single-story brick buildings consist of two "H" shaped floor plans facing one another with an open "I" shaped courtyard in the center. Evergreen Lodge was constructed in 1956, while Fir Lodge was constructed in 1958. At the time Fir Lodge was built, the two buildings were connected. A flat roof with moderate overhang extends atop the two-winged buildings. Two low-pitched, A-framed, corrugated metal coverings extend across the two wings on the northwestern and southeastern edges of each building. Two single personnel doors are located at the southern elevation and serve as the primary entrances of each wing. Multi-lite windows extend east and west from each door. Within the "I" shaped open space,

<sup>5</sup> Lafferty, *Centennial History*, 289, 317.

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at the center of the building, exterior brick walls consist of singular rectangle, and square-paired fixed windows. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

75. Dormitory E Co./Buckeye Lodge (1955)

Buckeye Lodge, located immediately south of Fir and Evergreen lodges is a one-story freestanding dormitory, generally H-shaped in rectangular in plan with several perpendicular wings on both sides. The building is clad with red brick and covered by a flat roof with cantilevered concrete eaves. Buckeye Lodge has a mixture of security windows, including larger openings with bars and decorative screens, and small slit openings for individual cells. The main entrance is at the building's southwest end, and is sheltered by a large corrugated-metal roof overhang supported by concrete and steel posts. Several fenced-in recreation areas surround the building. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

76. Dormitory O Co./Oak Lodge (1960)

The Oak and Redwood Lodges are located in the northwestern portion of the Preston School of Industry site, to the west of the Athletic Field, and are separated by the Auxiliary Dining Room. The single-story brick buildings each consist of "T" shaped floor plans and a flat roof with moderate overhang. The exterior of the buildings consists of four-rowed, multi-lite, hopper windows with metal bars, single square windows, long, narrow, rectangular windows, and other multi-lite windows. Oak and Redwood Lodges contain several single personnel doors for entry and exit of the buildings. These buildings retain historic integrity and therefore are contributing buildings.

77. Auxiliary Dining Room School (1960)

The Auxiliary Dining Room School building is located in the northern portion of the Preston School of Industry site, between Redwood (east) and Oak (west) lodges. The single-story building has a rectangular floor plan and flat roof with a slight overhang. The exterior features brick masonry with stucco located under the roof overhang. Fenestration includes metal-framed, hopper windows below the roof edge. Each elevation features painted, metal-frame, single-personnel doors located along all elevations of the building. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

78. Orientation Building/Redwood Lodge (1960)

See Dormitory O Co./Oak Lodge for description.

79. Dormitory M. Co./Manzanita Lodge (1959)

The Hawthorne and Manzanita Lodges were built in 1958 and 1959, respectively. Each of the buildings has an "H" shaped floor plan and flat roof with moderate overhang. On each roof of the building is a single low-pitched, A-frame, corrugated metal covering that extends from one wing to the opposite wing. Fenestration consists of multi-lite windows in addition to single and double picture windows. Each of the brick buildings has single, white, metal, personnel doors. These buildings retain historic integrity and therefore are contributing buildings.

80. Dormitory/Hawthorne Lodge (1958)

See Dormitory M. Co./Manzanita Lodge above for description.

Additional Buildings of 1950s and 1960s

81. West Guard Tower/Tower 1 (1965)

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The West Guard Tower, also known as Tower 1, is located within the western portion of the Preston School of Industry secure perimeter, in proximity to Preston Castle. State Architect Carl McElvy stamped drawings for "Look Out Tower 1" that date from 9/21/1962. The tower is constructed with metal and has a small, single-story shelter at the top. The small, rectangular, corrugated metal shelter has a flat roof with wide overhang. Large, metal-framed slider windows surround the perimeter of the building. This tower, completed only 5 years after the period of significance of the district ended in 1960, contributes to the district as it is associated with the transition to a more secured campus at the end of the period of significance, and reflects a common architectural typology of secured facilities at the close of the period of significance. This building retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing building.

82. Horticultural Classroom (1954) and Horticulture Greenhouse (c. 1966)

The Horticulture Classroom and its associated Horticultural Greenhouse are located in the eastern portion of the Preston School of Industry site, east of the vocational buildings. The single-story, rectangular Horticultural Classroom building has a flat, wood-framed roof with moderate overhang, metal coping, and wood fascia. The exterior features painted stucco walls and rectangular hopper windows with metal security grates. The facade features a metal personnel door with a metal security grate covering a fixed window, and a sliding barn door located at the northern side of the building. A second metal personnel door with a metal security grate covering a fixed window presents on the south elevation.

The Greenhouse is located directly adjacent to the Horticultural Classroom. The Greenhouse has a concrete masonry unit (CMU) bulkhead with corrugated metal base panels. Above, clear, corrugated plastic forms the walls. The building is capped by a corrugated, clear plastic roof, which is partially covered with landscaping cloth at the exterior. The Greenhouse appears to be framed with galvanized metal above the CMU. Although the Greenhouse building has a listed constructed date of 1966 but it may have been constructed earlier. The Greenhouse building is associated with horticultural operations of the Preston School of Industry, and the Horticultural Classroom (b.1954) and occurred shortly after the district's period of significance ended. The Horticultural Classroom was constructed during the period of significance and is considered contributory to the district and although the Greenhouse building was built after the period of significance, its construction occurred during a transitional period; thus the building may be considered contributory to the district. Both of these buildings retain historic integrity and therefore are contributing buildings.

**Contributing Structures (3)**

83. Athletic Fields and Track

The campus features an open, grass-covered area that originally contained grass an open field at its north end and a baseball field (commonly referred to as a diamond) at the south. Both the open field and baseball diamond were present by the early 1900s and provided a recreational area for cadets of the Preston Industrial School, particularly for those who competed against other such teams from other state reform institutions. The baseball field is no longer extant, while the football field retains a goal post of unknown date of construction. The football field is surrounded by a dirt track that is overgrown with grass. Additionally, several tall pole-mounted field lights stand at the east and west perimeter of the field. This area, inclusive of the football Athletic Field and Track appeared on the 1959 Master Plan map and appears to date to that year or later. The Athletic fields retain historic integrity as its general dimensions; spatial relationship within the campus, and evidence of field and track sections remains intact. The Athletic Field and Track retain historic integrity and therefore are contributing structures.

84. Pool (1941)

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The Pool is located in the center of the Preston School of Industry site, south of the Gym & Fieldhouse building. Construction began in 1940 and was completed primarily by the institution's mechanics and crews of cadets. The pool opened the summer of 1941 and replaced the unsanitary pond known as "Preston Plunge" that had been located adjacent to "The Colonial" since 1909. The pool retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing structure.

### Contributing Sites (3)

85. Cemetery (1895-1929)

The Cemetery is located northwest of the Preston School of Industry secured perimeter. The site is located at the summit of an isolated knoll, accessed through the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection occupied property. The cemetery contains 18 wooden grave markers that have been painted white. Approximately six fence posts remain, including two that supported the southern entry gate. The cemetery was in use 1895-1929 and was once surrounded by a white picket fence that was removed at an unconfirmed date. The cemetery retains historic integrity and therefore is a contributing structure.

86. Rock-lined Ditch (date of construction unconfirmed)

A rock-lined ditch was utilized as a component of the school's water supply system. The ditch is located to the west of the Dairy Barn foundations and runs north to south from the Preston Reservoir to the north end of the perimeter fence. This contributing site retains historic integrity.

87. Preston Reservoir (historically known as Henderson Reservoir)

Preston Reservoir was built ca. 1894 as a major component of the Preston School of Industry's water supply system. The reservoir was expanded by the 1950s as the school's needs for hydroelectric power and potable water increased with the number of wards and staff at the institution. The reservoir is located at the northern end of the district, south of the northern boundary.

### Non-Contributing Buildings (6)

88. Vocational Shops Building (1989)

The Vocational Shops Building was completed in 1989 on the former site of a modern dormitory building that contained C and D companies beginning in 1958, and is the most recently constructed of three extant vocational training buildings within the district. Given this building's date of construction well beyond the period of significance, it does not contribute to the district. The building was designed to accommodate painting, masonry, and welding workshops. The building was completed outside the period of significance, and so is not a contributor.

89. East Guard Tower/Tower 2 (1990)

The East Guard tower, also known as Tower 2, was built in 1990 to replace a two story wooden structure in the same location on the boundary of the district. This guard tower replaced was completed 25 years after the East Guard Tower/Tower 1 and 30 years beyond the period of significance; therefore it does not contribute to the district.

90. PCB Storage Building (1985)

The PCB storage building is a utilitarian storage building with corrugated metal exterior and a gabled roof. The building is set on a concrete, slab-on-grade foundation. The building has no windows and

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features sliding metal doors with similar corrugated metal cladding.<sup>6</sup> The building was completed outside the period of significance, and so is not a contributor.

91. New Paint Shop (ca. 1994)

The New Paint Shop building appears on a 1994 map of the Preston School of Industry, but is not numbered. The building has a corrugated metal exterior, nearly flat gabled roof and several ventilation ducts at the exterior, presumably to facilitate paint fume removal. The building has three screened windows and a larger garage bay with a roll up metal door, but otherwise lacks additional windows. The building was completed outside the period of significance, and so is not a contributor.

92. Portable Classroom Building (unknown date of construction)

A “portable classroom building,” as labeled on a 1994 map of the Preston School of Industry, is located south of the Vocational Education Building A. The building’s date of construction was not found through archival research, but appears to post-date the period of significance. The building is rectangular in plan with a poured in place concrete foundation, tongue-and-groove vertical siding, and a gently pitched roof with cantilevered eaves over the east and west elevations. The building was likely completed outside the period of significance, and so is not a contributor.

93. Temporary Classroom Building (unknown date of construction)

A “temporary classroom building,” as labeled on a 1994 map of the Preston School of Industry, is located to the east of the Portable Classroom Building, south of Vocational Education A. The building has a concrete foundation and walls built of wood or composite panels set between studs. Windows are aluminum-sash with an awning-opening upper lite, and single-hung lites below. The building has a flat roof with cantilevered eaves at the east and west elevations. The building’s date of construction was not found through archival research, but appears to post-date the period of significance. The building was likely completed outside the period of significance, and so is not a contributor.

**Non-Contributing Sites (6)**

94. Calving Barn and associated features (ca. 1920s)

Remnants of a Calving Barn built ca. 1920s for Preston School of Industry farm are located outside the secure perimeter of the Preston site, on top of a hill south of the Preston reservoir. The barn had a rectangular floor plan, a board-formed concrete foundation, and a front-gabled, moderate pitched roof. The exterior of the building consists of board and batten wood siding. The barn collapsed in January 2017. Two circular, concrete feeding troughs and a brick structure are located in close proximity to the collapsed barn. The Calving Barn and associated features do not retain historic integrity and therefore is not a contributing site.

95. Dairy Barn Foundation (1933)

The foundation of the Dairy Barn is located in the northwest of the Dormitory K Co. and J Co. (Ironwood and Juniper) buildings, south of the calving barn site, outside of the secure perimeter of Preston. At its southeast end, a ramp stabilized by a concrete and brick retaining walls rises from ground level to the floor of the dairy barn. The ramp, 48 feet long, enabled cattle to enter the barn. The foundations for two silos are located at the northwest end barn foundation. The northwest end contains the remains of the manure tank. The Dairy Barn foundation does not retain historic integrity and therefore is not a contributing site.

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<sup>6</sup> Date of construction sourced from State of California Department of Youth Authority, Industrial Water System Sewer System and Potable Water System, Exhibit F, January 1, 1994, with revisions April 10, 2001.

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96. Manure Tank Remains (1933)

The remains of the Manure Tank are located in the northwest of the Dormitory K Co. and J Co. (Ironwood and Juniper) buildings, south of the calving barn remains, outside of the secure perimeter of Preston School of Industry. The brick and concrete remains are built into a hillside with partitions dividing the space. The remains of this site do not retain historic integrity and therefore it is not a contributor.

97. Emergency Dormitory "Tin City" Foundation (1946)

The foundation for the Emergency Dormitory is located in the western portion of the Preston School of Industry site, west of Tamarack Lodge, outside of the secured perimeter. The concrete foundation consists of three parallel rectangular strips, with the middle being the longest, all connected at the midpoint by another rectangular strip. The original Quonset hut that was supported by this foundation was installed in 1946 and removed in 1965. The area was home to "E Company," a segregation area for a group of wards who could not adjust to the training programs at Preston. This site does not retain historic integrity.

98. Quonset Building Foundation (1946)

The foundation for the Quonset building is located in the western portion of the Preston School of Industry site, west of Tamarack Lodge and adjacent to the Butler building foundation, outside of the secured perimeter. The concrete foundation measures approximately 20 feet by 8 feet. There is no visible evidence of internal structures and the function of the structure is unknown. This site does not retain historic integrity.

99. Slaughterhouse Ruins (ca. 1912-1964)

A slaughterhouse ruin, which may date to ca. 1912 and ceased use in 1964, is located on the western side of the district, northwest of the secured perimeter. This site does not retain historic integrity.

**Additional Site Features**

Roads

The district includes Palm Drive, Veterans Circle and additional roads that circulate to buildings to the south of the secured perimeter, which contains the former employee housing area and early buildings including Preston Castle, the Superintendent's Residence, and "The Colonial". These curvilinear roads are paved with asphalt and lined by concrete curbs. Numerous tall trees flank Palm Drive, and are located throughout the grass-landscaped open areas between the roads the buildings accessed from them.

Within the secured (fenced-in) area of the campus, similar asphalt paved roads with concrete curbs circulate north south from the Administration Building (1958) to the area containing the Gymnasium & Fieldhouse. The area east of the athletic field containing several modern dormitories has concrete roadways with concrete curbs, while the adjacent basketball courts are paved with asphalt.

To the north and northeast of the secured perimeter, roads are gravel and dirt, following the contours of the land to access various farming and maintenance related sites such as the Calf Barn site, Preston Reservoir, and the Headhouse complex.

Walkways and Paths

Cast concrete walkways and steps circulate between the campus buildings. Stone retaining walls are located nearby the earliest buildings in and adjacent to the sidewalk running parallel to Palm Drive. Bricks are employed for a massing terraced staircase leading from Preston Castle to lower lying areas to the north.



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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/Reform school

Youth Reform

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1894-1960

**Significant Dates**

1894 (Opening of Preston School of Industry)

1960 (Original Administration Building Vacated/cadet system ended)

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Multiple:

- California Office of Public Works, Division of Architecture
- Boyd, Anson
- Daniels, Wesley Kearns
- Dean & Dean Associates
- Eichler, Alfred W.
- Ellery, Nathaniel
- Gillem, James A.
- Hampton, E.W.
- McDougall, George B.
- McElvy, Carl
- Schulze, Henry A.

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Preston School of Industry Historic District is significant under Criterion A (Events) of the National Register at the State level of significance for its association with the development of youth reform practices and methodologies in the State of California between the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. The Preston School of Industry, the second of two State Reform schools established in 1889 by the California Legislature, was opened in 1894 in Ione, Amador County, California. In its early years the Preston School of

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Industry grew incrementally from a core of early administrative, training, and cottage buildings with a farm, to a larger assemblage of buildings including administration, educational, vocational, agricultural, and residential facilities that supported the school's reformatory and training practices. In the 1940s, the campus grew through the construction of new employee housing, preceding a campaign in the 1950s to modernize the campus for adaption to emergent methodologies in juvenile reform as supported by the California Youth Authority.

Under Criterion C (Architecture), the Preston School of Industry Historic District is significant at the State level of significance as an assemblage of buildings, structures, and site features that embody distinct aspects of a juvenile reform institution in the State of California designed with a cottage plan. The district is not defined by a particular architectural style or building typology, but rather as a collection of institutional building typologies whose layout and pattern of development embodies that of a cottage plan, where small scale housing, a working farm, and common spaces were meant to inspire a sense of 'family' and community among the young wards.<sup>7</sup> Despite its closure in 2011 and the loss of a large portion of the institution's former agricultural land, the remaining buildings, structures, and site features of the former Preston School of Industry district provide the most intact example of such an institution within the State of California.

The period of significance for both criteria is 1894-1960, corresponding to the opening of the Preston School of Industry in 1894, and the closure of the original Administration Building and termination of the school's cadet system in 1960.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)**

**EARLY DEVELOPMENTS IN JUVENILE REFORM**

Until the early nineteenth century in the United States, when institutions such as houses of refuge and reform schools began to serve as the primary means of disciplining youths or providing care for children of the poor, families were the primary source of discipline for young offenders. Juvenile delinquency was a relatively minor problem during the colonial period and parents, relatives, or sometimes, local religious leaders, delivered punishment for minor offenses. Crimes of a more serious nature, however, were handled by adult courts. Convicted juveniles faced a range of punishments including corporal punishment and incarceration in adult prisons.<sup>8</sup> In the early 1800s, with the flood of new immigrants crowding into northeastern American cities came growing social concern for the treatment of destitute and delinquent children. As noted by criminal justice scholar and professor, Randall G. Shelden:

In the United States, interest in the state regulation of youths was directly tied to explosive immigration and population growth. [...] The influx of poor immigrants created growing concern among prominent citizens about the "perishing and dangerous classes," as they would be called throughout the nineteenth century. The shift from agriculture to industrialism introduced the age of adolescence. With this age came the problem of "juvenile delinquency" and attempts to control it. This surge in growth spread all across the country and finally ended in California, with the famous Gold Rush of 1848.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Nelles HABS documentation

<sup>8</sup> Alexander W. Pisciotta, "Reformatory and Reform Schools," in *Encyclopedia of Juvenile Justice*, Marilyn D. McShane and Frank P. Williams III, Editors, (Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc., 2003), 317; and, Steven Schlossman, "Delinquent Children: the Juvenile Reform School," in *The Oxford History of the Prison: the Practice of Punishment in Western Society*, Norval Morris and David J. Rothman, Editors, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1998), 326.

<sup>9</sup> Randall G. Shelden, Introduction in Daniel E. Macallair, *After the Doors Were Locked: A History of Youth Correction in California and the Origins of Twenty-First-Century Reform*, (London: Rowman & Littlefield, 2015), xvii-xix. *Parens patriae* is rooted in England's chancery courts and established the king's legal authority to take care of his people, including those unable to take care of

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Early “child savers” were convinced that the adult justice system was inadequate to address the emerging problem of juvenile delinquency in American cities.<sup>10</sup> The Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, a forerunner in the child-saving movement formed in New York City in 1817, advocated for new and separate prisons for juveniles. These new facilities were to be places of reform and instruction, not punishment.<sup>11</sup> As a result of the group’s campaigns, the New York House of Refuge, the first publicly-funded institution for young offenders, opened in New York City on January 1, 1825.

Operated by an organization known as the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, the new institution had two main goals: to remove juveniles from adult correctional facilities, and to provide a program of reform to treat delinquent children.<sup>12</sup> A strict regimen of reform was developed to instill moral values in juvenile offenders, and to save them from a life of criminal behavior. The institution reported high success rates and the New York House of Refuge “was widely hailed as one of the nation’s most innovative and important correctional institutions.”<sup>13</sup> Similar institutions soon opened in Boston (1826) and Philadelphia (1828), and by 1857, 13 reformatories of similar program were in operation in the United States. The commitment criteria for these institutions were broad, however, and the basic sentencing times inconsistent. All manner of delinquent, neglected, and incorrigible children were admitted, and the superintendents determined how long the youths would be confined. The average term served at the New York House of Refuge was 16 months, and at the Philadelphia House of Refuge 12 months. After completing their sentence, youths were indentured as assistants to semiskilled artisans or placed with farm families as laborers or domestics.<sup>14</sup>

### **Houses of Refuge and the San Francisco Industrial School**

The first houses of refuge in the United States were established “to counteract the poverty, vice, and neglectful families that were breeding grounds for delinquency.”<sup>15</sup> The institutions were designed as secure facilities, with many features of imprisonment including cellblocks, iron bars, and brick wall enclosures. They employed the “congregate” system or plan, which “used large, heterogeneous group living and work arrangements.”<sup>16</sup> Strict and elaborate routines involving physical labor, study, and prayer were put in place to instill self-discipline; deference to authority was established through corporal punishment and solitary confinement.<sup>17</sup>

Following the surge in institution building in the 1830s and 1840s, including houses of refuge and early reform schools, the first children’s institutions on the West Coast were established in the early 1850s. In San Francisco, the onset of the Gold Rush drew tens of thousands of prospective settlers to the emergent town. Extended travel over land or sea left many in poor health upon arrival; while medical care, hospital capacity,

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themselves. Thus, the king or his authorized agents could assume the role of guardian of a child. This concept was adopted in the United States through the establishment of State institutions directed toward the care and reform of youth. Shelden notes, “By the nineteenth century, this legal doctrine had evolved into the practice of the state’s assuming wardship over a minor child and, in effect, playing the role of the parent if the child had no parents or if the existing parents were declared unfit.”

<sup>10</sup> Randall G. Shelden, “Child-Saving Movement,” in *Encyclopedia of Juvenile Justice*, Marilyn D. McShane and Frank P. Williams III, Editors, (Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc., 2003), 56. The term “child savers” typically refers to a group of mostly upper-class men and women who were part of a larger social movement during the Progressive Era (c.1890-1920) in the United States.

<sup>11</sup> Patrick M. Sullivan, *A Selected History of Juvenile Justice Facilities* [Unpublished], (Claremont, CA: Patrick Sullivan Associates, January 12, 2007), 2-3.

<sup>12</sup> Pisciotta, “Reformatories and Reform Schools,” in *Encyclopedia of Juvenile Justice*, 317.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, 318.

<sup>14</sup> Albert R. Roberts, *Juvenile Justice Sourcebook: Past, Present, and Future*, (New York: Oxford University Press, Inc., 2004), 132; and, Pisciotta, “Reformatories and Reform Schools,” in *Encyclopedia of Juvenile Justice*, 317.

<sup>15</sup> Roberts, *Juvenile Justice Sourcebook: Past, Present, and Future*, (New York: Oxford University Press, Inc., 2004), 131.

<sup>16</sup> Steven Schlossman, “Delinquent Children: the Juvenile Reform School,” in *The Oxford History of the Prison: the Practice of Punishment in Western Society*, 332.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, 330.

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and housing availability were already stretched to meet the needs of the rapidly increasing population. Many children were orphaned in the course of the journey to San Francisco and gold country, while others encountered impoverished conditions upon arrival. Many migrants were young and very few were women; only approximately 8 percent of the state's population ca. 1849.<sup>18</sup> Early attempts to accommodate orphaned children and children of the poor led to the establishment of the San Francisco Protestant Orphans Asylum (SFPOA). Housed in a family residence, SFPOA's quarters were quickly outgrown by a rapidly increasing number of orphaned and motherless children, which necessitated the construction of a larger facility in 1853.<sup>19</sup>

On April 15, 1858, the California Legislature passed the Industrial School Act, which created the San Francisco Industrial School; the first institution for neglected and delinquent children on the West Coast.<sup>20</sup> The purpose of this school was the "detention, management, reformation, education and maintenance" of children under eighteen years of age who were deemed to be leading "an idle and immoral life."<sup>21</sup> This school primarily served local youths and was supported by city funds. The San Francisco Industrial School utilized a congregate plan system in similarity to many precedent institutions, which ultimately proved problematic and highly controversial. Under the "congregate" system, prisoners slept alone at night and labored together in a congregate workshop during the day.<sup>22</sup> At the San Francisco Industrial School, the program consisted of six hours per day of school (classroom) and four hours per day work. Trade training was added later. Releases were obtained by (1) discharge, (2) indenture, and (3) leave of absence—a system very similar to present-day probation and/or parole.<sup>23</sup>

In the years between the Panic of 1857 and the start of the Civil War, many reform institutions and houses of refuge became overcrowded, including the San Francisco Industrial School. Employment for youths released from these facilities became harder to obtain given the economic downturn, and the reform institutions were increasingly criticized for functioning more like prisons than reformatories. The San Francisco Industrial School drew harsh criticism for practices such as assigning its wards to metal beds, requiring removal of socks to prevent escape attempts, and reports of physical and sexual abuse.<sup>24</sup> Charles Loring Brace, director of the New York Children's Aid Society, "asserted that because of rigid punishments, strict schedules, and the military regimentation of the refuge, youths were not reformed. [Brace argued that] the longer the youth was in a refuge, 'the less likely he is to do well in outside life.'"<sup>25</sup> Brace and other child savers continued through the early twentieth century, to push for more reforms and systems that better met the needs of the child.

The San Francisco Industrial School's establishment in the late 1850s was followed shortly thereafter by the State of California's first reform school, The State Reform School at Marysville. The school opened in late 1861 and was intended as a state reform school for the instruction, employment and reform of juvenile

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<sup>18</sup> Mary Stanton, "The Development and Institutional Care of Children in California from 1769 to 1925," *Social Service Review*, Vol. 25, No. 3 (September 1951), 323.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, 323.

<sup>20</sup> Macallair, *After the Doors Were Locked: A History of Youth Correction in California and the Origins of Twenty-First-Century Reform*, 3.

<sup>21</sup> John F. Lafferty, *The Preston School of Industry: A Centennial History, 1894-1994*, (Preston School of Industry: The Print Shop, 1997), 2.

<sup>22</sup> *The Oxford history of the prison: the practice of punishment in western society*. Morris, Norval, 1923-2004., Rothman, David J. New York: Oxford University Press. 1995.

<sup>23</sup> "The History of the Division of Juvenile Justice," California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation website. Accessed March 6, 2019. [https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Juvenile\\_Justice/DJJ\\_History/index.html](https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Juvenile_Justice/DJJ_History/index.html).

<sup>24</sup> Gary Kamiya, "Corrupt, Inhumane Reform School was SF's First Form of Juvenile Justice," *San Francisco Chronicle*, March 17, 2018. Accessed online, February 13, 2019. <https://www.sfchronicle.com/bayarea/article/Corrupt-inhumane-reform-school-was-SF-s-first-12759864.php>.

<sup>25</sup> Roberts, *Juvenile Justice Sourcebook: Past, Present, and Future*, 133.

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offenders.<sup>26</sup> The school housed 13 boys by 1862, but operated at a considerably higher cost per inmate than the San Francisco Industrial School. By 1868, however, costs of operation and struggle to balance State of California appropriations to various institutions led to a push to merge the two schools. Ultimately, the inmates of the reform school were transferred to San Francisco Industrial School and the school at Marysville was closed in 1868 by legislative decree.<sup>27</sup>

Another institution, the Boys and Girls Aid Society of California, was established in 1874 and located in San Francisco “to provide for the care of homeless, abused and delinquent children. It was funded entirely by the private sector, but it worked hand in hand with public agencies throughout California.”<sup>28</sup> As the 1870s continued, a short-lived attempt to address youth reform saw the USS Jamestown, a decommissioned war vessel, reactivated for use as a state maritime school based out of San Francisco. The ship’s use for reformatory training ended in 1879 when it was returned to the U.S. government.<sup>29</sup>

### Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Developments in Juvenile Reform

In 1885, California Governor George Stoneman selected members of the California State Penological Commission, which was tasked with examining “the accumulated body of knowledge from other states and countries,” related to penal practices.<sup>30</sup> Daniel Macallair notes that contemporaneously:

The efficacy of the congregate institutional system was the subject of spirited national debate. With its emphasis on harsh discipline and strict regimentation, the congregate institutional system was being broadly rejected [as evidence by turmoil surrounding treatment of wards at San Francisco Industrial School]. Social reformers and institutional managers instead argued in favor of the cottage system.<sup>31</sup>

By the end of the 1880s, these small-scale institutions were increasingly incapable of meeting the needs of the growing number of youths requiring their attention. Further, despite the Juvenile Probation Law of 1883 that permitted judges to refer youths to the care of charitable organizations such as the Boys and Girls Aid Society, some judges continued to refer juveniles to State prisons for felonies and local jails for misdemeanors, placing them in the company of adult criminals.<sup>32</sup> By 1888, California’s State Board of Prison Directors began to revive previous calls for creation of a state-run reform institution for young offenders.

On January 29, 1889, Senator Edward M. Preston introduced what came to be known as the “Reform School Bill” calling for the establishment of a state reform school at Folsom, California. Senator Anthony Caminetti of Amador County later introduced a substitute Reform School Bill proposing that the school which became the Preston School of Industry be located in or near the city of Ione.<sup>33</sup> The amended measure was approved and signed into law by Governor Robert Whitney Waterman on March 11, 1889.<sup>34</sup> The state legislature also approved a similar measure that same day to establish a “State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders” in southern California which later became known as the Whittier State School, and eventually the Nelles School in 1941.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>26</sup> Don Chaddock, “Unlocking History: State opens first reform schools; Civil War ship enlisted, part 2,” Inside CDCR: The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Newsletter, online, May 4, 2018. Accessed February 19, 2019. <https://www.insidecdcr.ca.gov/2018/05/unlocking-history-state-opens-first-reform-schools-civil-war-ship-enlisted/>.

<sup>27</sup> Macallair, 3.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid., 2.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid., 2.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid., 44.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid., 44.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid., 3.

<sup>33</sup> Pisciotta, 4-5.

<sup>34</sup> Macallair, 46.

<sup>35</sup> Fred C. Nelles School Overall Record, HABS No. CA-2400, 2016. 12.

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Each proposed school was largely modeled on the buildings and campus plan of Minnesota's State Reform School at Red Wing. The Minnesota school was built with a Romanesque Revival style administrative building, a power house, and a trade building on a large site of several hundred acres. Boys at Whittier, in southern California, were to be divided into five military-style companies, with staff captains overseeing activities. Girls in separate companies were assigned tasks such as cooking, laundry, and housekeeping, aimed at preparing them for domestic service.<sup>36</sup> At Preston School of Industry, the inmates, later called cadets, were to be subject to military discipline, and a "course of study corresponding as far as practicable with the course of study in the public schools of this state...The ultimate purpose of all such instruction, discipline, and industries shall be to qualify the inmates for honorable and profitable employment after their release."<sup>37</sup>

During the 1890s, as these institutions settled into operation, struggles to establish systems of juvenile reform at each institution encountered controversy, much like the reform school and house of refugees run on congregate systems in decades prior had. Moreover, processes for committing youths to state institutions, and the treatment of committed youths came under increasing scrutiny. Despite the growing popularity of the cottage system, the operations and reform approaches of each school were confined primarily to the administration buildings and harsh discipline more closely aligned to earlier congregate plan systems. Over the course of the following decade, allocations for funding additional buildings, most importantly separate cottages to house wards and in some cases employees, enabled each institution to operate the cottage system more effectively. Efforts continued to make each facility as self-contained as possible which grew to include the internment of deceased cadets. This was presumably a consideration made more pressing by the large number of orphans enrolled in the institutions at this time. The Cemetery associated with the Preston School of Industry district was utilized between 1895 and 1929 as a place of internment for cadets at the School. The cemetery is eligible as a contributing structure to the Preston School of Industry Historic District as it is associated with practices of the Preston School during its early decades of operation and construction. The cemetery, although fairly isolated from the campus, retains grave markers, its location and setting on a hilltop knoll to the northwest of the campus.

### **Juvenile Reform in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century – The Progressive Era, 1890s-1920**

With the opening of the first juvenile court in the United States in Chicago in 1899, juvenile reformatories were no longer the central focus of the juvenile justice system. Throughout the remainder of the Progressive Era, "juvenile courts spread quickly across the country. Child savers were confident that these new juvenile courts – which were grounded on the goal of rehabilitation and the legal doctrine of *parens patriae* – would provide individualized treatment and reform."<sup>38</sup> In theory, juvenile court judges would ensure that every child received individualized care, and the new option of juvenile probation provided courts with alternative sentencing, treatment, and supervision options. With the proliferation of the juvenile court system, reformatories would become "a more peripheral treatment-control strategy reserved for serious and less promising offenders."<sup>39</sup> Despite the use of the juvenile court system, keepers of and advocates for the congregate and cottage style reformatories continued to support the goal of rehabilitation in these institutions.

In 1903, California passed its first juvenile court act, which "reasserted the state's authority to intervene on behalf of children deemed in need of help—including neglected, abused, impoverished, incorrigible, truant, and delinquent children."<sup>40</sup> The act passed following the cases *Ex Parte Becknell* (1897) and *In re Peterson* (1903) "that placed limits on the discretionary power exercised in juvenile cases," which were resisted by child savers

<sup>36</sup> Macallair, 50.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid., 5.

<sup>38</sup> Pisciotta, 319-320.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid., 320.

<sup>40</sup> Macallair, 74.

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who believed the State or designated agents should have the authority to ensure proper protection of vulnerable children.<sup>41</sup> *Ex Parte Becknell* limited the ability of lower courts to sentence youths accused of committing crimes to state institutions without a jury trial. *In re Peterson* amended an 1889 law that allowed police courts and justices of peace to make commitments to Preston School of Industry and Whittier State School. As explained by Macallair:

...the California Supreme Court stipulated that only youths convicted of felony or misdemeanor offenses in a superior court could be committed to Preston, essentially limiting the reform school-era practice of confining the nondelinquent population with the delinquent population. Because of this decision, California jurisdictions could no longer allow lower courts to review or recommend commitments to the state youth correctional institutions. These youths now had to be tried and convicted of a felony or some “allowable” misdemeanor offense in a superior court.<sup>42</sup>

The juvenile court law was amended several times between 1905 and 1915 with direct implications on commitment of wards to Whittier and Preston schools. The 1909 law extended juvenile court jurisdiction to youths up to age 18, and allowed commitments of youths up to age 21 to Whittier and Preston schools. The 1915 revision amended the 1909 law to limit Whittier to receiving boys younger than age 16, while Preston was limited to commitments over age 16.

Changes began to become more evident at California’s youth facilities soon after newly elected Governor Hiram Johnson took office in 1911. Johnson selected Fred C. Nelles, a Los Angeles businessman and “trusted confidant with no experience in institutional management,” as interim superintendent of Whittier State School in 1912. In 1913, the California Legislature established the California School for Girls, which opened in 1916 in Ventura County. The institution received girls previously committed to Whittier, which served as the State’s reform school for girls since 1889, and future commitments from the Juvenile Court. Returning to Whittier, Nelles assumed the superintendent position and pursued the development of a system that would individualize treatment.<sup>43</sup> Nelles developed plans for a cottage system-based campus to replace the existing congregate system with a 20-year outlook that extended to 1934, when the last-remaining of the schools original buildings was razed. Macallair notes:

While Nelles was successful at adopting the cottage system architecture, there is little evidence of significant change in the daily schedule [...] Despite Nelles’ best efforts, Whittier’s continued reliance on the cadet military system for its daily regimen and the staff’s resistance to change resulted in limited success in altering the institution’s daily routine.<sup>44</sup>

Nelles also played a major part in bringing Eugenics and intelligence testing into practice at Whittier with the beginning of The Whittier Eugenics program in 1914, which commissioned Stanford University to conduct intelligence testing with a comprehensive analysis of the institutional program. Through the study, Nelles found a base for support for the establishment of a permanent research division by the State legislature in 1915 known as the Department for the Study of Mental Defectives at Whittier. Whittier’s department was later named the Department of Juvenile Research. The testing conducted by the department influenced the transfer of “mental defectives” to institutions such as Sonoma State Home and Pacific Colony for the Feeble Minded to maximize efficacy of reform for youths that remained at Whittier. Transferring of youths to such institutions often led to sterilization. Although transferring of such youths to mental hospitals was the initial

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<sup>41</sup> Ibid., 73.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid., 71.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid., 82

<sup>44</sup> Ibid., 82.



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intent, many hospitals became overcrowded, resulting in Nelles' transfer of 70 percent of mentally deficient youths to the Preston School of Industry, where a branch of the Department of Juvenile Research was established by 1921.<sup>45</sup>

In the 1920s, the influence of intelligence testing and amended juvenile acts of the previous decade continued course as institutions as Whittier, Preston, and Ventura gradually expanded to accommodate increased assignments. Efforts to complete overdue maintenance for facilities, limited introduction of new buildings such as additional cottages for wards and employees, and construction of additional instructional buildings following World War I were interrupted by the Great Depression. Faced with economic downturn, the State's institutions were collectively impacted as funding was severely limited and commitments increased. Efforts to expand institutions to accommodate the uptick in commitments were largely nullified by the economic impact of the Depression. As Macallair notes:

The deplorable conditions in the state's reform school and their imperviousness to change was not unique to California. The same pattern of institutional failure existed throughout the country. By the end of the 1930s, legal experts and scholars had grown disgruntled with the reform school system and despaired about the juvenile justice system's future. However, in California, a storm was about to break that would infuse fresh life into the nation's juvenile justice system and set the stage for a new round of reforms and attempts to revitalize institutional care.<sup>46</sup>

### **Establishment of the California Youth Authority**

In 1941, the California became the first state to adopt the American Law Institute's Model Youth Correction Authority Act (Model Act), which was developed in response to reports of injustice and brutality within the juvenile justice system, understaffed state reform schools with aging buildings, and backed by support of California's Governor Olsen, as well as prominent members of the state's criminal justice community.<sup>47</sup> California's "interest in the Model Act was dramatically heightened when two wards of the Whittier State School for Boys...committed suicide within a short time of one another. The deaths sent shockwaves through the system, triggering broad investigations and accelerating the state's commitment to reform," which ultimately resulted in the passage of the Youth Authority Act.<sup>48</sup>

The Youth Authority Act's stated purpose: "is to protect society more effectively by substituting for retributive punishment methods of training and treatment directed toward the correction and rehabilitation of young persons found guilty of public offenses."<sup>49</sup>

The Act:

- Created a three-person commission appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate
- Mandated acceptance of all commitments under 23 years of age, including those from juvenile court
- Added a section on delinquency prevention
- Granted no authority over existing state institutions
- Appropriated \$100,000 to run the Authority for two years<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>45</sup> Macallair, 92; and Lafferty, 215.

<sup>46</sup> Macallair, 125.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid., 139.

<sup>48</sup> Pearl S. West, "The California Youth Authority: Planning for a Better Tomorrow," *Pepperdine Law Review*, Vol. 6, No. 3, (607-638), 609.

<sup>49</sup> Pearl S. West, "The California Youth Authority: Planning for a Better Tomorrow," 607.

<sup>50</sup> "The History of the Division of Juvenile Justice," California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation website. Accessed March 6, 2019. [https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Juvenile\\_Justice/DJJ\\_History/index.html](https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Juvenile_Justice/DJJ_History/index.html).

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Members of the board included Preston Industrial School's long-time Superintendent O.H. Close, Los Angeles County Chief Probation Officer Karl Holton, and former Los Angeles Deputy City Attorney Harold Slane. In 1942, California Attorney General Earl Warren, a consultant to the American Law Institute during the development of the Model Act, was elected Governor. Warren targeted a centralized management system that placed the Youth Corrections Authority in charge of each state reform school. In 1943, California Youth Corrections Authority was renamed the California Youth Authority (CYA), to better align the organization's name with its mandate of managing reform schools and parole services, and to avoid emphasizing the CYA as a corrections agency.<sup>51</sup>

The establishment of the CYA was followed by a push for expansion of commitment capacity across the State. With limited budgets during the final years of World War II, the CYA pursued acquisition and conversion of existing facilities. This approach succeeded in acquisition, lease, or cooperative use of facilities that were adapted for male and female commitments. Facilities included: Calaveras Big Trees State Park Forestry Camp, a temporary camp for 50 commitments; Los Guillicos School for Girls, Sonoma County, opened in 1943 for housing of 100 young girls; the Fricot Ranch Boys School in San Andreas, opened in 1944 for boys age 8 to 16; and work camps at Benicia Arsenal and Stockton Ordinance Depot, opened in 1943 in agreement with the Federal Government to provide war-related project labor.<sup>52</sup> After the war, the CYA began joint operations with the state's Department of Forestry to maintain four forestry camps; this agreement lasted 60 years. Additionally, Paso Robles School for Boys, the state's first large training school to be established since 1916, was completed by 1953.<sup>53</sup>

With creation of the CYA, and movement throughout the state's youth reform institutions toward establishing systems of diagnosis and treatment, new facilities were envisioned as a necessary next step to the adaption of existing schools. At Preston School of Industry, superintendent O.H. Close was faced with accounting for what the CYA believed was an institution mired in an obsolete approach to management that resulted in harsh treatment standards of care. Accordingly, Close was suspended from his position pending an investigation. Although Close was soon reinstated, Governor Earl Warren signed legislation in 1945 that barred members of the CYA board from holding two positions. As such, Close was forced to resign his position at Preston School of Industry when he was reappointed to a board position with CYA in 1945, ending the longest tenure of any youth corrections administrator in state history, serving 25 years.<sup>54</sup>

### **CYA during the 1950s and 1960s and the Juvenile Prison Reform Movement**

The impetus for an overhaul shift in the disciplinary approach at the California Youth Authority (CYA) was a new Psychiatric Treatment Program, conceived in 1955, by Heman G. Stark who was the Director of the CYA and a long-time probation officer. Stark's concern "over the emotionally disturbed youths who fitted poorly into the CYA training programs, yet were not candidates from the state mental hospitals," prompted him to order a broad investigative survey of wards in the system.<sup>55</sup> The survey confirmed that of 1,000 CYA wards, 17% were found to be "special problem delinquents."<sup>56</sup> At Stark's encouragement, the findings allowed for state legislature to appropriate an initial \$121,000 in 1958 for new psychiatric treatment programs at Preston and the Los Guillicos School for Girls, in Santa Rosa. The new treatment program at each school included a team of psychologists and senior social workers who administered therapy to the young wards, thus shifting Preston's model from disciplinary punishment to rehabilitation treatment.<sup>57</sup> During the 1950s, the CYA was pressured by increasing demand for commitments to its facilities. In 1954, reception centers in

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<sup>51</sup> Macallair, 144.

<sup>52</sup> Ibid., 147.

<sup>53</sup> Ibid., 147.

<sup>54</sup> Macallair, 150.

<sup>55</sup> Lafferty, 272.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid., 273.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid., 273.

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the City of Norwalk (Southern) and Perkins (Northern) were opened as intermediary facilities to house youths who awaited assignment to CYA facilities.<sup>58</sup> Renovations and new construction was carried out at CYA facilities including Preston School of Industry, which saw several modern buildings constructed toward the end of the decade. Concerns with juvenile delinquency and misconduct resurfaced, however, and experts pointed to comic books, bad schools, rock music, and lack of parental discipline as potential causes. Despite this renewed attention to juveniles and rehabilitation, the means and methods established for reform in the 19<sup>th</sup> century continued as standard practice.<sup>59</sup>

In 1957, the CYA established a Division of Research, which developed statistics for wards across the CYA system that would inform future studies. Between the mid-1950s and late 1960s, CYA engaged in several diagnostic and treatment approaches including: The Interpersonal Maturity Level Classification System (I-Level System), advocacy for delinquency prevention, The Community Treatment Project (CTP), and the Probation Subsidy Act. Of these programs, the I-Level system, developed by CYA clinical psychologist Marguerite Warren, was utilized within the CTP and with Dr. Carl Jesness' Preston Typology Study, "which tested the effects of assigning wards to living units based on their I-Level classification."<sup>60</sup> The I-Level system was widely adopted in the decade following its initiation by CYA.

New therapy techniques including Transactional Analysis (understanding past life events and impact of such events on current behavior), Behavior Modification (use of positive and negative reinforcement to shape behavior), and Reality Therapy (focus on present behavior and proper ways of fulfilling personal needs) were also introduced and tested.<sup>61</sup> Studies of these methods led to CYA's direction toward a team-oriented approach to integrate treatment methodologies. Such an approach was first used at the North Reception Center Clinic in 1961. Despite efforts to adapt the approach to all CYA institutions, the team-oriented approach was abandoned in the 1970s as "staff roles and institutional routines proved impervious to change."<sup>62</sup>

The CTP was implemented in 1961 as an experimental attempt to combat overcrowding at facilities while testing the theory that many youths could be better reformed through community-based treatment. Youths selected for this program were placed under parole and under close supervision and could not be guilty of serious violent offenses or considered to have serious mental health issues.<sup>63</sup> West notes:

The program continued for thirteen years, during which it was periodically monitored and revised. It was found that certain classifications of offenders did, indeed, do better under Community Treatment than a control group of similar offenders who went through the traditional institution-parole cycle. But other classifications did not do as well. The project, terminated in 1974, attracted considerable attention from correctional administrators throughout the world and provide insights[,] which contributed substantially to the body of knowledge about offenders and their treatment. The program, however, did not produce the hoped-for breakthrough[,] which could reverse the tide of crime and delinquency.<sup>64</sup>

In 1965, the Probation Subsidy Act was passed by the California Legislature. Following in the footsteps of the CTP, the Act targeted the protection of citizens and the rehabilitation of offenders through state-subsidized,

<sup>58</sup> "The History of the Division of Juvenile Justice," California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, website. Accessed March 6, 2019. [https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Juvenile\\_Justice/DJJ\\_History/index.html](https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Juvenile_Justice/DJJ_History/index.html).

<sup>59</sup> Macallair, 320.

<sup>60</sup> Ibid., 163, 168.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid., 167.

<sup>62</sup> Ibid., 168.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid., 180.

<sup>64</sup> Pearl S. West, 613-614.

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county-level programs designed to reduce the number of commitments to CYA institutions below a standard level. "This afforded a built-in incentive for counties to keep a high number of offenders in the community rather than send them to state institutions or prisons," notes former CYA director Pearl West. Despite notable figures in terms of a large decline in the expected number of adult and juvenile commitments over a twelve year period, and a decline from 168.6 commitments per 100,000 youths aged 10 to 17 to 46.7 between 1965 and 1973, the Act resulted in no appreciable effect in terms of increased protection of citizens and rehabilitation of offenders.

The Act did, however, have massive implications for CYA's ward population and ultimately informed the closure of three institutions in the 1970s, as the CYA's total ward population dropped from 6,500 in 1965 to 4,000 by 1972.<sup>65</sup> Further, as the Act encouraged counties to forego assignment of less serious offenders who were typically younger to CYA institutions, the average age and seriousness of crimes committed by ward increased; thus a greater number of wards were considered violent offenders. The number of female commitments was also reduced considerably, resulting in transition of Los Guillicos School for Girls and Ventura School for Girls to co-educational institutions.

### **Changes to the Juvenile Court System 1960s-2000s**

Between the late 1960s and late 1970s, due process procedures and protection in the juvenile justice systems became paramount for the CYA, largely at the insistence of CYA director Alan Breed, who assumed the directorship following the retirement of Heman G. Stark, who held the position since 1952. Breed had previously served as director of the Fricot Ranch School and later the Preston School of Industry between 1961 and 1965. Breed worked toward establishment of due process protections for wards including fair parole revocation practice, rational disciplinary procedures, ward grievance policies, and standardized confinement periods. During his term as director of the Preston School of Industry, Breed "developed a system of formal disciplinary procedures that placed limits on staff discretion, prohibited excessive severity, and mandated supervisory approval. Youths were to be informed of the potential consequences for misbehavior upon arrival and were given opportunities to present their side when confronting disciplinary action."<sup>66</sup>

Breed's policies at Preston were further instituted as common practices across CYA's system in 1973 as the Disciplinary Decision-Making System with a Level A (less serious) and Level B (serious with severe penalties) violations. Breed also instituted a ward grievance system, which provided an opportunity for wards to submit complaints regarding policies or decision of staff to which staff and administrators were required to respond. Breed also recalled parole revocation procedures established in the case *Morrissey v. Brewer*, which gave parolees the right to hear charges against them, confront witnesses, and present evidence before the case could proceed to a formal revocation hearing.<sup>67</sup>

The implementation and efficacy of policies established by Breed at Preston School of Industry were challenged by resenting staff and ultimately proved ineffective solutions to long-term problems of institutional violence and staff abuses. In 1977, the State adopted determinate sentencing, which explicitly directed correctional practices away from rehabilitation and assigned sentences based upon the severity of offenses. This significant change effectively forced the CYA to reconsider its foundational mandate to rehabilitate rather than to punish.<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>65</sup> Ibid., 615.

<sup>66</sup> Macallair, 188-189.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid., 188-189.

<sup>68</sup> Ibid., 188-189.

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Following the emergence of the corrections philosophy known as the “Justice Model,” which speculated that rehabilitation could not occur in a correctional setting and sought determinate sentences proportionate to the crime committed, California passed the Determinate Sentencing Act in 1976, eliminating rehabilitation as an adult sentencing goal. The 1976 Act, and support for the “incapacitation theory,” which posits crime rates will be reduced through higher imprisonment rates as an offender cannot commit a crime if incarcerated, gained influence over the State’s Youthful Offender Parole Board, which became operational in 1981.<sup>69</sup> This philosophical shift led to CYA facilities and adult correctional facilities eclipsing capacity.

During the 1980s, CYA’s focus for youth corrections shifted toward security rather than training and treatment. In 1996, CYA’s ward population peaked at 10,000. In 2005, CYA became the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) in a reorganization of California corrections agencies. In 2007, the passing of Senate Bill 81 and Assembly Bill 191 required most youth offenders to be committed to county facilities, reserving those convicted of the most serious felonies and having the most severe treatment needs for DJJ facilities. This legislation, and previously adopted incentives for counties to reduce assignments to DJJ facilities, resulted in a major reduction in the population of DJJ facilities from 10,000 in 1996 to approximately 1,700.<sup>70</sup>

## REFORM INSTITUTION DESIGN

### Cottage System

As development and debate of the juvenile reform system progressed into the second half of the nineteenth century, a rift began to emerge between advocates of the “congregate” and “cottage” systems. The cottage system was introduced to the United States with the opening of the Lancaster Industrial School for Girls in Lancaster, Massachusetts, in 1856. This new approach to reform was based on models in Germany and France, and rejected the large-scale congregate method established by earlier institutions. Under this plan, institutions were located in the country, away from the corrupting influences of the city. Inmates were housed in cottages ideally containing no more than fifteen children, and house parents, who served as role models, provided a “family setting.”<sup>71</sup>

The cottage system emerged in the second-half of the nineteenth century in Europe as an institutional model that placed administrative, residential, and vocational buildings in a village-like plan, often in rural areas, which accommodated the incorporation of agriculture. The system targeted replacement of large, imposing buildings designed to confine and secure wards, with cottages of varying size that could accommodate a few as six yet as many as 50 patients or wards.<sup>72</sup> The cottages were constructed of wood or masonry materials and grouped along streets and avenues, with a centrally located administrative building, hospital, bakery, laundry, and other utility buildings. This system was employed at the Preston School of Industry and Fred C. Nelles School, which succeeded the San Francisco Industrial School, an earlier state-run reform school from 1859, which operated on a congregate system.<sup>73</sup>

As described by Macallair:

During the 1830s and 1840s, a number of scandals and investigations led many to conclude that the congregate institutional model was a failure. The growing skepticism of the system

<sup>69</sup> Ibid., 201.

<sup>70</sup> “The History of the Division of Juvenile Justice,” California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, website. Accessed March 6, 2019. [https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Juvenile\\_Justice/DJJ\\_History/index.html](https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Juvenile_Justice/DJJ_History/index.html).

<sup>71</sup> Pisciotta, 319.

<sup>72</sup> Frederick Converse Beach, *The Encyclopedia Americana*, Volume IX, (New York: The American Company, 1903). See also, Macallair, 44.

<sup>73</sup> *The History of the Division of Juvenile Justice*, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation – Division of Juvenile Justice

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led to administrative and philosophical shifts. New innovations focused on the ideal that a family environment was best for nurturing children. This ideal eventuated in the development of the cottage and placing-out systems.

The cottage system sought to create a family-like atmosphere and was an institution-based alternative to the congregate system's impersonal structure. Under the cottage system, institutions were divided into semiautonomous living units where house-parents presided over as many as 30 youths. Each unit lived and worked together and only occasionally had contacts with youths from other cottages. Youths were assigned to units with designated house-parents based on each child's age and personal characteristics.<sup>74</sup>

Such a system was associated by 1903 with "best-known institutions" in Europe and the United States including: Alt-Scherbitz near Leipsig, Germany; Gabersee near Munich, Germany; the Saint Lawrence State Hospital at Odgensburg, NY; and Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea, NY.<sup>75</sup>

As the Lancaster Industrial School and the first cottage institution for boys – the Ohio Reform School (1858) – opened, reformers debated the merits of both the cottage and congregate systems. Although the congregate system had been the dominant approach to reform for the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it quickly fell out of favor. Between 1860 and 1900, new juvenile facilities established generally adopted the cottage system, and some early congregate institutions, including the Philadelphia House of refuge, closed and reopened in the country as cottage institutions.<sup>76</sup> In concert with this evolving approach to reform, late nineteenth century reformatories introduced several innovations to the treatment of young offenders:

Recreational programs were expanded. Traditional academic education and labor systems were supplemented with systematic vocational education. The indenture system was replaced with parole. A number of reformatories introduced military drill. Inmates were dressed in uniforms assigned ranks, and drilled in daily parades. Reflecting these trends, an increasing number of juvenile correctional facilities adopted new names: industrial schools, training schools, or reform schools.<sup>77</sup>

## **DEVELOPMENT OF PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY**

### **Late 19th Century and Early Twentieth Century Growth: 1894-1928**

#### The Reform School Bill and the Establishment of Preston School of Industry

On January 29, 1889, Senator Edward M. Preston introduced what came to be known the "Reform School Bill," calling for the establishment of a state reform school at Folsom, California. Senator Anthony Caminetti of Amador County later introduced a substitute Reform School Bill proposing that the school be located in or near the city of Ione.<sup>78</sup> This amended measure, which acted "on the recommendations of Penological Commission and Board of Prison Directors," was approved and signed into law by Governor Robert Whitney Waterman on March 11, 1889.<sup>79</sup>

Following the passing of the Reform School Bill, The State Board of Prison Directors made its first reconnaissance trip to Ione on March 1889 in search of prospective sites for the Preston School of Industry. As this search continued, president of the board, Robert T. Devlin, traveled throughout the eastern United

<sup>74</sup> Macallair, 7.

<sup>75</sup> Frederick Converse Beach, *The Encyclopedia Americana*, Volume IX, (New York: The American Company, 1903).

<sup>76</sup> Ibid.

<sup>77</sup> Ibid.

<sup>78</sup> Pisciotta., 4-5.

<sup>79</sup> Macallair, 46

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States, researching the procedures of similar institutions. Impressed with the new State Reform School in Red Wing, Minnesota, and the T-shaped plan of its main building, Devlin used this institution as an architectural model for the Preston School of Industry with the assistance of noted San Francisco-based architect Henry A. Schulze.<sup>80</sup> As noted by historian John F. Lafferty, “The plans for two large dormitory buildings, East and West Cottages, were also taken from drawings of similar buildings inspected by [Devlin] while on his tour, redrawn to meet the climatic requirements of California.”<sup>81</sup>

Lafferty additionally notes that, in 1889 Devlin:

visited and reported in detail concerning some twenty-two institutions in Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, the District of Columbia, Indiana, New York, and Minnesota. Devlin investigated and reported on such matters as the salary of employees, corporal punishment, diet, hygiene, buildings, and the general philosophy of institution management.

Devlin reported that “at an early day many [reformatory] institutions were located in the heart of growing cities, and it became necessary, in order to secure the inmates, that the buildings should be strongly built and surrounded by high walls to prevent escapes. Institutions managed in this way, on what we may call the *congregate plan*, offered some advantages, and at the same time were open to several objections...The main object of a reform school is to develop character, to train for a useful life, as well as to safely guard. These schools were found in some way to be defective in accomplishing all that was hoped from them in the way of reforming or improving the boy.

The great defect in institutions managed on the congregate plan was that they lacked the influences of family life. This led to the adoption of what is known as the *cottage plan*. The inmates under this system are divided into classes, according to size and form, forty to fifty being placed in a cottage...<sup>82</sup>

Devlin’s efforts to study institutional models present in the United States ca. 1889 resulted in his recommendation to direct the Preston School for Industry toward usage of a cottage system.

Site Selection and Opening of the Preston Campus, 1889-1894

In early 1890, the State Board of Prison Directors selected a 230-acre site located about one-half mile from the City of Ione, purchasing the property for \$6,900 from the Ione Coal and Iron Company.<sup>83</sup> Ione Coal and Iron Company also donated an additional 100 acres of land, bringing the total to 330 acres for the nascent institution. Preparation of the site began in September of that year and all excavation and grading was completed by November. The ceremonious laying of the cornerstone of the Administration Building took place on December 23, 1890 as Devlin, Governor Waterman, Edward M. Preston, and Anthony Caminetti addressed the estimated 2,500 attendees.<sup>84</sup> A number of articles were placed in the cornerstone to commemorate the construction of the new institution, including the Senate bill establishing the Preston School of Industry, the constitutions of California and the United States, 11 sheets of blueprints for the building, five photographs of Ione and vicinity, and U.S. coins and stamps, among other items.

<sup>80</sup> Lafferty, 7. Schulze designed the Administration building, the Trades Building and a number of barns for the Preston School of Industry.

<sup>81</sup> Ibid., 7–8.

<sup>82</sup> Ibid., 7.

<sup>83</sup> Ibid., 10.

<sup>84</sup> Ibid., 14-16.

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Construction began in 1891, and due to delays in financing by the Legislature, continued until 1894. During the three-year construction period, the Board of Prison Directors were relieved of their management duties in relation to the Preston School of Industry and a three-person board of trustees for the school was established by the Legislature in 1893. The institution received its first seven wards from San Quentin Prison on June 13, 1894 and formally opened on July 1, 1894.<sup>85</sup> A water-power system fed from the Henderson Reservoir (currently known as Preston Reservoir) to the north of the Administration Building, was completed in 1895 and furnished enough power to light the buildings and grounds by means of incandescent and arc lights.<sup>86</sup>

Early Campus Environs, 1894-1900

During the first decade of Preston School of Industry's operation, the majority of staff and cadets of the school, and the majority of the school's activities, were housed in the Administration Building known as "The Castle" or "Preston Castle." A wing of the building was occupied by the superintendent and his family, with the school's business offices opening directly into the hall of the superintendent's living room. Additional features of this building included an indoor pool, library, classrooms, kitchen, and dining hall.

From the beginning, the school had three departments from which each boy received training: Academic, Military, and Industrial. Plans were in place from the school's approval for establishment to construct a Trades Building, also designed by Henry A. Schulze, and a Power House to the immediate north of the Administration Building. Only the Administration Building was completed prior to the school's opening, however, as funding delays pushed construction of the Trades Building and Power House to 1895 and 1896. As part of the school's industrial training, the boys conducted all the work around the school buildings and grounds.<sup>87</sup> A farm with fruit, vegetable, and dairy was established at the school by 1898 and supplied a means for labor and training of cadets, as well as a food for the institution; a typical aspect of cottage plan institutions. In 1898, a Commissary was constructed behind the Administration Building, and Horticultural and Blacksmith shops were built next to the Power House.

An 1898 account by the school's Board of Trustees reported:

in addition to the parade and recreation grounds, improvements included "seventy acres under cultivation: twenty acres in orchard, two acres in orange grove, six acres in grapes, two acres in berries and flowers, and the remaining forty acres in potatoes, melons, corn, pumpkins, and other vegetables."<sup>88</sup> In addition, the cadets were offered training in a variety of trades including blacksmithing, butchering, carpentry, clerical work, farming, electrical wiring, printing, shoemaking and tailoring.<sup>89</sup>

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<sup>85</sup> Ibid., 19-20.

<sup>86</sup> Ibid., 24.

<sup>87</sup> Ibid., 24.

<sup>88</sup> Ibid, 30.

<sup>89</sup> Ibid, 61.

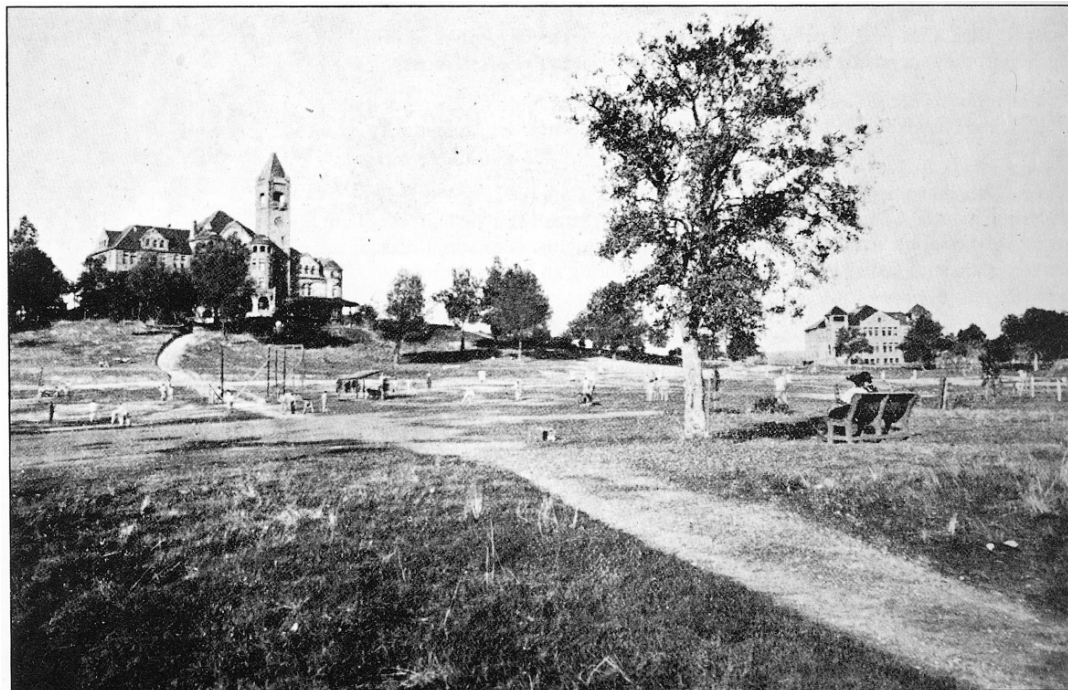


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**Figure 1.** 1903 photograph of Preston School of Industry campus, ca. 1913. Administration Building pictured at left, and the East Cottage pictured at right-background (Lafferty, *Centennial History*)

### Early Campus Growth, 1900-1911

In 1900, the completion of East Cottage and West Cottage provided cadet and employee housing, respectively, outside of the Administration Building, and effectively established Preston School of Industry as a cottage institution. The cottages were designed by Stockton-based architect W.W. Oakes, and were completed roughly one decade after the initial concept of an Industrial School, patterned primarily after Minnesota's State Reform School at Red Wing, was envisioned by Devlin. In similarity to future cadet cottages built at Preston, a married couple presided over East Cottage, which housed "families" of approximately 50 cadets, and provided domestic and educational training. This approach was common practice of cottage plan institutions that sought to provide a familial setting for inmates or wards housed in "families" of 20 to as many as 50 wards, rather than isolate wards in individual cells as was common to the congregate plan system.<sup>90</sup> As the campus expanded, staff members were assigned or offered to live in certain portions of the campus. From a review of early reports, correspondence, and master plans, it is evident that housing accommodation was determined by employee profession. Preston employees included: animal husbandry caretakers, cooks, bakers, butchers, a dentist, an educational director, an engineer, farmers, grounds caretakers, housekeepers, a librarian, maintenance staff, nurses, officers, a psychologist, the superintendent, teachers, trades instructors, wardens, and other skilled workers to operate the self-contained institute. As an employee, living on-campus was optional and later proved to be desirable. Those who did not live on campus resided in single-family cottages or single rooms in residential hotels in Ione.

Beyond the early campus core, the original 330-acre property grew apace. As of 1904, the school's farm comprised 570 acres, of which 100 acres were utilized for hay cultivation, 170 were utilized for various crops, 30 were utilized for dairy cows and 300 were deemed too rocky for agricultural purposes. Meanwhile, plans to develop a herd for beef production were underway.<sup>91</sup> In 1904, the Trades Building was destroyed by fire, but was soon refurbished and expanded with an addition in 1906. In 1908, the Assembly Hall/Gymnasium was

<sup>90</sup> Ibid., 49.

<sup>91</sup> Ibid., 61.

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completed, and was soon adapted for additional use as a dining hall. The construction of a Brick Plant/Brick Yard in 1909 was directly integrated into cadet training and labor, which enabled several campus buildings to be constructed with cadet-produced bricks. The Administration Building's Annex was completed in 1910 and followed by the school's Refectory Building in 1911.

The Adoption of the George Junior Republic Model at Preston School of Industry, 1912-1918

A 1911 reconnaissance trip by Preston School of Industry Superintendent Charles H. Dutton, which enabled Dutton to study East Coast reformatories utilizing cottage system dormitories. Following the trip, Honors Cottage 1 "The Colonial" and Honors Cottage 2 were completed in 1913, during the first year of Superintendent Calvin Derrick's tenure. These cottages were constructed with some 450,000 bricks produced by cadet labor.<sup>92</sup> Under Derrick's administration, the Preston School of Industry adopted an inmate self-government based on the George Junior Republic model. The George Junior Republic was a concept of institutional management envisioned in the 1890s by New York philanthropist William Reuben George. George believed that summer outings for youths typically housed in refuges or reform institutions could be used to teach children the importance of work and self-reliance, and that the engagement of youth in decision-making processes could reduce conflicts between youth and staff by instill a sense of responsibility, participation, and cooperation among inmates.<sup>93</sup> Dr. William T. Renison, an Episcopalian rector and member of the Preston School Board of Trustees advocated for the George Republic's used at Preston School of Industry. By 1915, Derrick divided the cadets into 11 cottages of 35 to 40 cadets each, with plans to construct additional cottages.<sup>94</sup>

Between 1913 and 1917, Preston School of Industry continued to develop its cottage system with the construction of a poultry plant in 1916, an Officer's Clubhouse in 1916, and a new Power House building completed in 1917.<sup>95</sup> Around 1917, the school's officers constructed an Officer's Clubhouse towards the southern section portion of the campus. After a three-day visit to Ione in 1919, the members of the State Board of Charities and Corrections published a report on Preston School of Industry.<sup>96</sup> The purpose of this report was to observe the current conditions and organizational structure of the school itself, its grounds, the cadets, staff, and employees. The State Board of Charities and Corrections then provided recommendations for the improvement of the institute, many of which were likely implemented to a lesser extent due to budgetary constraints. Today, this report serves as a detailed record of how the School of Industry operated, as well as the needs and concerns of the community at the Preston School of Industry.

An inventory of the school from 1917 included the following buildings:

- Administration Building
- 3 Honors Cottages
- East Cottage
- An unnamed cottage for younger boys
- Detention Building
- Federal Building (Federal Offices and Prison)
- Refectory Building (commissary, refrigerators, bakery, kitchens, and dining rooms for boys and staff)
- Psychology Building
- Hydroelectric Building [Power House]

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<sup>92</sup> Ibid., 91.

<sup>93</sup> Ibid., 105.

<sup>94</sup> "Preston Republic a Success," *Oakland Tribune*, August 8, 1915, 53.

<sup>95</sup> All dates sourced from Lafferty, *Centennial History*.

<sup>96</sup> "Report of Preston School of Industry, based on visit made Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday March 19, 20, and 21, 1919 by Mrs. C.P. Bryant, Rev. C.A. Ramm, and Mr. B.H. Pendleton, members of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and Mrs. C.McK. Stanwood and Mrs. M.G. Sirch, R.N., Members of Staff," 1919.

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- Brickmaking Building
- Carpenter Shop
- Trades Building
- Plumbing Shop
- Blacksmith Shop
- Farm (barn, dairy barn, milk house, slaughter house, incubators, chicken houses, etc.)<sup>97</sup>



**Figure 2.** Administration Building “Preston Castle” at Preston School of Industry, ca. 1915 (McCurry Foto Co., California State Library, California Historic Section Picture Catalog, via Calisphere.org)

Additional notes regarding buildings present at the campus as of 1919 as recorded by the State Board of Health, include: six brick cottages (presumably, these cottages were East, West, three Honors cottages, and an additional unidentified cottage), an Officer’s Clubhouse, and fine broad concrete walks connecting many of the buildings.<sup>98</sup>

<sup>97</sup> This list provided includes buildings noted in a description of the campus by J.L. Montgomery, Superintendent of the Preston School of Industry, at meeting of Board (of Charities and Institutions), June 4, 1917; typewritten manuscript, California State Archives, as cited in Lafferty’s *Preston School of Industry: A Centennial History*, 141.

<sup>98</sup> Laffery, 151.

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**Figure 3.** Assembly Hall, ca. 1915. Preston School of Industry cadets pictured mowing grass (McCurry Foto Co., California State Library, California Historic Section Picture Catalog, via Calisphere.org)



**Figure 4.** Assembly Hall (left-foreground) and Administration building known as "The Castle" (right-background), at Preston School of Industry, ca. 1915 (McCurry Foto Co., California State Library, California Historic Section Picture Catalog, via Calisphere.org)



**Figure 5.** The Romanesque Revival style Trades Building, designed by architect Henry A. Schulze, ca. 1915 following its refurbishment and the addition of shops at its rear ca. 1908 (McCurry Foto Co., California State Library, California Historic Section Picture Catalog, via Calisphere.org)



**Figure 6.** East Cottage and dormitory, ca. 1915. This cottage and West Cottage featured similar Romanesque Revival designs completed by W.W. Oates (McCurry Foto Co., California State Library, California Historic Section Picture Catalog, via Calisphere.org)

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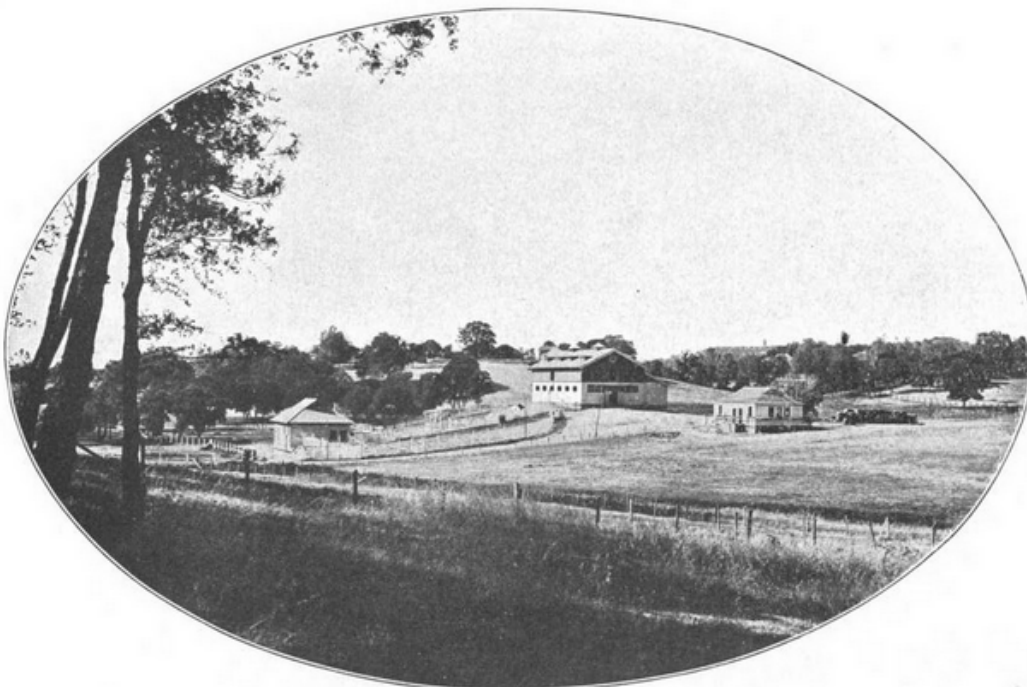
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**Figure 7.** Grounds at Preston School of Industry with swimming pool in foreground, Honor College No. 1 “The Colonial” at left-background, and West Cottage right-background (McCurry Foto Co., California State Library, California Historic Section Picture Catalog, via Calisphere.org)



**General Farm View**

**Figure 8.** View of farm at Preston School of Industry, ca. 1918 (*Preston School of Industry, Thirteenth Biennial Report, 1918*)

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Pressure for Employee Housing and Pre-Great Depression Development, 1919-1929

By 1919, many of the officers were still living in the Administration Building and pressure to house employee and cadets remained strong. Married couples occupied a single room; a common lavatory was shared by three rooms. A few officers lived in the town of Ione, while one small officer's cottage was located on the campus. The West Cottage, later used to accommodate cadets/wards, was the only separate building utilized to house general employees at the time. In the West Cottage there were several apartments, which consisted of a sitting room, bedroom, and bathroom. In 1929, the hospital at the third floor of the Administration Building was converted into apartments for employees, following the completion of the Hospital & Receiving Building.

The 1919 report mentioned that the Officer's Clubhouse was rarely used for entertainment—in the previous year, it had been utilized only four times. The State Board members who visited the campus and prepared the report did not visit the clubhouse to meet the staff. Officers ate in a common dining room, which may have been in the Administration Building at this time. Few officers had their own automobiles, leaving the majority of the officers to find things to do on campus. Ione offered several social lodges for men and women; some of the officers participated. Otherwise, there were no extracurricular activities for the officers. At the time of the report, there was low morale and dissatisfaction among the employees; it was written that they were divided into cliques and that some employees neither spoke nor acknowledged one another.<sup>99</sup> While there was comfortable housing for employees and their families, the pace of construction of officers' cottages was a source of contention among those running Preston School of Industry. This strain is apparent in the superintendent's letters to the board of directors, and reflected in reports.

In personal letters, officers often expressed that those living on-campus received the same compensation as those not living on Preston School of Industry grounds. Due to the lack of sufficient housing for officers, many lived in Ione. While all officers received the same salary, those living on campus did not have to pay for their room and board; these accommodations cost the Preston School of Industry approximately \$25 for boarding and \$15 for maintenance. In earlier decades, \$20 a month would have allowed a married couple to rent in Ione. By 1917, however, the cost of living off campus had increased to about \$30. In 1918, the urgent need for comfortable family housing was evident. Referring to employee accommodations within Administration Building, Preston School of Industry's biannual report indicated that "men with families will not be satisfied with life in one or two rooms, opening up on a corridor, nor will families satisfied with the food of the Institution dining hall, which, because of motives of the economy, necessarily is monotonous."<sup>100</sup>

Although individual cottages for officers and their families had been recommended as early as 1919, funding for immediate construction was often unavailable. Capital projects such as new construction were planned years in advance. The construction of officer cottages occurred over several decades. In 1920, the school's superintendent recommended that between four and six small cottages for employee families be built near the entrance of the Preston School of Industry. This employee living arrangement was viewed as advantageous, as it would allow Preston School of Industry to accept job applications from men with families, optimistically ensuring, "more permanency and contentment on the part of instructors and company officers."<sup>101</sup> Following a post-World War I campaign to repair campus buildings that were dilapidated due to deferred maintenance, two two-story "officer cottages" were built in 1924, forming a group of three officer's cottages to the immediate east of the existing athletic field where basketball courts are currently located. Additionally, cottages for the business manager and assistant superintendent were completed in 1924 south of the Administration Building.<sup>102</sup>

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<sup>99</sup> Ibid, np.

<sup>100</sup> Thirteenth Biannual Report, July 1, 1918

<sup>101</sup> Waterman, California, December 6, 1916.

<sup>102</sup> Lafferty, 185. Only the Business Manager's Cottage and its associated garage and washroom are extant as of 2019.

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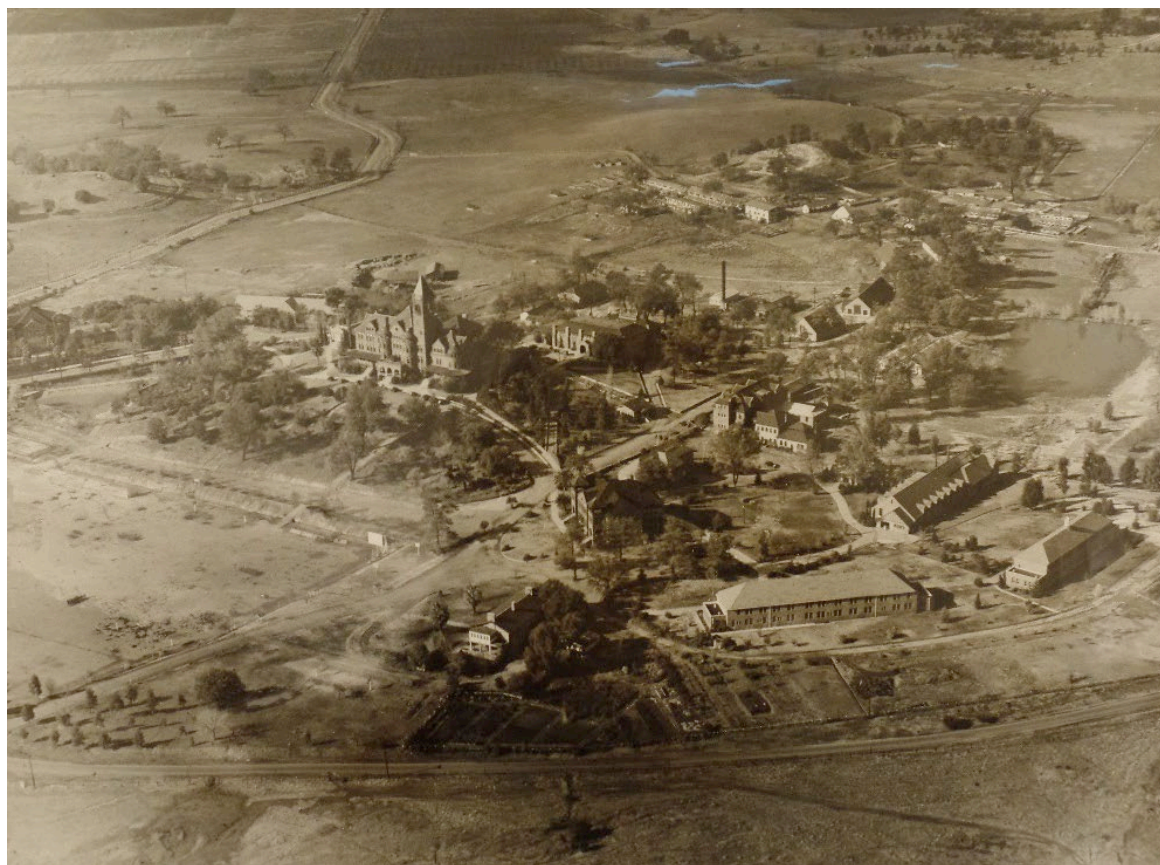
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By 1928, the campus included at least 36 buildings, with around seven additional buildings and structures related to the farm, based upon review of historic inventories provided in Lafferty's *Centennial History*, and review of historic photographs. Several buildings including the Academic School, Hospital and Receiving Building, and an additional dormitory which became known as "Tamarack," were being designed by the architecture firm Dean & Dean of Sacramento and were approved for construction.<sup>103</sup>

#### **Ten-Year Development Plan and Public Works Administration Funding: 1929-1940**

In 1929, a ten-year development plan for Preston School of Industry was initiated, and updated annually until 1938. Following the completion of a new Refectory building in 1930, and improvements to the school's hydroelectric power facilities, namely a Headhouse Building, in 1932, the plan pursued the construction of additional housing. A large Tudor Revival style residence designed by an R.C.Y. of the State Architect's office was completed for the use of superintendent O.H. Close and his family in 1932; this house, which stirred controversy as an apparently ostentatious expression of usage of State funds, was also used to host prominent guests. Improvements to the farm included the construction of a new dairy unit in 1932 and conversion of a calf barn to a residence for night staff. This adaptation of an agricultural building to house employees was a further indication of the employee housing shortage at Preston School of Industry.



**Figure 9.** Aerial photograph of Preston School of Industry, ca. 1935 (Department of Public Works)

<sup>103</sup> Lafferty, 185.

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A 1937 article in the *Los Angeles Daily News* reported on the facility, at that time in its fourth decade of operation:

The Preston School of Industry...looks like a pleasant little university. It is out in the country, with neat dormitories, farmlands, athletic field, and campus spread over a thousand rolling acres. The boys are called "cadets," not "inmates," and their routine is much like that of a military academy. Bars and armed guards are reserved for only a few - the incorrigibles, the won't-works, the sullen and vicious. The other lads attend classes, perform military drill, learn trades, get their educational shortcomings set right, and are made to feel that society is ready to give them all the breaks in the world if they will just give society a chance. In other words, the institution is honestly designed to take young offenders, build them up physically, morally, and mentally, and send them back to become useful members of the social order.<sup>104</sup>

Within the employee housing area, the ten-year plan depicted an employee swimming pool (then under renovation), the demolition of six Officers Residences, and construction of two larger cottages where the present-day Palm Drive large cottages sit. The plan recommended the razing of West Cottage (located to the west of the Officers Clubhouse), and subsequent construction of two individual cottages for the institute's dentist and physician, which were never constructed. This work was funded by the Public Works Administration (PWA), which in 1938 provided \$283,000 for new buildings and capital improvements at Preston School of Industry.

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<sup>104</sup> Ibid, 206.



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**Figure 10.** Preston School of Industry Ten-Year Development Plan map, with revisions as of November 1938 (California State Archives)

This new funding allowed for the construction of one employee cottage, which was built by 1940. That year, there was a total of 193 full-time employees and four part-time employees at the school. Staff sleeping rooms were located on Preston Castle’s second floor, while 20 employee rooms and apartments were located on the third floor. For those who lived in Preston Castle, \$11.00 were deducted monthly from the paychecks. By 1936, 700 acres of land were in cultivation or devoted to some phase of the school’s farm program.<sup>105</sup> In 1938, a Firehouse was constructed to the southeast of the Administration Building.

### **Public Works Administration Funding and Post-War Expansion, 1940-1949**

Following the transfer of Preston School of Industry, Whittier State School, and Ventura School for Girls from the Department of Institutions to the California Youth Authority (CYA) in 1941, approaches to juvenile reform were directed toward rehabilitation and training in hopes of providing more practical training for ward’s and less harsh treatment and punishment. Despite this shift in direction, the campus perimeter was secured with a 12-foot high chain link fence in 1946, due to frequent escape attempts.

In 1945, state architects developed and released the “Plans for the Future of Preston School of Industry.” These plans operated on the assumption that construction materials would be readily available at the end of World War II. A \$1.5-million appropriation spurred the construction of several new buildings, including a dairy unit, an administration building, hospital, and food processing facility. As a solution to the acute housing shortage at Preston School of Industry and within the Ione community, several cottages for employees were to be built, to replace the living quarters at the Administration Building and East and West

<sup>105</sup> Ibid., 196.

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Cottages. By providing family housing for employees, the Preston School of Industry could attract well-qualified employees.<sup>106</sup> As a result of this funding, two housing areas were constructed in 1948. The first consisted of 28 wood-frame cottages, some with shared garages, constructed around Veterans Circle and Palm Drive in the southernmost portion of the campus. The second included an additional 30 houses constructed on the west side of Preston Avenue on a street called Oak Ridge Drive. While the impact that these two housing areas had on employee productivity and wellbeing is unclear, it appears that their construction alleviated the housing crisis—at least temporarily.

### **Preston School of Industry in the Mid-Twentieth Century: 1950s–1960s**

Though construction of new buildings occurred regularly throughout Preston’s history, a modernization campaign began by the mid-1950s. As a result of overcrowding in state institutions and the introduction of modern methods of treatment including personalized psychiatric care, the State embarked on a multimillion dollar building campaign to replace “all of the older buildings...as quickly as possible with new, modern fire-proof structures.”<sup>107</sup> Ca. 1953, an aircraft landing strip and hangar constructed of “boards from an old structure which was razed” was built on land immediately south of the Oak Ridge Drive staff housing development.<sup>108</sup> The airstrip was built to enable Superintendent Paul J. McKusick to fly to his own plane from his home to Preston; McKusick argued to State finance auditors that flying his plane saved the State money and enabled him to spend more time at Preston School of Industry.<sup>109</sup> The landing strip appears on USGS topographic maps and historic aerial photographs published between the 1950s and the 1970s.<sup>110</sup> By early 1955, four new dormitory buildings were under construction and scheduled for completion. This also included the construction of a new Gymnasium & Field House. By this time, the last company of wards living in the Administration Building, also known as “The Castle,” had moved into the newly constructed dormitory buildings.<sup>111</sup>

In July 1958, the Department of Youth Authority dedicated 20 new buildings on the site and celebrated the beginning of the “new Preston.” Several of the older buildings including the Trades Building, East Cottage, West Cottage, as well as cottages built in the late 19-teens and early 1920s to the east of the baseball and football fields. The pre-existing athletic fields remained in place, and new basketball courts were constructed between those fields and the modern dormitories to the east.<sup>112</sup> New buildings during this period included Vocational Training A and B buildings, a Vocational shops building, a Commissary and bakery, and a new Control Center. A contemporary Administration Building was constructed in 1959, which served as the new headquarters for the Preston School of Industry. By 1960, the former Administration Building had been completely vacated and the cadet system was abolished. This event effectively marked the closure of the “old” institution and the transition to a new era for the Preston School of Industry.

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<sup>106</sup> Ibid, 246. By this time, the West Cottage had been demolished.

<sup>107</sup> Lafferty, *The Preston School of Industry: A Centennial History*, 267.

<sup>108</sup> “Auditors Check Preston Airstrip on Cost Savings,” *Fresno Bee The Republican*, November 28, 1953.

<sup>109</sup> Ibid.

<sup>110</sup> See, Figure 11. Airstrip visible at bottom of photograph, directly south of Employee housing along Oak Ridge Drive.

<sup>111</sup> Ibid.

<sup>112</sup> Ibid., 270.

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**Figure 11.** Aerial photograph of Preston School of Industry, roughly looking northeast, ca. 1958, following the constructed of additional employee housing and modern campus buildings. Note new staff housing located around Veterans Circle and Palm Drive at right, and additional staff housing along Oak Ridge Drive at bottom right (State of California Department of Finance, Historical Record, Preston School of Industry, Ventura School for Girls, Whittier State School)

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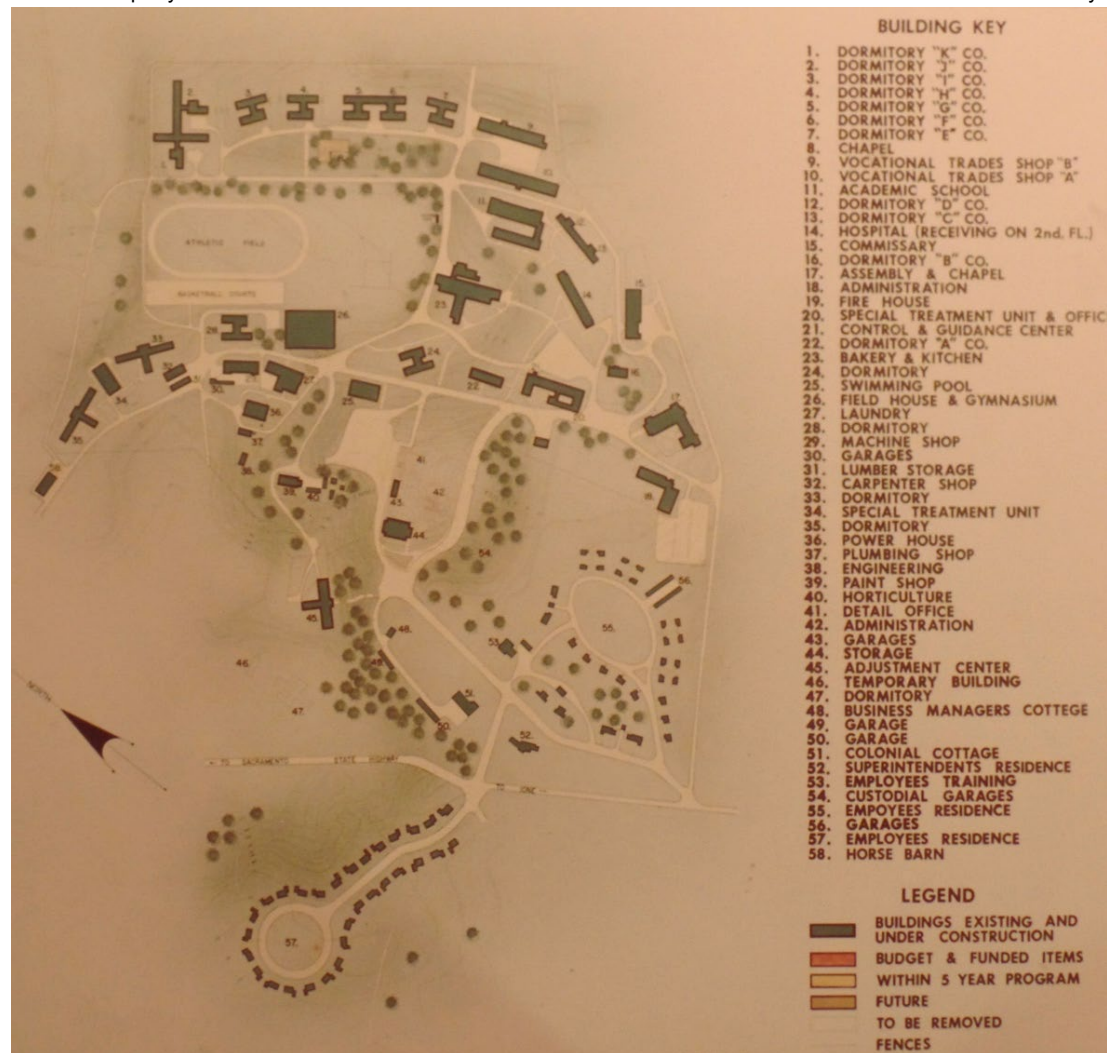


Figure 12. Master Plan for Preston School of Industry, 1959. The plan largely reflects the district's existing inventory of buildings (Department of Public Works Archives)

Poultry raising and ranching operations ceased in 1962, as training opportunities for these purposes proved to have little value to the young incarcerated boys. Similarly, beef operation and subsequent slaughterhouse training opportunities were phased out around the same time. During the mid-1960s, many of the buildings and structures associated with the farm appear to have been demolished, including large barns, pens, and poultry related facilities.<sup>113</sup> A new 100-foot observation tower was erected in the eastern portion of the district in 1965, intended to serve as an additional layer of security for the school.<sup>114</sup> Operations of the Preston School of Industry's farm appear were phased out by 1971. As a further extension of efforts to modernize the Preston School of Industry by shedding it of its military-influenced past, the dormitories were renamed from lettered companies- to halls named after tree species. In 1990, a second observation tower was added to the campus, to the north of the original Administration Building.<sup>115</sup>

<sup>113</sup> Historic aerial photographs viewed at HistoricAerials.com.

<sup>114</sup> Ibid., 283.

<sup>115</sup> Subsequent name revisions continued through the 1980s, making it very difficult properly document these changes and to appropriately identify each building over time.

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**Figure 13.** 1962 aerial photograph of Preston School of Industry (UC Santa Barbara Library, FrameFinder)

### **The Final Decades: 1970s-2011**

Between the mid-1960s and late 1980s, Preston School of Industry retained the buildings constructed during the mid-1950s and early- to mid-1960s. Buildings demolished or replaced include several temporary Butler-Quonset buildings and a dormitory building that occupied the site of the existing Vocation Shops building built in 1989. The amount of open area associated with the school—that which was formerly utilized for agricultural purposes—was reduced by modern development undertaken by the State and private parties. Most buildings and structures associated with the Preston School of Industry’s farm appear to have been demolished between 1967 and 1987.

In 1967, Cal Fire Training Center at Ione was constructed to the northwest of the campus, immediately east of Preston Avenue. This area appears to have been primarily open land, but appears to have contained several small structures likely related to the Preston Farm prior to the training center’s establishment. In 1987, Mule Creek State Prison was opened to the north of the Cal Fire Training Center, east of Preston Avenue. Similarly, this area was formerly utilized for agriculture and does not appear to have contained buildings as of 1962. Additional modifications to the Preston School of Industry from 1971 up to 2011 included new site alterations, renovation work on select buildings, and the construction of an additional grouping of six Cal Fire Training Center buildings outside of the Preston School of Industry’s secured perimeter, to the northeast of the vocational training and shops buildings.

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In 2001, the Preston Castle Foundation received a lease from the State of California for the Preston Castle hillside portion of the potential Historic District. This portion of the facility was transferred to the Preston Castle Foundation in 2014. In 2004, the Preston School of Industry was renamed the Preston Youth Correctional Facility (PYCF). The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation closed PYCF Correctional Facility in 2011, and the potential Historic District has thus sat largely vacant since.

## CAMPUS PLANNING AND DESIGN

Three designs for youth facilities have been used in California State Juvenile Correctional history; the congregate system, the cottage system, and the open campus.

### Congregate System

In the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, prison design in the United States was largely based on two design systems – the outside cell design and the inside cell of the Auburn-system (named for the prison in New York, constructed between 1817 and 1825). The outside cell design system was heavily influenced by San Michele, a juvenile facility constructed in Rome, Italy in 1704. San Michele was a rectangular structure with outside cells arranged on three levels, each with a balcony. Each cell had a small window and a solid door. The cells were arranged around a large center hall that was used as a workroom, dining room, and chapel<sup>116</sup>. The Auburn-system consisted of interior, individual cells stacked on multiple levels and surrounded by interior hallways. They were completely enclosed within a building and were arranged around communal dining halls and workhouses. Buildings designed with the Auburn-system tended to be large and imposing.<sup>117</sup>

Youths institutionalized in the congregate system frequently rebelled against unwanted confinement; frustrated administrators often resorted to abusive and brutal measures to maintain order and control. During the 1830's and 1840's, a number of scandals and investigations led to the conclusion that the congregate system was a failure. Philosophical shifts at the time led to innovations focused on the ideal that a family environment was best for nurturing children. This ideal eventuated in the development of the cottage system, used at Whittier and Preston.

### Cottage Plan

The “cottage system,” a form of construction first used at insane asylums and charitable institutions, began developing in the 1840s on the east coast of the United States. Under the cottage system, the large and imposing institutional buildings were replaced by smaller more home-like structures. Residents were divided into semi-autonomous groups and were often assigned to a particular industry like farming, brick making, mechanical work, or carpentry. House parents presided over as many as thirty youths as they worked to support the community and build or maintain the campus. As opposed to the large and imposing buildings under the congregate system, the cottages were smaller, individual buildings, designed to simulate a home environment. Typical architectural styles mimicked residential architecture rather than institutional, including influences of Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, or English Arts and Crafts. Youths were assigned to units based on each child's age and personal characteristics.<sup>118</sup> Each unit of youths lived and with designated house parents and worked together and only occasionally had contact with youths from other cottages. The Whittier State School was the first facility in California to attempt the cottage system of reform school planning. The original vision for the Whittier State School was abandoned in 1898 as the regulatory framework for funding,

<sup>116</sup> Johnston, Norman Bruce. *Forms of Constraint: A History of Prison Architecture*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2000. 36.

<sup>117</sup> RFB Consulting. 2014 (October). *Lincoln Specific Plan Historical Resource Report*. Prepared by GPA Consulting.

<sup>118</sup> Macallair, Daniel. 2003. “The San Francisco Industrial School and the Origins of Juvenile Justice in California: A Glance at the Great Reformation.” *UC Davis Journal of Juvenile Law & Policy* [Vol. 7:1].

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intake, and discipline supported a more congregate style system. Unlike Whittier, Preston was able to evolve into the cottage plan fully; the environment retains the physical characteristics of the evolution of California State's philosophies on youth reform. Whittier returned to using the cottage plan system after an explosion at the power plant destroyed its administration building (similarly referred to as "The Castle" as is Preston Castle).

### **Open Campus**

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, a plan called the open campus gained philosophical popularity, derived from 18<sup>th</sup> century hospitals and 19<sup>th</sup> century prisons in Europe. The plan was influenced by the idea that existing standards of vocational and academic trainings were failing and new standards for training were necessary. Prison planners "began to focus on the inmate, his contacts with fellow inmates and how these contacts might be properly structured through new architectural devices."<sup>119</sup> The result was the open campus plan, which placed less emphasis on security. In this plan, "cottages or dormitories along with school, dining, and other services facilities might be grouped formally along a central mall [...] and rectangular-shaped cottages or cell buildings were most commonly used".<sup>120</sup>

In California, the plan began to be used in the late 1920s and early 1930s, especially for juvenile and women's facilities. Early youth facilities, such as the Whittier State School and the Preston School of Industry, had more of an organic plan, but as the facilities expanded new construction took the form of the open campus plan with dormitories and cottages. The Division of Architecture and Department of Public Works were responsible for the design and construction of the Whittier and Preston campus improvements, which included administration buildings, recreations facilities, staff residences, and dormitory buildings. The primary buildings, situated around a central core accessed via two circular drives, created a park-like setting. Preston's 1950s expansion follows this design philosophy strongly.

### **ARCHITECTS OF PRESTON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL**

#### **State of California Department of Public Works, Division of Architecture**

The State of California, Division of Architecture, Department of Public Works was responsible for the design and construction of the existing building improvements at the Preston School of Industry. The origins of the Department of Public Works, Division of Architecture date to the creation of the Department of Engineering. Created on March 11, 1907, this new agency was headed by a State Engineer, appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, who was authorized to appoint various assistants including a State Architect who was in charge of designing and constructing state buildings.<sup>121</sup> In 1921, a Department of Public Works was created and new divisions within this new department were created, including Department of Engineering, Division of Architecture, Divisions of Highways, Engineering and Irrigation, Water Rights, and Land Settlement.<sup>122</sup>

As a result of the Long Beach earthquake of 1933, standards for school construction were upgraded. Older schools had been constructed of unreinforced masonry and, therefore, suffered the worst damage. Shortly after the earthquake, the State Legislature passed what came to be known as the Field Act that required earthquake-resistant design and construction for all public schools, kindergarten through community college.

<sup>119</sup> Johnston, *The Human Cage: A Brief History of Prison Architecture*. (1973). 50.

<sup>120</sup> Ibid.

<sup>121</sup> Fred C. Nelles School Overall Record, HABS No. CA-2400, 2016.

<sup>122</sup> Finding Aid: Inventory of the Department of Public Works. Division of Architecture. Office of Information Records, circa 1910-1960, California State Archives, Office of the Secretary of State, Sacramento, California, (2000).

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The Field Act specified that the State Architect would review and approve all public school plans and specifications, and generally oversee all construction work.<sup>123</sup>

In 1962, California Legislation provided for the appointment of the State Architect for a four year term directly by the Governor. In 1963, the Department of General Services was established and absorbed the Division of Architecture. One year later, the Division became the Office of Architecture and Construction until 1977, when the name changed to the Office of the State Architect. During the 1970's, the State Architect played a significant role in creating accessibility standards for public buildings and would become the basis for the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA"). In 1994, the name was changed again to the Division of the State Architect ("DSA"). Three years later, responsibility for design and construction of state buildings was transferred to the Real Estate Services Division of the Department of General Services. Today, the DSA's major remaining function is design and construction oversight for K-12 schools and community colleges, and development and maintenance of building accessibility standards.<sup>124</sup>

The Division of the State Architect took over the design of Preston's further building projects after the original construction of the initial buildings by Henry A. Schulze, which included Preston Castle (b. 1894) and the Assembly Hall/Gymnasium/Visitor Center (b.1908). Because of Preston's extensive evolution, typical of the nature of the cottage plan system, and the regular changes in staffing at the Division of Architecture, there are many architects associated with the buildings of Preston School of Industry.

The architectural drawings found in the Preston School of Industry bear the names of the following architects in chronological order:

Henry A. Schultz – Founding architect but not a state architect  
Harrison B. Traver – Active state architect from 1907-1911  
W.D. Coates – Active state architect from 1909-1911  
George B. McDougall – Active state architect from 1913-1938  
W.K. Daniels – Active state architect from 1925-1955  
Alfred W. Eichler – Active state architect from 1925-1963  
Anson C. Boyd – Active state architect from 1940-1962  
Dale E. Dwyer – Active state architect from 1952-1970  
Earl W. Hampton – Active state architect from 1959-1963  
Carl C. McElvy – Active state Architect from 1963-1968

**Henry Atherton Schulze** (born 1853 – d. 1926)

Schulze was the Principal of his own firm called Henry A. Schulze. Henry was born in Boston, Massachusetts. His father was also an architect and a German citizen and went by the name of Paul Schulze (d. January 19, 1897), and became a U.S. citizen in 1882. There is no record of Henry's formal education but he married his wife Emma L. Reed in 1879 in New Hampshire and eventually headed west to California. Henry, his wife, and father came to Oakland, California c. 1879, where Henry worked as draftsman. Henry and Emma raised three children in Oakland: Edith M. (born 1880-d. 1970), Atherton Paul (born 1882-d. unknown) and Howard Reed (born 1887-d. 1954), and all three would eventually work for their father.

Schulze formed a partnership from 1889-1890 with George C. Meeker and their firm was called Schulze and Meeker, Architects. Their office was located in San Francisco's Flood Building. The partnership with Meeker did not last and Henry moved to a solo practice. For the rest of his career, he worked in an office located at 401 Telegraph Avenue in Oakland, California. Schulze had a successful career and was President of the

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<sup>123</sup> Ibid.

<sup>124</sup> Ibid.



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California State Board of Architecture, and also served on its Northern District Board of Architects. He was also granted membership in the Oakland Chapter No. 36 of the Masons in 1906, and to the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1907. Henry's other activities included editor of the *Architect and Engineer* publication and trustee of the American Institute of Architects, San Francisco Chapter.

Notable Buildings by Henry A. Schultz:

1<sup>st</sup> Church of Christ, Scientist, Downtown Oakland (1902)

J.A. Folger Coffee Company, Office Building, Financial District, San Francisco (1905), Renaissance Revival

Listed on National Register of Historic Places in San Francisco County, CA #9600676 in 2008  
Olympic Club City Clubhouse #3, San Francisco, (1908), Renaissance Revival style

Buildings Designed at Preston School of Industry (1890-1907):

Preston Castle Ione, Amador County (1894),

Listed as a California Registered Historical Landmark No. 867 in 1974

Listed on National Register of Historic Places in Amador County, CA #75000422 in 2006

Assembly Hall/Gymnasium/Visitor Center

Signed Front Elevation, Roof Truss and Construction

Drawings dated November 11, 1907

**State Architect 1907-1911**

**Harrison B. Traver** (born 1881– d. 1973)

Traver worked in the California State Architect's office from 1907 to 1911. He worked for the state until his partnership with W. D. Coates in 1911. Traver was born and raised in New York and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1906, and studied under Paul Cret. Traver partnered with his classmate, W. D. Coates in 1911. Traver also worked with Coates at the California State Architect's Office. Their office was originally in San Francisco but moved to Fresno in 1914. Together, Coates and Traver are most notable for winning second prize in 1912, for their San Francisco City Hall competition proposal. In 1925, Traver ended his partnership with Coates and joined a new partnership called Fisher, Lake and Traver (1925-29). Fisher, Lake and Traver were the successor to Shields, Fisher and Lake. Fisher and Traver ran the Los Angeles office and Lake ran the Fresno office. In 1929 Traver was briefly associated with Theodore Jacobs from 1929 all have significant buildings listed independently or with other partners.

Notable Buildings of Coates and Traver (1911-1925):

A.G. Wishon House at 1525 Wishon Avenue, Fresno (1915)

Listed on Local Register of Historic Resources in Fresno County, CA #H.P. 138 and HABS CA-2883

Liberty Theater, Fresno (1917)

Listed on Local Register of Historic Places in Fresno County, CA #H.P. 171

Fresno High School, Fresno (1920), City of Fresno Heritage Property H.R. #001

Handford High School, Fresno (1921)

Porterville High School, Fresno (1921)

Notable Buildings of Fisher, Lake and Traver (1925 – c 1929):

Stillwell Apartment/Willmore Hotel, Long Beach (1929), Renaissance Revival

Listed on National Register of Historic Places in Fresno County, CA #99000579 in 1999

Arthur Benhauser House (Old Fig Garden), Fresno (1928)

Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel, Los Angeles (1926), Spanish Colonial Revival

Wilson Theater, Fresno (1926)

Listed on Local Register of Historic Places in Fresno County, CA #H.P. 165

Lake, H. Rafael House (Sunnyside House), Fresno (1925)

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### State Architect 1909-1911

#### **William D. Coates, Jr. or W.D. Coates, Jr.** (born 1881 - d. 1953)

Coates worked in the California State Architect's office from 1909 to 1911. W. D. Coates was born in Oakland and raised in Fresno. Before attending the University of Pennsylvania (1904-06), where he studied under Paul Cret, Coates apprenticed with Benjamin G. McDougall, George B. McDougall, and Charles McDougall (the McDougall Brothers) in San Francisco. University of Pennsylvania is where Coates met Fred L. Swartz and Harrison B. Traver. Upon returning to California after college, Coates worked briefly for Frederick H. Meyer in San Francisco and then partnered with Nate B. Ellery to form Coates and Ellery. The partnership remained even when Coates became a State Architect from 1909 to 1911, working under Frederick H. Meyer. Ellery and Coates worked on the San Jose State Building in 1908-1910. After Coates's term as California State Architect, he partnered with his classmate, Harrison B. Traver in 1911. Their office, Coates and Traver (1911-1925) was originally in San Francisco but moved to Fresno in 1914. Together, Coates and Traver are most notable for winning second prize in 1912 for their San Francisco City Hall competition proposal. In 1925, Coates ended his partnership with Traver and collaborated with the Allied Architects, a consortium of a number of architects who worked in Fresno during the Depression Era. W. D. Coates collaborated with Allied Architects member Fred L. Schwartz in 1937 to design the Fresno Scottish Rite Temple. Coates later formed a partnership with Maurice Metz in 1948 called Coates and Metz (1948-1953) until 1953 when Coates died.

#### Notable Buildings of Coates and Traver (Partnership 1911-1925):

A.G. Wishon House at 1525 Wishon Avenue, Fresno (1915)

Liberty Theater, Fresno (1917)

Fresno High School, Fresno (1920)

Handford High School, Hanford, Kings County (1921)

Porterville High School, Porterville, Tulare County (1921)

#### Notable Buildings of W.D. Coates or Collaborations: Fred L. Swartz (1937):

California State Normal School No.3, San Jose (1910), Mission Style

Also known as San Jose State Normal School No. 2

Architects: W.D. Coates, Jr. (State Architect), Coates and Ellery (Nate Ellery), Frank S. Allen

US Post Office-Visalia Town Center Station, Visalia (1933), PWA Project, Art Deco Moderne style

Listed on National Register of Historic Places in Fresno County, CA in 1985 #85000142

Tulare Joint Union High School (Auditorium and Administration Building), Tulare, CA (1937)

Listed on National Register of Historic Places in Fresno County, CA in 1999 #99001566

Architects: W.D. Coates and W.J. Oschs

Scottish Rite Temple, Fresno (1937), Classical Moderne

Listed on Local Register of Historic Resources, H.P. #16

Architects: W.D. Coates and Fred. L. Swartz

#### Buildings Designed at Preston School of Industry (1909-1911)

Power House (11/1/1909)

Band Cottage (03/14/19110 with Nate B. Ellery

(Signed Drawings N. Ellery, dated October 11, 1916)

### State Architect 1913-1938

#### **George Barnett McDougall** (born 1868 – d. 1957)

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George B. McDougall worked in the California State Architects office from 1913 to 1938. The McDougall Bros. was an architectural firm with three brothers: Charles C. McDougall (B.1857-D.1930), Benjamin G. McDougall (B.1865-D.1937) and George B. McDougall (B.1868-D.1957). Their father, Barnett McDougall (B.1825-D.1905), came to California in 1856 from New York. Barnett was a builder and architect with offices in San Diego and San Francisco. The San Francisco Offices included: McDougall and Marquis Architects located at 328 Montgomery Street in 1969; and B. McDougall and Son, Architects at 330 Pine Street in 1883.

Charles C. McDougall was born in San Francisco in 1857. He trained as an architect in his father's office with no formal education. Benjamin G. McDougall was born in San Francisco on January 10, 1865. He began his architectural studies in 1883, studying at the California School of Design and then worked in his father's office. George B. McDougall was born in San Francisco on October 11, 1868 and like his brother Charles, he had no formal education but was trained under his father. All of the brothers worked with their father at B. McDougall & Sons before forming their own firm, McDougall Bros.

During the mid-1890s, the brothers had offices in San Francisco and Bakersfield. Benjamin moved to Bakersfield in 1896 and captured an impressive list of commissions for municipal buildings, schools, banks, business blocks, hotels, and homes in the Valley. Charles and George ran the San Francisco office. Their first major effort to do work in Fresno came in 1896 when the brothers submitted plans for an orphanage project. However, the County Board of Supervisors later abandoned the orphanage project, as it was too costly. At the turn of the century, Benjamin moved the office to Fresno. After the 1906 Earthquake, McDougall Bros. closed the Fresno office. Benjamin became successful and led the private practice in San Francisco and the East Bay. The brothers continued their business as the McDougall brothers until 1913, when George became a state architect and retired in 1938.

George B. McDougall ran the Division of Architecture, the State Department of Public Works. When he ran the department in 1932, McDougall had a staff of 65 employees.

The division now has in the Public Works Building more satisfactory quarters for doing its work that it has had at any previous time during the 23 years of its existence. There is a staff of about 65 employed in the Sacramento office under comfortable and satisfactory conditions in all respects. There are about 20 superintendents of construction and foremen caring for continuous supervision of field work.<sup>125</sup>

Notable Building by the McDougall Brothers:

Kings County Jail, (1898)

Hanford Carnegie Library, (1905)

Merced Security Savings Bank, Merced (1905)

Visalia First National Bank, Visalia (1905)

Maubridge Apartments, Fresno (1911), Renaissance Revival Style

Listed on National Register of Historic Places in Fresno County, CA #82002176 in 1982

Notable California State Buildings by George B. McDougall:

Fresno City College, Old Administration Building, Fresno (1916), Spanish Renaissance

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in Fresno County, CA #74000510 in 1974

Veterans Home of California Chapel, Veterans Home in Yountville (1918)

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in Napa County, CA #79000510 in 2009

State Normal School at Santa Barbara,

Mt. Whitney Fish Hatchery at Inyo,

<sup>125</sup> State of California, 1932. Appendix to the journals of the Senate and Assembly of the 49<sup>th</sup> Session of the Legislature of the State of California. [Volume 5]. California State Printing Office.

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State Normal School at Fresno and later became Fresno State College (1915)

Buildings Designed at Preston School of Industry (1913-1938):

The Colonial, 1913

The Colonial Garage, 1927

(Signed Drawings by Geo B. McDougall, August 14, 1925)

The Boiler House, Building Addition

(Signed Drawings dated October 11, 1916))

Officers'/Employees' Clubhouse

(Signed drawings dated May 13, 1916, Revised July 25, 1916)

Officer's Cottage/The Palms (1923) also known as Officer's Cottage A-B

(Signed drawings by Geo. B McDougall, October 31, 1922)

Administration Building Garage/Maintenance Storage

(Signed drawings by Geo. B McDougall, August 25, 1925)

**State Architect 1925 to 1955**

**Wesley Kern Daniels or W.K. Daniels (born 1882 – d. 1970)**

Wesley Kern Daniels worked in the California State Architects office from 1925 to 1965 and worked under the supervision of Alfred W. Eichler until 1963. Not much information is documented about W.K. Daniels. He was born and raised in Stockton. It is not known where he received his education. Daniels was registered in Military service from 1919 to 1942. In 1925, he and married Marion Hateley (B.1896 – D.1965), the same year, he started his employment as a state architect. His son, Wesley Daniels, Jr. was born c. 1956. The Daniels family lived in Sacramento and it appears Daniels spent his whole career as a state architect. He died on April 11, 1970 and is buried in the Masonic Lawn Cemetery in Sacramento.

Buildings Designed at Preston School of Industry (1925-1955)

Garage for the Officer's Cottage

(Signed drawings by W.K. Daniels dated November 10, 1934 & June 19, 1940)

Academic School/Caminetti Memorial Hall in collaboration with Dean & Dean

(Signed drawings dated November 10, 1934 and June 19, 1940)

**Lead State Architect 1925 to 1949, State Supervisor 1949 to 1963**

**Alfred W. Eichler**

Alfred Eichler was the Lead Architect of the Division of Architecture from 1925–1949 and then was promoted to become a Supervising Architect from 1949-1963. Besides overseeing the construction projects at Preston Industry School, he helped to design many of the buildings in the California State Prison system and the California State College System. Alfred Eichler born in Shadyside, Missouri but grew up in San Francisco and attended St. Ignatius College Preparatory School in San Francisco. He then studied architecture at Columbia University and at the Beaux Arts Institute of Design in New York. When he was a child (c. 13year of age), Eichler caught meningitis and became deaf. After college Eichler worked briefly as a civilian draftsman for the Navy during WWI, and for firms in Washington D.C., New York and San Francisco. In San Francisco he met his wife Virginia Parks and they were married in 1925, the same year he became the State Architect for California. Eichler designed, collaborated, and supervised multiple significant buildings in California, including many at the Preston School of Industry. His contribution to the built community of twentieth century California is found throughout California using diverse architectural styles: Spanish Mission, Moderne, Brutalist, and Midcentury Modern. Eichler enjoyed working the most on chapels for state hospitals and prisons and as result designed the chapel at Preston.

Notable Buildings of Alfred W. Eichler:

California State Prisons at San Quentin, Women's Prison, Marin County (1925), Spanish Mission style

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- Ventura School for Girls Entrance Sign, Ventura County (1925),  
Style
- Fort Yuma Quarantine Inspection Area, California-Arizona Border (1930),  
Pueblo Revival style
- Camarillo State Hospital, Tower and Administration Building, Ventura County (1932), Spanish  
Mission Revival style,  
Hospital grounds were redeveloped after the hospital closed in 1997 and is now the site of  
California State University, Channel Islands
- Santa Barbara State University and now U.C. Santa Barbara  
Auditorium for Mesa Campus, Santa Barbara County (1932), Mission style
- California State Prisons at San Quentin, New Cell Block, Marin County (1934), Brutalist style
- Napa State Hospital Firehouse, Napa County (1933), Modern Ranch style
- Whittier State Reformatory, Gymnasium, Los Angeles County (1934),  
Romanesque Revival (Designed with W.K. Daniels)
- Sacramento's Tower Bridge, Sacramento County (1934), streamline Moderne style  
Listed on National Register of Historic Places in Fresno County, CA #82004845 in 1982
- Stockton State Hospital Acute Disturbed (Females), Insane Asylum of California, San Joaquin County  
(1937), Mission style
- Sacramento Junior College Annex and Extensions  
Aeronautical Addition (1939)  
Auditorium (Fine Arts) (1937)  
Engineering Technology Building (1939)  
Gymnasium (1937)  
Library (1936)  
Listed on National Register of Historic Places in Sacramento County, CA #940009924 in 1994
- Veteran's Home in Yountville, Mess Hall (1945) and Vocational Training Center (1946), Napa County  
(b. 1884, 1945, 1946), Mission Revival, Moderne  
Veterans Home of California, Napa County is listed as a California Landmark #828 in 1969
- The School for the Blind and School for the Deaf, Berkeley, Napa County (b. 1932-1950), Spanish  
Colonial Revival style  
The schools was relocated in 1979 to Fremont and the schools became part of University of  
California, Berkeley - Clark, Kerr Campus in 1983  
State Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind is listed on National Register of Historic Places in  
Alameda County, CA #82000962 in 2014
- San Diego State University, San Diego (1930s), Moderne and Art Deco styles  
Listed on National Register of Historic Places in Fresno County, CA #97000924 in 1997
- San Jose State University, San Jose, Moderne and Art Deco styles  
Eichler completed renderings of Science Buildings No. 2, 1962
- Wells Fargo Building Restoration, Columbia State Historic Park (b. in 1858 and restored 1954), Greek  
Revival style
- Benicia Sate Capitol Restoration, Solano County (b. in 1852 and restored 1957), Greek Revival style

Buildings Designed at Preston School of Industry (1925- 1963)

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**Figure 14.** Assembly Hall and Chapel - Preston School of Industry - Ione." Design and drawing by Alfred Eichler. Built. Project for California Youth Authority – Institutions. 1940. (California State Archives)

Chapel, Amador County (1940), Romanesque Revival

(Sketch signed by Alfred W. Eichler dated 1940)

Chapel, Amador County (1940), Romanesque Revival

(Water color rendering signed by Alfred W. Eichler dated 1940)

### **State Architect 1940 to 1962**

#### **Anson C. Boyd**

Anson C. Boyd (b. 1896-d. 1975) worked in the California State Architects office from 1940 to 1962. Worked with Dale E. Dwyer, under the supervision of Alfred W. Eichler. In 1961, during Boyd's tenure, the role of state architect became an appointive civil service position.

#### Buildings Designed at Preston School of Industry (1952- 1970)

Commissary (1956)

(Signed drawings by Anson C. Boyd dated May 19, 1955)

### **State Architect 1952 to 1970**

#### **Dale E. Dwyer**

Dale E. Dwyer worked in the California State Architects office from 1952 to 1970, under the supervision of Alfred W. Eichler. Dwyer received his formal education with a B.Arch., from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1951. His work began immediately as the Principal Architect with the State of California Office of Architecture and Construction in Sacramento. His work included supervising Anson C. Boyd and been supervised by Alfred W. Eichler. He was a member of the Northern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1967.

#### Notable Buildings by Dale. E. Dwyer:

Dale E. Dwyer House, Sacramento

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### **State Architect 1959 to 1963**

#### **Earl W. Hampton**

Earl W. Hampton (b. 1900-1986), was a native of Sacramento, where he lived for most of his life. He received his Master's of Architecture from the California School of Architecture, Berkeley in 1924. He worked in private practice before joining the state as a draftsman. Hampton was appointed deputy chief for the Division of Architecture in 1959. He eventually served as the Acting State Architect in 1962 and retired in 1963. His notable works are helping to design work rendered by Alfred Eichler in 1935.

#### Notable Buildings associated with Earl. W. Hampton

Border Inspection Station, Dorris Agricultural inspection stations, 1935  
San Quentin State Prison Building, 1935

#### Buildings Designed at Preston School of Industry (1959- 1963)

Addition to Program Center/Special Treatment Unit Offices and Control and Guidance Center (1959)  
(Signed drawings by E.W. Hampton dated March 27, 1959)

### **State Architect 1963 to 1968**

#### **Carl C. McElvy**

Carl McElvy (b. 1903-d.1980) studied architecture at UCLA and USC in the early 1920's. After graduation, he worked for the City of Los Angeles in the department of Parks and Recreation. After becoming a registered architect in 1939. He spent the war years employed by the Federal Works Agency and the Public Housing Authority. In 1944, he became the principal architect of UCLA and influenced designs on U.C. campuses in Santa Barbara, San Diego and Riverside. In 1963 through his retirement in 1968, he was the first person appointed to the post of State Architect after the position was reintroduced. He was reappointed by then Governor Ronald Reagan in 1967 and supervised projects until 1972. After that, he consulted for Parkin and Associates in Sacramento until his death in 1980.

### **State Architect 1948 to 1962**

#### **James Alvin Gillem**

James Alvin Gillem (born 1908 – d.1989) was a state architect, and notably served as the Principal Architectural Designer of Los Angeles for the Department of Public Works. He studied at the Atelier San Francisco and the Beaux Arts Institute of Design from 1926-1935. He worked as a partner at Sacramento firms Koblík and Gillem between 1943-45 and H.J. Devine between 1945–1948. He was Assistant State Architect starting in 1948, but eventually took over supervisory area for the Los Angeles office until around 1962.

#### Buildings Designed at Preston School of Industry (1948-1970)

Hospital Alterations  
(Signed drawings by J.A. Gillem dated February 7, 1969)  
Original Hospital by W.K. Daniels  
(Signed drawings W. Daniels dated February 2, 1928)

### **Associated Firms**

The following firms are either associated directly with Preston (Dean & Dean Associates) by preparing drawings, or by association with the architects involved with Preston or the Division of Architecture during the period of significance (Allied Architects).

#### **Dean & Dean Associates**

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Academic School/Caminetti Memorial Hall (1928-1929)

(Signed Drawings dated March 23, 1928)

Dean & Dean was a prominent architectural firm in Sacramento and the partners were Charles Francis Dean and James Somerville Dean (1922-29). Their firm capitalized on its popularity in the 1920s and 1930s and featured the Spanish Eclectic style in Sacramento.

Notable Buildings and Developments of Dean & Dean:

Dean Apartments, Sacramento (1929)

Sutter Club, Sacramento (1930)

Westminister Presbyterian Church, Sacramento (1927), Spanish Eclectic style

Listed on the National and State Register of Historic Places in 2003

Thomas Jefferson School Park, Sacramento (1922), Tudor Revival style

Designed by E.C. Hemmings and James Dean

Nominated to be listed on the National Register

New Helvetia Historic District (b. 1942), listed in 2014 is located within the Alder

Listed on the National and State Register of Historic Places in 2011

Buildings Designed at Preston School of Industry (1928- 1929)

Dean and Dean

Academic School/Caminetti Memorial Hall in collaboration with W.K. Daniels

(Signed drawings dated November 10, 1934 and June 19, 1940)

**Allied Architects of Fresno (1930's)**

The Allied Architects of Fresno were a group of architects that collaborated during the Depression era to remain viable. Many of the architects involved with Preston were a part of this Fresno consortium.

“the Allied Architects consortium was formed to promote a “united front” among Fresno’s major architects during the Depression years, and resist competition from out-of-town firms seeking commissions during lean times. Together, its members left a major imprint on Fresno’s built environment, one which endures even today.<sup>126</sup>

Some of these architects were also California State Architects and or collaborated on state projects. This collaboration included architects: W.D. Coates, Charles Henry Franklin, Ernest J. Kump, Sr., H. Rafael Lake, Maurice J. Metz, E.W. Peterson, Frederic L. Swartz; and designers: Henry P. Villalon, and Milton Louis Werthmeier. Most all of the architects have significant buildings listed independently or with other partners. While drawings do not mentioned being prepared by Allied Architects, there is enough overlap to

Notable Buildings of Allied Architects:

Fresno County Hall of Records, Fresno (1935-1937), PWA Project, Art Deco and Moderne styles

Listed on National Register of Historic Places in Fresno County, CA #11000932 in 2011

Fresno Memorial Auditorium, Fresno (1935), Moderne and Art Deco styles

Also known as the Veterans Memorial Auditorium

Listed on National Register of Historic Places in Fresno County, CA #94000427 in 1994

Listed on Local Register of Historic Resources (City and County of Fresno)

School Administration Building, Fresno (1937), Moderne and Art Deco styles

Listed on Local Register of Historic Resources (City and County)

Notable Buildings of Charles H. Franklin (born 1891-d. 1952):

<sup>126</sup> California SP Fresno County Hall of Records, p. 15



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Franklin was an architect who was trained under the Reid Brothers and was also associated with the firm of R.F. Felchin Company.

Franklin's projects include:

Bank of Italy Building, Fresno (1917), Renaissance Revival style

Listed on National Register of Historic Places in Fresno County, CA #82000963 in 1982

Kearny Boulevard Gates (1933),

Fresno City Hall, Fresno (1941), Modern style

Notable Building of Ernest J. Kump, Sr. (born 1888 – d.1939):

Ernest J. Kump, Sr. was known for both school and home designs. Between 1912 and 1916 Kump's office had designed thirty-three schools. He is the father to notable California Modernist architect Ernest J. Kump, Jr., who also specialized in civic and school architecture.

Wasco Union High School (ca. 1915)

Listed on National Register of Historic Places in Fresno County, CA #97001188 in 1997

Orosi Union High School (ca. 1917)

Gustine Union High School (ca. 1913)

Notable Buildings of H. Rafael Lake (born 1894 - d.1957):

H. Rafael Lake (1894-1958) was Traver's partner who began his education at University of California and then transferred to Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Lake had numerous business partnerships, which included the contractor, Trewhitt-Sields. Lake moved to Fresno in the 1920's.

Lake's projects include:

Hotel Californian, Fresno (1923), Italian Renaissance style, Beaux-Arts Influence

Listed on National Register of Historic Places in Fresno County, #2004000333 in 2004

Wilson Theater (1926)

Hotel Roosevelt, Hollywood (1926-1927)

Hollywood Wilshire Garage

Stillwell Apartments, Long Beach

Several fine residences in Fresno, including

Sunnyside Home for H. Rafael Lake (1925)

Ralph Merritt Home on Huntington Boulevard (1926)

Notable Buildings of Maurice Jean Metz (born 1920-d. 1975)

Fresno County Hall of Records – Annex Addition, Fresno (1954), Deco Moderne

Listed on Local Register of Historic Resources

Annex added in 1955 by Maurice J. Metz

Notable Buildings of Fred L. Swartz (born 1885 – d. 1953):

Fred L. Swartz (1885-1968) was the son of the A.C. Swartz (1846-1919), attended University of Pennsylvania, and practiced architecture with his father. Swartz later partnered with C.J. Ryland from 1892 -1980, Allied Architects from 1930-1937; W.D. Coates from 1937-1942; and William G. Hyberg from 1959-1968. During WWII, between his partnerships with W. D. Coates and Hyberg, Swartz worked for the Navy as a civilian architect. Swartz's projects include:

Bank of Carmel, Carmel (1929), International

Las Tiendas & Passageway, Carmel (1930), Spanish Revival

Fresno City College Library, Fresno (1933)

Scottish Rite Temple, Fresno (1937); listed on Local Register of Historic Resources of Fresno, #HP16

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**SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:**

**Period of Significance:**

The period of significance for both criteria is 1894-1960, corresponding to the opening of the Preston School of Industry in 1894, and the closure of the original Administration Building and termination of the school's cadet system in 1960.

**Criterion A: Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.**

The 330-acre Preston School of Industry site is eligible for listing as a National Register Historic District at the State level of significance for its association with the development, implementation, and evolution of youth/juvenile reform practices and methodologies in the State of California between the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. During this period practices and methodologies for youth reform transitioned from confinement and punishment toward reform through labor and training. Preston School of Industry was largely self-sustaining and maintained by the resident population as part of the reform process. Between the late 1890s and early 1900s, the institution developed incrementally, expanding building-by-building as the number of ward assignments increased. During the following decade, the school introduced a cadet self-government system based on the George Junior Republic Model. This short-lived experiment gave way to continued development of the school's military, vocational, and educational training. Both systems relied on the school's cottage system, which brought administrative, residential, agricultural and vocational facilities into the school's reform methodology.

Preston School of Industry eventually became a national leader in juvenile reform. When California implemented the American Law Institute's Model Youth Correction Authority Act (1941), becoming the first state to do so, Preston School of Industry was the first state facility to implement those new provisions, which included vocational training for juvenile offenders. Because of the success of these programs at Preston, it became a model for similar institutions on a national scale. The psychological research conducted there was typical of mid-twentieth century reform institutions, and Preston School of Industry was the site of groundbreaking research on juvenile delinquent typologies, which would serve California Youth Authority institutions as a basis for rehabilitating wards over ensuing decades. By the 1960s, however, such methodologies fell out of favor as rehabilitation and treatment approaches gained prominence. Preston School of Industry's cadet system was replaced by treatment and rehabilitation-based approaches. The campus remains a literal representation of the vocational training philosophy at all levels of construction. The trades-training programs continued at Preston longer than at other facilities; in the 1930s, unionized labor and stricter child labor laws were formalized that hampered implementation of the trades-training philosophy.

**Criterion C: Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.**

Under Criterion C (Architecture), the Preston School of Industry Historic District is significant at the State level of significance as an assemblage of buildings, structures, sites and site features that embody distinct characteristics of a juvenile reform institution utilizing the cottage plan style in the State of California between 1894 and 1960. The design, layout, and building materials used reflect developments in California's youth correction policies over the District's period of significance. The Preston School of Industry was established at the close of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, drawing inspiration from similar contemporary efforts at penal reform throughout the country. The location in Ione was chosen out of a desire to remove young wards from conditions described as miserable and counterproductive, but typical of correctional institutions within California's large cities to an environment that could more closely mimic family life in a community setting. The first building constructed within the district, "Preston Castle" was designed by Henry A. Schulze and is a

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unique example of Romanesque Revival architecture. While this structure is already listed on the NRHP, it is a contributing feature of the district as it was the hub around which the rest of the school was centered. Future construction within the district included trades buildings, a power house, commissary and workshops, all designed by Schulze. The expansion reflected the School's expanding needs and the expansion of its curriculum for wards to include horticulture and blacksmithing. The Construction of the buildings themselves became a part of training for wards who worked on all construction within the district. The next major phase of construction, beginning in 1900, included the East and West cottages designed by W. W. Oakes, which demonstrate the major shift towards a cottage system within the Preston School of Industry. The two new cottages provided decentralized housing for wards and staff within the juvenile reformatory school, reflecting larger changes in penal practice of the era. As the school continued to grow and expand into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, wards were separated into "families" of around 50 boys each, assigned to separate cottages and supervised by married couples. By 1913 this assemblage had grown to include "Honors Cottages" 1 and 2, which were open to Students who had shown significant "moral progress" since their arrival. The Honors Cottages were constructed using bricks manufactured by students on site, providing an excellent example of the unique materials and construction that characterize the district as a whole. Continued expansion of the district necessarily included varied forms of construction which none the less demonstrate distinctive characteristics of juvenile reform institutions and their transition to new correctional philosophies and organizational models.

The district is also significant under Criterion C for representing a distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The district is not defined by a particular architectural style or building typology, but rather, as a collection of institutional building typologies whose layout and patterns of development embody a cottage system. Between 1894 and 1960, the Preston School of Industry campus evolved from a 330-acre site with a central administration building to an institution comprised of administrative, educational, vocational, residential, and agriculture buildings and structures; all of which were integral to the operations of the reform institution. Preston School of Industry also implemented the popular cottage system, which was considered an improvement over traditional training schools, which allowed for custodial and industrial training as opposed to the centralized system of adult prisons used at other institutions. Several of the structures related to the cottage system at Preston still exist today, including Preston Castle, "The Colonial," the Power House, the Refectory Building, the Assembly Hall, staff housing, and sites formerly occupied by farm buildings. Despite its closure in 2011, and loss of large portion of the institution's formerly agricultural land, the remaining buildings, structures, sites, and site features of the former Preston School of Industry district provide the most intact example of such an institution within the State of California.

**Criterion Consideration D: A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events;**

Within the boundaries of the district is a cemetery, used during the school's early development, which is eligible as a contributing feature of the district as it meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration D. The Cemetery associated with the Preston School of Industry District was utilized between 1895 and 1929 as a place of internment for cadets at the School. The cemetery is significant to the Preston School of Industry Historic District because some of the earliest cadets who died on campus are buried there. The cemetery represents the earliest practices of the Preston School of Industry and the manner in which "juvenile offenders" were treated at the time of operation following construction. The cemetery, although fairly isolated from the campus, retains grave markers, its location and setting on a hilltop knoll to the northwest of the campus.

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*Architect and Engineer of California*, May 1907, San Francisco.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested  
 previously listed in the National Register  
 previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository: California State Archive, Sacramento, CA

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** N/A

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** approx. 320<sup>127</sup>

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84:

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |     |                      |                         |
|-----|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) | Latitude: 38.372945° | Longitude: -120.939492° |
| (B) | Latitude: 38.371769° | Longitude: -120.924079° |
| (C) | Latitude: 38.355700° | Longitude: -120.937120° |
| (D) | Latitude: 38.363448° | Longitude: -120.943804° |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See Boundary Justification below and embedded/attached maps

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Boundary Justification

<sup>127</sup> Acreege measurement obtained with Google Earth Pro, 2018 acreege measurement of polygon.

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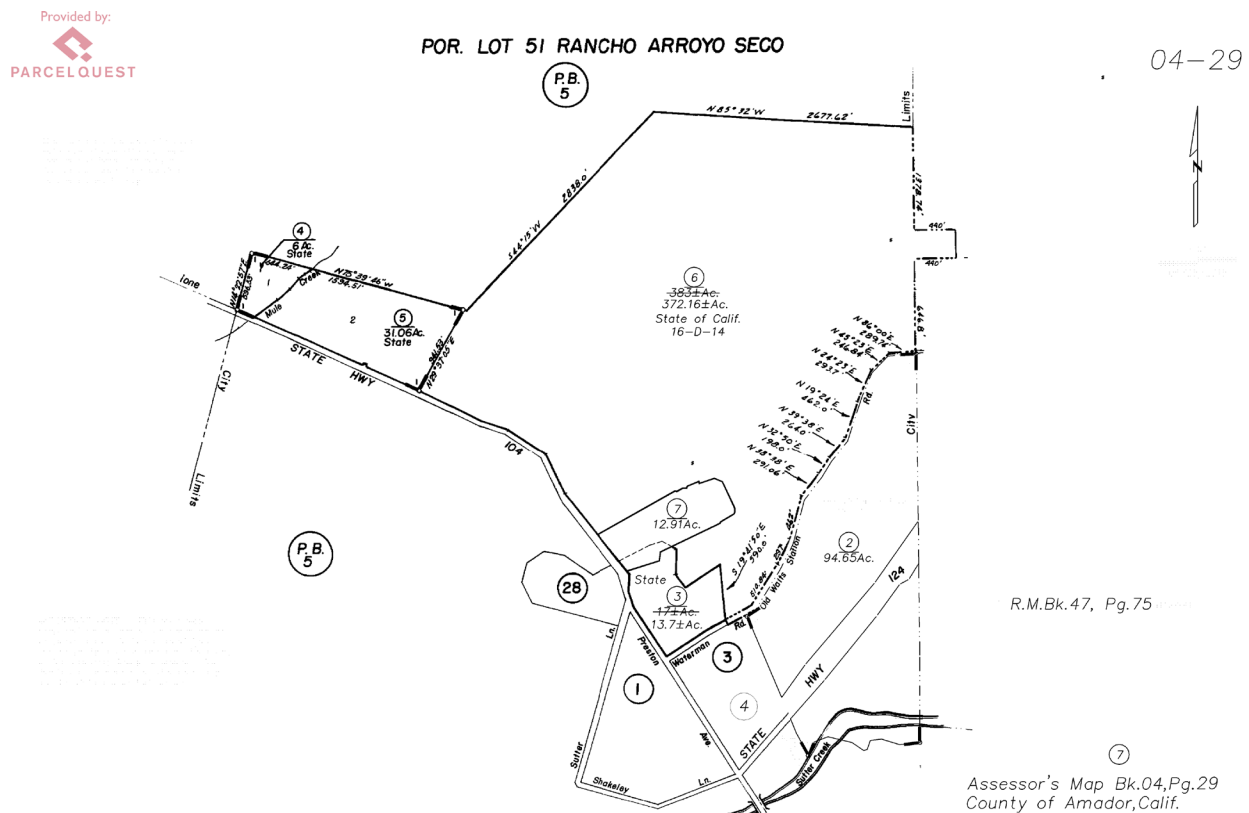
County and State

The proposed district boundary is intended to follow existing county parcel boundaries and roadways to the greatest extent possible, including buildings, structures, sites, and site features with historic association to the Preston School of Industry, and excluding those without historic association. The south/southeast boundary of the district is formed by Waterman Road. The east boundary of the district is formed by Waterman Road and property lines of county parcel 004290006000. The north boundary is irregular and runs along a portion of the north property line of county parcel 004290006000, and an arbitrary boundary to the west of Preston Reservoir, which captures the Reservoir and associated site features and structures including the Cemetery, without including Cal Fire Academy Buildings or those of the Mule Creek State Prison. To the southwest of the Cemetery, the boundary follows an unnamed service road that extends east-west from the Preston School of Industry's security fence to Preston Avenue/Michigan Bar Road/State Highway 104. The west boundary is formed by Preston Avenue/Michigan Bar Road/State Highway 104. Overall, the district is contained within the following Amador County parcels:

004290003000: Owned by State of California

004290006000: Owned by Preston Castle Foundation

004290007000: Owned by State of California



**Figure 15.** Amador County Assessor's parcel map (Parcel Quest, online)

Note, the district boundary does not include buildings occupied by the Mule Creek State Prison (built 1987 and in the 2000s), or Cal Fire Academy (built 1967), which appear to be built on former Preston School of Industry land, but were not utilized by the Preston School of Industry. Further, 30 private residences constructed along a cul-de-sac known as Oak Ridge Drive, west of Preston Avenue/Michigan Bar Road/State Highway 104, are not included in the district boundary due to the complexity of obtaining survey access. These residences, originally built to house Preston School of Industry employees, in similar fashion to those located around Veterans Circle, are not precluded from future evaluation and potential inclusion in the



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proposed district, should a future nomination update be completed. Finally, buildings of the former Preston School of Industry Fire Training Center, which were constructed 1989-1990 for use by Preston School of Industry in association with fire camp training programs, are not included in the district boundary as they were built well after the district's period of significance ended in 1960 and do not embody distinct architectural characteristics of the district.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Mike Garavaglia, Historic Architect

Hannah Goldman, Lauren Golden, Architectural Historians

organization: Garavaglia Architecture, Inc.

street & number: 582 Market Street, Suite 1800

city or town: San Francisco state: CA zip code: 94104

e-mail hannah@garavaglia.com , lauren@garavaglia.com , mike@garavaglia.com

telephone: (415) 391-9633

date: June 2, 22

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

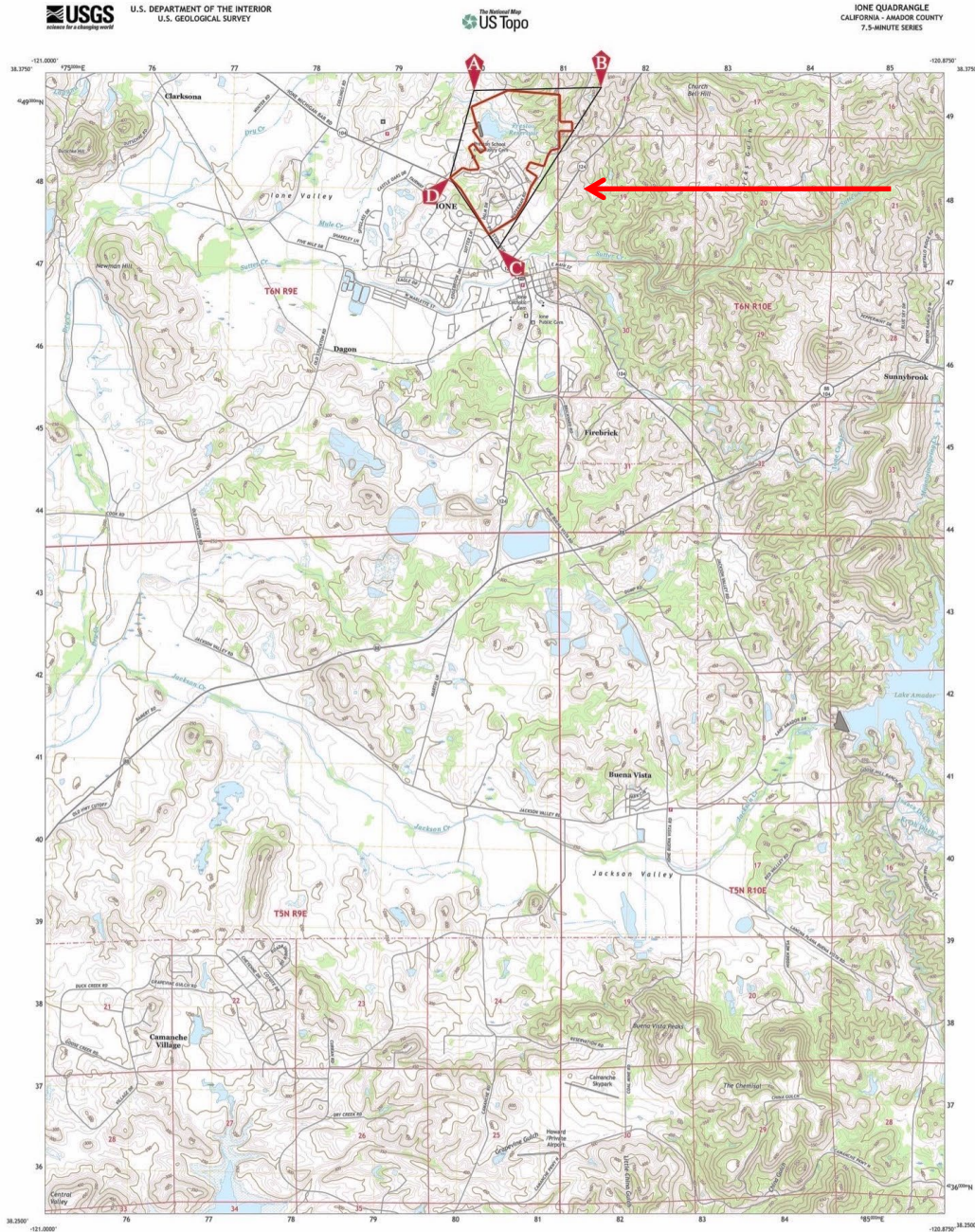
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

See following page

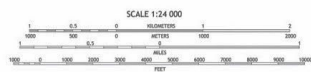
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**USGS 7.5 minute series, Ione, CA, 2022.** Red arrow points to location of Preston School of Industry Historic District. The district's boundary is represented by a black line. Red letters indicate vertices A through D, corresponding decimal degree coordinates as provided above. The red outline corresponds to the district's boundary.



Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)  
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). Projection and  
 datum are as indicated. Boundaries may be  
 generalized to the map scale. Please seek written permission  
 before reproducing or using in any form. Check permission before  
 making any changes.



**ROAD CLASSIFICATION**  
 Expressway  
 Secondary Hwy  
 Range  
 Interstate Route  
 Local Connector  
 Local Road  
 RR  
 US Route  
 State Route

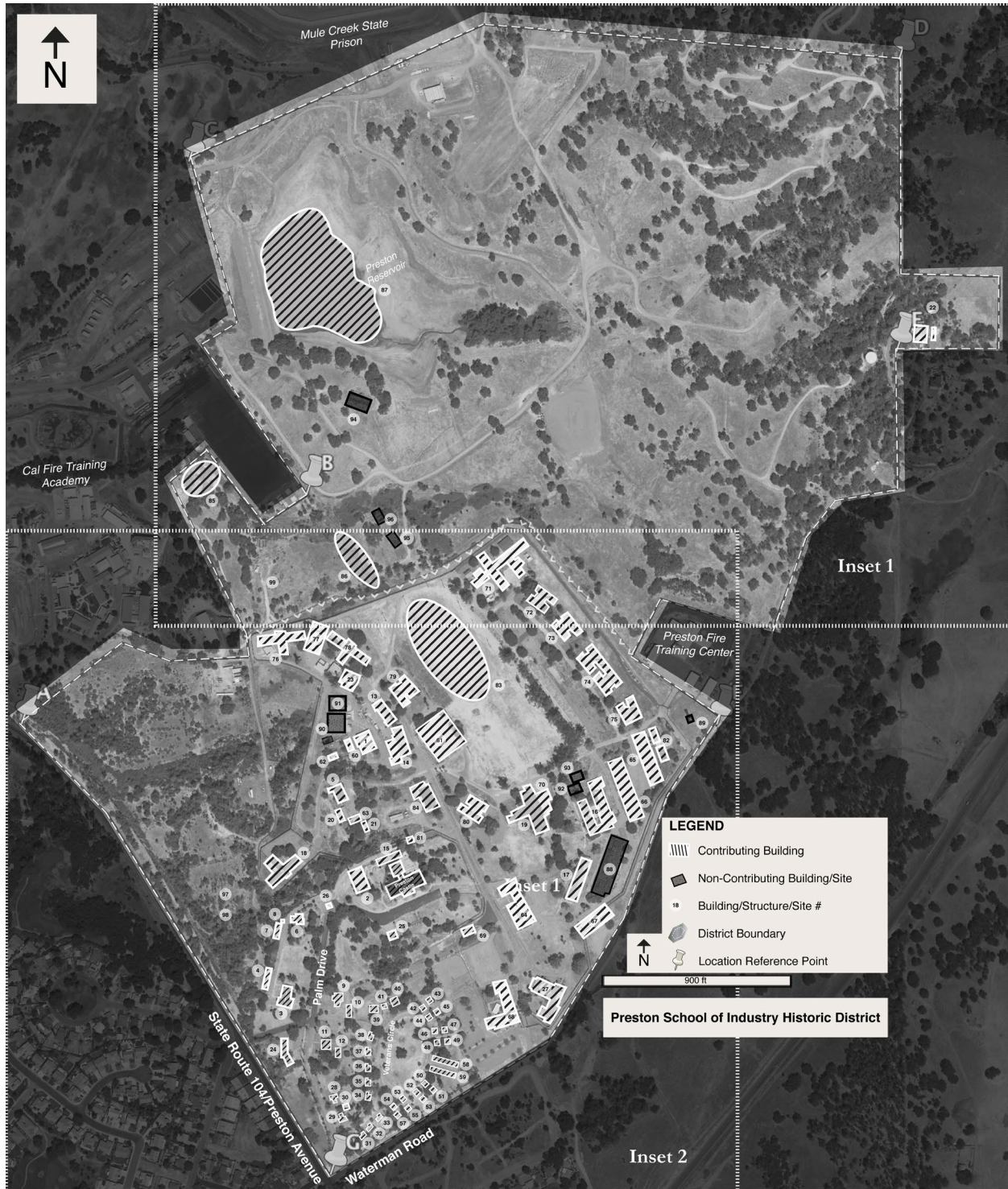
IONE, CA  
 2022

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### Sketch Map

Building numbers correspond to district inventory, pages 73-75. Table of District Resources, pages 80-82.



Preston School of Industry Historic District, Full Map

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Inset 1 – Detail of Former Farm (north area of district)

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Detail of Former Campus (south area of district)

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**Table of District resources**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Resource Name</u>	<u>Const. Date</u>	<u>End Date (if avail.)</u>	<u>Drawing Date</u>	<u>Architect Signature/Notes</u>	<u>Contributing (C) or Non-Contributing (N) and Type</u>
Not part of count	Preston Castle	1894, annex 1910		1907	Henry A. Schulze	Individually registered
1	Boiler House/Power Plant	1896		10/11/1916	Ellery -Engineer	C - Building
	Power House	1909		11/01/1909	Ellery - Engineer	
	Heating System	1913		06/25/1913	McClure - State Engineer	
	Boiler House Addition	1916		10/11/1916	Geo McDougall (George B. McDougall)	
2	Assembly Hall/ Gymnasium/Visitor Center	1908		11/11/1907	Henry A. Schulze	C - Building
3	Band Cottage Honor Cottage No. 1 "The Colonial"	1911		3/14/1911	N. Ellery State Engineer (N.B. Ellery or Nate Ellery)	C - Building
	Honor Cottage No - Entrance Gate	1917		1/02/1917	State Dept. of Engineering	
	Honor Cottage No. 1 Alterations to Band Cottage	1918		8/26/1918	McClure – Engineer	
4	"The Colonial" Garage	1927		08/14/1925	Geo McDougel (George B. McDougall)	C - Building
5	Detention Center/Paint Shop	1916				C - Building
6	Business Manager's Cottage	1917				C - Building
7	Business Manager's Cottage Garage	1917				C - Building
8	Business Manager's Washroom	1917				C - Building
9	Officers'/Employees' Clubhouse	1917		05/13/1916 Revised 7/25/1916		C - Building

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Resource Name</u>	<u>Const. Date</u>	<u>End Date (if avail.)</u>	<u>Drawing Date</u>	<u>Architect Signature/Notes</u>	<u>Contributing (C) or Non-Contributing (N) and Type</u>
10	Garage for Officer's/Employees Clubhouse	c. 1923				C - Building
11	Officer's Cottage/"The Palms"	1923			George B. McDougall, Officer's Cottage A-B, 10/31/1922 See #15	C - Building
12	Garage for Officer's Cottage/"The Palms"	1940			1934 and 1940 - Wesley Kern Daniels	C - Building
13	Maintenance Auto Shop	1924			11/10/1934 and 06/19/1940 - Daniels Wesley Kern Daniels	C - Building
14	Maintenance Shops and Laundry	1924				C - Building
15	Administration Building Garage/Maintenance Storage	1926			George B. McDougall, 1929. \$9,500 (State Architect)	C - Building
16	Academic School/Caminetti Memorial Hall	1928	1929		Dean & Dean Associates 03/23/1928 - W K Daniels	C - Building
17	Hospital & Receiving Building/Hospital & Cedar Lodge	1928	1929		Hospital 02/16/1928 - W Daniels W. K. Daniels	C - Building
	Hospital & Receiving Building/Hospital & Cedar Lodge Alterations	1969			Hospital Alterations 02/07/1969 - J A Gillem James Alvin Gillem	
18	Tamarack Lodge	1928	1929		Custodial Building - Dean & Dean Associates 02/26/1928 - W.K. Daniels approved Also plans for remodels 1940's and 1970's	C - Building
	Tamarack Lodge Remodel Showers/Toilet Areas	1973			David Kahn Office of State Architect	
19	Refectory/Staff Dining, Bakery, and Kitchen	1929	1931, 1954		George B. McDougall, Chap, 391 - 1925. \$74,500	C - Building

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Resource Name</u>	<u>Const. Date</u>	<u>End Date (if avail.)</u>	<u>Drawing Date</u>	<u>Architect Signature/Notes</u>	<u>Contributing (C) or Non-Contributing (N) and Type</u>
20	Garage	1930	1933		Garage 02-15-1933 – W K Daniels Wesley Kern Daniels	C - Building
21	Maintenance Landscape Shop	ca. 1930				C - Building
22	Headhouse and Associated Structures	1931		2/04/1931	No discernable signature	C - Building
23	Carpentry Shop and Chief of Plant Office/Industrial Shop and Lumber Storage	1932			Industrial Shop building, George B. McDougall, 1929. \$14,500.	C - Building
24	Superintendent's Residence	1932			WK Daniels, Dept Chief, Division of Architecture, 1931. \$33,500. Superintendent's House 08/21/1930	C - Building
25	Old Firehouse	1938				C - Building
26	Gatehouse	1940	1949		12/27/1945 – W Daniels – State Architect Wesley Kern Daniels	C - Building
27	Chapel & Auditorium	1941			Alfred Eichler, State Architect 1925-1963	C - Building
28	Palm Drive Bungalow 1	1948				C - Building
29	Palm Drive Bungalow 2	1948				C - Building
30	Palm Drive Bungalows Garage	1948			02/15/1933 and 05/16/1947 – W K Daniels Single car, 5 car and 12 car garages Wesley Kern Daniels	C - Building
31	Two-Bedroom Cottage 1	1948			Employees Residence 1-2 08/20/1946 – W K Daniels Wesley Kern Daniels	C - Building
32	Two-Bedroom Cottage 2	1948			Wesley Kern Daniels	C - Building
33	Two-Bedroom Cottage 3	1948			Wesley Kern Daniels	C - Build.



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<u>Number</u>	<u>Resource Name</u>	<u>Const. Date</u>	<u>End Date (if avail.)</u>	<u>Drawing Date</u>	<u>Architect Signature/Notes</u>	<u>Contributing (C) or Non-Contributing (N) and Type</u>
34	Two-Bedroom Cottage 4	1958			Wesley Kern Daniels	C - Building
35	Two-Bedroom Cottage 5	1948			Wesley Kern Daniels	C - Building
36	Two-Bedroom Cottage 6	1948			Wesley Kern Daniels	C - Building
37	Two-Bedroom Cottage 7	1948			Wesley Kern Daniels	C - Building
38	Two-Bedroom Cottage 8	1948			Wesley Kern Daniels	C - Building
39	Veterans Circle Bungalow 1	1948			WK Daniels	C - Building
40	Veterans Circle Bungalow 2	1948				C - Building
41	Veterans Circle Garage	1948				C - Building
42	One-Bedroom Cottage 1	1948				C - Building
43	One-Bedroom Cottage 2	1948				C - Building
44	One-Bedroom Cottage 3	1948				C - Building
45	One-Bedroom Cottage 4	1948				C - Building
46	One-Bedroom Cottage 5	1948				C - Building
47	One-Bedroom Cottage 6	1948				C - Building
48	One-Bedroom Cottage 7	1948				C - Building
49	One-Bedroom Cottage 8	1948				C - Building
50	One-Bedroom Cottage 9	1948				C - Building
51	One-Bedroom Cottage 10	1948				C - Building
52	One-Bedroom Cottage 11	1948				C - Building
53	One-Bedroom Cottage 12	1948				C - Building
54	One-Bedroom Cottage 13	1948				C -

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Resource Name</u>	<u>Const. Date</u>	<u>End Date (if avail.)</u>	<u>Drawing Date</u>	<u>Architect Signature/Notes</u>	<u>Contributing (C) or Non-Contributing (N) and Type</u>
						Building
55	One-Bedroom Cottage 14	1948				C - Building
56	One-Bedroom Cottage 15	1948				C - Building
57	One-Bedroom Cottage 16	1948				C - Building
58	Employee Garage 1	1948				C - Building
59	Employee Garage 2	1948				C - Building
60	Maintenance Shop	1949	1959			C - Building
61	Gymnasium & Fieldhouse	1952			03/27/1951 – W K Daniels Wesley Kern Daniels	C - Building
62	Quonset Hut and Corporation Yard	1953				C - Building
63	Greenhouse	ca. 1954	ca. 1959			C - Building
64	Program Center/Special Treatment Unit Offices and Control and Guidance Center	1956			Plumbing Plot Plan for Special Treatment Units Addition 03/27/1959 – E W Hampton Assistant State Architect – E A Tough?	C - Building
65	Vocational Education (A)	1956			07/27/1955 signature not legible	C - Building
66	Vocational Education (B)	1956			07/27/1955 can't read signature	C - Building
67	Commissary	1956			05/19/1955 – Boyd? Anson C. Boyd (Dale E. Dwyer and Alfred. W. Eichler) Active 1940-1962	C - Building
68	Administration Building	1958			J Gillem - Assistant State Architect. 09/27/1957 Roof and	C - Building

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Resource Name</u>	<u>Const. Date</u>	<u>End Date (if avail.)</u>	<u>Drawing Date</u>	<u>Architect Signature/Notes</u>	<u>Contributing (C) or Non-Contributing (N) and Type</u>
					Floor Plans 01/11/1968 Administration Building Addition and Alteration	
69	Security Section	1958				C - Building
70	Bakery, 1958	1958		drawings dated 5/15/1955	No signature Separate structure but has close proximity to the Refectory building (#19)	C - Building
71	Dormitory K Co. and J Co./Ironwood and Juniper Lodge	1955				C - Building
72	Dormitory I Co./Greenbrier Lodge	1956				C - Building
73	Dormitory H Co./Arbor	1955				C - Building
74	Dormitory F. Co./Fir Lodge and Dormitory G. Co./Evergreen	1958				C - Building
75	Dormitory E Co./Buckeye Lodge	1955				C - Building
76	Dormitory O Co./Oak Lodge	1960				C - Building
77	Auxiliary Dining Room School	1960				C - Building
78	Orientation Building/Redwood Lodge	1960				C - Building
79	Dormitory M. Co./Manzanita Lodge	1958				C - Building
80	Dormitory/Hawthorne Lodge	1958				C - Building
81	West Guard Tower/Tower 1	1965			Carl C. McElvy	C - Building
82	Horticultural Classroom and Horticulture Greenhouse	1954	1966			C - Building
83	Athletic Fields and Track	ca.				C -

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		1900				Structure
84	Pool	1941				C - Structure
85	Cemetery	1895	1929			C - Site
86	Rock-lined Ditch	date of construction unconfirmed				C - Site
87	Reservoir	ca. 1894  Expanded 1950s				C - Site

**Non-Contributing Resources**

88	Vocational Shops Building	1989				N - Building
89	East Guard Tower/Tower 2	1990				N - Building
90	PCB Storage Building	1985				N - Building
91	New Paint Shop	1994				N - Building
92	Portable Classroom Building				Unknown date of construction	N - Building
93	Temporary Classroom Building				unknown date of construction	N - Building
94	Calving Barn and associated features	1920	1929			N - Site
95	Dairy Barn Foundation	1933				N - Site
96	Manure Tank	1933				N - Site
97	Emergency Dormitory "Tin City" Foundations	1946				N - Site
98	Quonset Building Foundation	1946				N - Site
99	Slaughterhouse Ruins	1912	1964			N - Site

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**Photo Log**

**Name of Property:** Preston School of Industry

**City or Vicinity:** Ione

**County:** Amador

**Photographer:** Michael Garavaglia

**Date of Photographs:** September 2016 (Photos 6, 9, 14, 16, 22) and February 2017 (additional photos)

**Location of Original Digital Files:**

Garavaglia Architecture, Inc.

582 Market Street, Suite 1800, San Francisco, CA 94104

**Number of Photographs:** 45

**Photographs:** Photograph number corresponds to attached Photograph Key Map (see cropped map below)

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**Photo Key**  
(For contributor identification, see page 75)

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- Photo 1** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0001.tif)  
Facade of the original Administration Building “Preston Castle”, looking north.
- Photo 2** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0002.tif)  
Power House, looking north.
- Photo 3** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0003.tif)  
Assembly Hall, looking east.
- Photo 4** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0004.tif)  
Looking west at Honors Cottage No. 1 “The Colonial”,
- Photo 5** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0005.tif)  
Looking North at the facade of Business Manager’s Cottage, looking north.
- Photo 6** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0006.tif)  
Looking north at Facade of Preston Castle (Administration Building)
- Photo 7** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0007.tif)  
Hospital and Cedar Lodge, looking southwest.
- Photo 8** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0008.tif)  
Looking southwest at the north elevation of Tamarack Lodge
- Photo 9** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0009.tif)  
Looking west at the Refectory. Note; example of half-timbering, diaper bond brickwork, and massing typical of several Tudor Revival style buildings at Preston School of Industry.
- Photo 10** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0010.tif)  
Facade and main entrance of Chapel & Auditorium building, looking south.
- Photo 11** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0011.tif)  
Carpentry Shop (right) and shed-roofed Chief of Plant Office addition, looking west.
- Photo 12** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0012.tif)  
Facade of Firehouse, looking southeast.
- Photo 13** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0013.tif)  
Refectory building (left) and context, seen from vicinity of Administration Building, with Hospital & Cedar Lodge buildings visible in right-background. looking northwest.
- Photo 14** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0014.tif)  
Facade of Tudor Revival style Superintendent’s Residence, looking southwest.
- Photo 15** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0015.tif)  
Honors Cottage No. 1, seen along Palm Drive with “The Colonial” visible in right-background. Looking south.
- Photo 16** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0016.tif)  
Wood-framed, employee cottages along Veterans Circle, with Preston Castle visible in the background. Looking north.
- Photo 17** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0017.tif)  
Employee cottages adjacent to Veterans Circle (right), looking northwest.

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**Photo 18** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0018.tif)

Shared garages for Veterans Circle employee cottages, looking north.

**Photo 19** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0019.tif)

Large employee cottages at south end of Palm Drive, looking northwest.

**Photo 20** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0020.tif)

Buildings located to the west of the Preston School of Industry athletic field, including: Carpenter Shop & C.O.P Office in far background, Maintenance Shops and Laundry Building at center, and Gymnasium & Fieldhouse at right. Looking north.

**Photo 21** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0021.tif)

Gymnasium & Fieldhouse building seen from vicinity of athletic field, looking southwest.

**Photo 22** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0022.tif)

View of Preston Castle, in background, from east side of athletic field. Hawthorne Dormitory pictured at left and Gymnasium & Fieldhouse pictured at right. View looking southwest.

**Photo 23** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0023.tif)

New paint shop building, a non-contributing building, seen in context with Preston Castle. Looking southeast.

**Photo 24** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0024.tif)

Preston School of Industry's second Administration Building, completed in 1958, seen in context with Preston Castle. Looking northwest.

**Photo 25** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0025.tif)

Asphalt basketball courts and athletic field seen with roads and curbs paved in concrete. located to west of modern dormitories. Looking northwest.

**Photo 26** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0026.tif)

Gate House at north end of Palm Drive, west of the Assembly Hall and Preston Castle. Looking north.

**Photo 27** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0027.tif)

View of landscaped grounds northeast of Preston Castle, including various tree species, concrete steps, and masonry retaining walls. Looking southwest.

**Photo 28** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0028.tif)

Southern section of district viewed from area of former farm at Preston School of Industry, Looking south.

**Photo 29** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0029.tif)

Section of security fence at secured campus perimeter. Section is located immediately north of Oak Lodge (pictured at right). Looking northeast.

**Photo 30** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0030.tif)

Facade of Greenbrier dormitory exhibiting exterior materials including low-wide massing, and fenestration typical of modern dormitories built at the school between the mid-1950s and 1960. Looking north.

**Photo 31** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0031.tif)

Facade of Fir Lodge dormitory exhibiting exterior materials including low-wide massing, and fenestration typical of modern dormitories built at the school between the mid-1950s and 1960. Looking south.

**Photo 32** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0032.tif)

Looking south at the Sequoia/Ironwood lodge viewed from northern edge of the campus area.

**Photo 33** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0033.tif)



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Looking southwest at the Manzanita Lodge dormitory seen from basketball court at west side of athletic field.

**Photo 34** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0034.tif)

Looking west at the Auxiliary Dining Room located between Oak and Redwood dormitory buildings.

**Photo 35** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0035.tif)

West elevation of Vocation Education Building A, looking east.

**Photo 36** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0036.tif)

Looking northeast at the west elevation of Vocation Education Building B with East Guard Tower visible in background.

**Photo 37** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0037.tif)

Looking west from inside the security fencing at the west Guard Tower to north of Preston Castle district.

**Photo 38** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0038.tif)

Looking east at the ruins of the collapsed Calf Barn, watering trough and brick structure visible on right.

**Photo 39** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0039.tif)

Looking west at the stone masonry retaining walls typical of various walls found within the district. This retaining wall, with integrated concrete steps and stone masonry stair walls is located to the east of Honors Cottage No. 1 "The Colonial", along Palm Drive.

**Photo 40** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0040.tif)

Pool located to the southwest of the Gymnasium and Fieldhouse. View looking northeast.

**Photo 41** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0041.tif)

Looking west at the quonset storage building located outside of secured perimeter, west of Tamarack Lodge, v

**Photo 42** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0042.tif)

Looking southwest at the Program Center building located north of the Administration Building and south of the Refectory building

**Photo 43** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0043.tif)

Looking east at the cemetery located north of the campus in the vicinity of the Cal Fire Academy.

**Photo 44** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0044.tif)

Looking southeast at buildings of the Preston School of Industry Fire Training Center outside the district boundary, built 1989-1990. East Guard Tower is visible at background.

**Photo 45** (CA\_AmadorCounty\_PrestonSchoolofIndustry\_0045.tif)

Looking west at the Headhouse building

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